

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY)
 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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The big push heads in the right direction.
 Old Glory inspires and energizes every cause it shelters. Keep it flying at the front.

Preparedness counts in the war game even more than it does in the wrestling game.

Persistent gambling in food necessities is bound to jolt the law of supply and demand.

If food prices continue to soar, your backyard garden plot will be as good as a gold mine for you.

If the wrestling championship belt has changed hands, it still has not gotten very far away from us.

Still, the mighty Mars, ever blustering for business, stands to attention when Dan Cupid gives the sign.

Few persons outside of the plute class can remain much longer on speaking terms with His Honor, the Hog.

Four thousand students at the University of Wisconsin have lined up for military training and they don't care a hoot if Battling Bob knows it.

Restricting the radius of curbstone orators is sensible and timely. Those who think they have a message worth while are at liberty to hire a hall.

What a sight of valuable time could have been saved by the legislature killing all those foredoomed bills in their incipency instead of at the finish.

Municipal civil service perished in the last hopeful drive. Truly the times are out of joint when such a good thing (for the ins) falls by the wayside.

Yes, but how could Omaha have accommodated a crowd like that if we had not saved our Auditorium from the proposed conversion to business uses?

Uncle Sam's legal club persuaded the steel trust to come down \$10 a ton on needed war supplies. Individual patriots, lacking a persuader, will dig up the top figure or go without.

The spread of seditious and treasonable sentiments should be stopped, but so also should be the spread of false rumors and gossip charging loyal citizens with lending aid and comfort to the enemy.

Experience swings a mighty hammer on theory and isolation. Three years ago a public man advocating universal military service in this country would receive scant attention. Today every live one sits up and takes note of what is coming. Events not of our making force a change of front.

Pacifist knockers, though dazed in the last round, bound into the ring for another go. Several organizations opposed to conscription and foreign invasion sprang up almost in a night in New York. New names serve as a disguise for the old crowd. But methods are the same. Their activities press upon the authorities the question whether organized bodies may lawfully influence or interfere with the regular processes of government in the prosecution of the war.

Give the Boy His Chance

Men who have sons near the age of manhood may well be forgiven some anguish of spirit, at the thought of how closely the necessities of the nation now touch their lives. Many a father who has neglected to show much, if any, companionship for the boy, or who has left the training of his children largely in the hands of the mother and the school teacher, now begins to regret his neglect. Speaking of companionship with boys, a Philadelphia father recently said:

"The other day a young fellow came to me for a job. I had known his father. Now the son was down and out. He looked as though he had been drinking. When I asked him how he had come to such a pass—and with such a father, he half broke down. 'My father must have been a fine man,' he said, 'but unfortunately I knew it only through others. He was too busy to pay much attention to me. As a matter of fact, I never knew him as a companion, a friend, or anything but a man who paid the bills.'"

This was a shock to the questioner, for he realized that his own picture was also being painted. From that time on, he promised himself he would devote at least an hour a day to his son and two hours on Sunday.

Now, with the coming of war and the possibility of a call to the service, a new value is set upon their boys in the eyes of negligent fathers. Here is food for thought for those fathers whose sons are still too young to serve in this time of national necessity. Why not get acquainted with these boys, and give them some measure of companionship?

Nor should it be forgotten that there are weighty offsets to these anxieties of fathers. Much in the way of soul values as well as physical values will come into the lives of the boys who go into the service. Patriotism is still something. The army has often been the making of men, as the civil war proved in so many cases. And there is the great adventure. As one young Englishman put it, "Yes, I suppose it is terrible, but I wouldn't have missed it for anything."

We are living in a wonderful time. Give the boy a chance. Let him live his life. It is a great thing to serve one's country. It is even greater to serve humanity.

Viewed From Two Angles.
 Discussing the duty of German-Americans, Herman A. Metz, former city comptroller of New York and characterized as "decidedly pro-German" throughout the period leading up to our declaration of a state of war, says that, to those who have observed the great body of Americans of German extraction as closely as they have observed the noisy few, the question, "What Will the German-Americans Do Now?" is self-answered. "German-Americans," he declares, "will accept the situation quietly with all its misunderstandings and all its grief and they will prove their loyalty in the face of these misunderstandings and in the very teeth of their grief. To them the war with Germany is the greatest affliction that could stab their hearts. The supreme patriot is not the jubilant patriot."

Mr. Metz goes on to describe the course of war sentiment in this country by reason of which the United States gradually swung to the side of the allies, adding: "Had the United States eventually cast her lot with Germany instead of with the allies, it would have been unfair to read into the former partisanship of English, French, Russian or Italian Americans any disloyalty to the country of their adoption." It will do our native-born citizens good to think of this phase of the situation and it will also do our German-American citizens good to think of the phase presented to Germans on the other side who have seen Germany bring itself into a war compelling them to fight against relatives and former compatriots who have become American citizens. These Germans should feel as much heart-sickness and distress in waging war against the United States as our German-Americans find in a war embattling them with Germany.

With the Germans in Germany it must be "Germany Ueber Alles!" regardless of their personal feelings, and likewise with German-Americans over here, just as with all Americans, it must be "America first, and America all the time!"

Brazil Breaks With Germany.

Brazil has broken off diplomatic relations with the imperial German government for the same reasons that moved the United States in taking a similar step. This may be considered as a preparatory move to Brazil's entering the war as an active belligerent. Much importance attaches to this move, for Brazil not only occupies a leading place in the sisterhood of South American republics, and therefore will have great influence in determining the course of the others, but much of the capital for the great development of these countries in the last few years has been furnished by Germany. The open opposition of the South American republics to the Prussian oligarchy means something more than the possible addition to the fighting forces. It involves a possible loss of prestige to the Germans, through the destruction of carefully devised and patiently fostered financial and commercial relations that will not easily be again set up after the war is ended. If the animus of the war was commercial, as has been contended by many astute commentators, Germany has already lost practically all it had at stake and whatever the outcome of the fighting, will be compelled to start anew to establish its "place in the sun."

Unskilled Labor After the War.

A correspondent of the Railway Age Gazette writes to his paper from Italy in anticipation of labor conditions after the war is ended, after having surveyed much of Europe and carefully investigating the Italian situation. He finds that service in the army has greatly altered the character of the men who have been doing the rough labor in the world for many years. They have been made more self-reliant, mentally more alert and dependable, and physically capable of better service than ever. The padrone system, under which these men were sold in gangs to contractors, will not again be re-established. The men have learned the value of organization as well as of individual initiative and will not be dealt with on the old basis.

Italy is awake to the industrial needs of the country and efforts will be made to keep its men at home after the war; failing in this, the government will favor Argentine, where extensive colonization has been carried on for years. Germany, too, will be a bidder for unskilled labor. Before the war the Germans employed annually some 800,000 foreign laborers. Of the 600,000 Italians who annually went abroad to work, almost half, or 280,000, came to the United States, and this country still will be favored. What is true of Italy applies to other countries having a surplus of rough labor power.

The new immigration law, with its literacy test is not going to be the bar some expected. The foreigner can be taught in five or six months enough to enable him to pass the required test; in this way the law will produce one of the benefits predicted for it by its advocates—it will raise the mental standard of the immigrant.

One Slaughter That is Commendable.

Whatever the cause, the Nebraska legislators seem to have awakened to a partial sense of their responsibility, and are doing a work that might have engaged some of the time frittered away since the session opened. At any rate, the record of the last few days shows the slaughter of a number of bills that did not deserve the consideration that allowed them to get through to the last days of the session. Among these none were less worthy than the measure by which it was proposed to perpetuate the present Omaha city hall pay roll. The merit system for public service employees is good, but the proposed law was fundamentally bad. The bills to sell the public school lands, to establish a state fiscal agency in New York, to lengthen official terms, have gone down to deserved death, but the files still hold many other equally undeserving measures, and an extensive job of slaughtering is due to be performed before final adjournment.

It is creditable for Omaha to rank among the top-notchers in recruiting strength, but, at best, the showing for the whole country is far below requirements. Some more effective and equitable plan must be substituted for the volunteer system to produce adequate results.

France cannot restrain its joy at having the United States as an ally. The American colonies were mighty glad to have French help once themselves.

Philadelphia Mobilizes

By Frederic J. Haaslin.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 8.—Philadelphia these days is extremely conscious of its responsibility to the nation. With the United States in a state of war, it feels that the city which cradled liberty and the American constitution should set the pace in patriotism. War, and Philadelphia's important prospective part in it, is the subject of much interesting discussion. Everywhere you meet enthusiastic citizens who talk about the possibility of a German attack, and the many appropriate places about the city for the planting of machine guns; the schools, factories and business concerns are granting time off for military training, and the 5 and 10-cent stores are growing prosperous on the sale of small American flags.

No self-respecting Philadelphian will purchase goods from a store which does not display an American flag somewhere about its premises, and anyone who neglects to hang a large banner over his front door step is immediately regarded with suspicion. The popular cafes, too, look as if they were decorated for a second jubilee, and every new people come in the orchestra change what they are playing into the "Star Spangled Banner." This keeps people jumping up every few minutes to stand respectfully through the national anthem, so that luncheon in a public cafe here has taken on the form of the Episcopal ceremony. A story is told by some university students of a man who paid for a five-course dinner the other day without getting to eat any of it. Every time he started in on a new course he was compelled to stand up in respect to his country, and the waiter, thinking he had finished, whisked away his food.

This, however, is only a story. For the most part the university students take their patriotism as seriously as anybody. Franklin Field, which has been the scene of so many historic football games between the army and navy, is now a training ground for students of the University of Pennsylvania, which is doing all it can to encourage military training. During the last two months patriotic mass meetings among the students have been frequent; the glories of war have been discussed and special guards detailed to search the campus each night for bombs; and military slang is fast taking the place of the ordinary college variety.

All such military activities are loudly applauded by the faculty. Not long ago it called a preparedness mass meeting, which was attended by over 2,500 students. There the provost told the boys he would like to see every one of them a member of a battalion organized by the university. "Don't worry about graduation or scholarship when your country is in danger," he counseled. "The call of patriotism comes first. The university will stand with the country."

Another speaker urged them to "go slowly, think things over calmly and avoid all forms of hysteria and fireworks." This advice, if prudent, was not popular. Practically the same advice had been given gratuitously to applicants at the city recruiting stations a few days before by a number of women pacifists, and the result had been disastrous. The women had been mobbed and were rescued just in time by a squad of policemen. Philadelphia indignantly refuses to "go slowly" any longer.

The enlistment of men is a matter of personal interest to the whole of Philadelphia. The recruiting stations are usually surrounded by crowds of citizens, who compliment the new recruit by a hearty slap of approval on the shoulder and watch the number registered with worried expression. There was a time when, in spite of Philadelphia's best efforts, its recruiting quota was low—a matter of shame, if not absolute scandal, in Independence hall. Now, to see that such a thing does not occur again the people feel that they must superintend the job.

Not long ago the government sent a well-known naval officer to the City of Brotherly Love to speak on the qualifications of the United States navy. The naval officer saw the navy with an unprejudiced eye, though a naval officer, and told the people about its weakness as well as its strength, hoping thereby to arouse them to greater effort for preparedness. The next day the recruiting was off a shade and the people were in a critical mood. It was very unwise, they said, to refer to any lack of the navy at such a crisis and thus discourage enlistment. So did Philadelphia, in the dignity of its patriotic fame, rebuke the government.

The city is perfectly sincere in its anticipation of attack and ingenious in inventing methods of defense. For the Germans have already visited there. To be sure, they appeared harmless enough, but just before they were transported to Georgia some alarming discoveries were reported. Four German stowaways were brought to light on one of the interned vessels, together with a secret wireless apparatus, while on another vessel the authorities uncovered a perfectly well equipped little bomb factory. These reports, taken in connection with the discovery of ground glass in Red Cross bandages, were more than enough to arouse the city.

Thus Philadelphia is not only patriotic, but prepared. At the first call to arms its sons march out as they did in '98. You cannot threaten Philadelphia and get away with it. It simply hies itself to Independence hall, takes another look at the Liberty bell and girds on its armor. Then, look out.

Our Fighting Men

J. Franklin Bell.

Major General J. Franklin Bell, the new commander of the Eastern department, is a soldier who has shown himself on more than one occasion to be a good fighter, full of energy and enthusiasm. He was born in Kentucky in 1856 and graduated from West Point at the age of 22. He first distinguished himself in 1883, when he captured a band of half-breed Creek Indians in North Dakota. In 1899 he was awarded the congressional medal of honor "for most distinguished gallantry in action, September 9, 1899, near Porac, Luzon, P. I." General Bell remained in the Philippines until 1903, when he returned to this country. He was commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry school, the Signal school and the Staff college until 1906. At that time he was appointed chief of staff, being the youngest officer ever to hold that position. In 1911 he became commander of the Philippine division, remaining until 1914. Recently he has been commander of the Western division with headquarters at San Francisco.

Tasker H. Bliss.

Major General Tasker H. Bliss, assistant to the chief of staff of the United States army, was born at Lewisburg, Pa., in 1853, and graduated from West Point at the age of 22. He has had a varied career in the military service, serving on important federal commissions, as well as in the more distinctively technical army work. From 1886 to 1888 he taught in the United States Naval War college, and subsequently he was president of the Army War college. He served in the Porto Rican campaign in 1898 and was chief of the Cuban customs service during the American occupation of Cuba. He has served on many official boards, saw distinguished service in the Philippines, and has been in charge of the military interests of this country in several Mexican border campaigns.

People and Events

Caterwauling sharps estimate there are about 30,000,000 cats in this country. By mobilizing about half the number an abundance of war music might be had for the trifling expense of regular ratons.

The eminent naturalist, John Burroughs, has just crossed the threshold of 80 years, strong, alert and as straight as the straightest of the trees he loves. Mr. Burroughs is a living example of the gospel of the great out-doors, which he preaches and practices.

TODAY

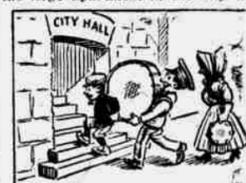
Proverb For The Day.
 A watched pot never boils.

One Year Ago Today In The War.

Tremendous artillery duels reported on the Italian front.
 Germany admitted torpedoing seven German vessels, but not the Sussex.
 Scarcity of shipping aroused fear of food shortage in Great Britain.
 Spanish steamer Santanderino sunk by submarine, with loss of four lives.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

A large number of republican voters of the new Ninth ward assembled at the store of Charlie J. Johnson, Twenty-ninth and Farnam, where they formed a new club known as the Ninth Ward Republican club. They elected M. S. Lindsay president, William Kierstead vice president and Charles J. Johnson secretary. Mr. Kierstead was declared the unanimous choice of the club for ward alderman and Charles Unit of Hamilton street for alderman-at-large. The club will spend from \$50 to \$150 to have these flag poles erected and then never use them. If not now, when?



Heretofore occupied by the Gospel Army.

A force of men is daily engaged in connecting the multitudinous telephone wires with the patent cables, which the telephone company intends to install at the corner of Harney and Fifteenth.

The Garfield Republican Club Met.

The Garfield Republican club met at the corner of Clark and Saunders streets and elected W. P. Morrow chairman and John F. Page secretary.

At The Annual Vestry Meeting.

Trinity cathedral the vestrymen elected for the ensuing year were Herman Koutzke, George W. Doane, General G. B. Dabney, J. H. Peabody, William L. Adams, Jr., Sidney D. Barkalow and H. W. Yates.

Judge Duffy of Sac City, Ia., Has Come to Omaha to Locate and Will Shortly Open a Law Office.

The contract for supplying bread to the county poor farm has been awarded to Myers Bros. at 2 1/2 cents a loaf. J. E. Boyd sold to Andrew Rose-water lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, near block 3, Capitol Hill addition, for \$41,000.

This Day In History.

1629—First election held in Connecticut.
 1783—Congress, at Philadelphia, proclaimed the end of hostilities with Great Britain.
 1792—Anthony Wayne was appointed commander of the United States army.
 1846—General Pedro de Ampudia assumed command of the Mexican forces assembled to oppose the American invasion.
 1861—General Beauregard demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter, which was refused by Major Anderson.
 1865—Fort Huger and Tracy captured by the federal navy, opening the way to Mobile.
 1867—A board of officers reported favorably on the selection of League Island as the site for a new navy yard.
 1892—French Chamber of Deputies voted \$30,000,000 francs for an expedition against Dahomey.
 1898—In a message to congress, President McKinley outlined the difficulties to take action.
 1904—German troops defeated 3,000 Hereros in southwest Africa.

The Day We Celebrate.

Brigadier General Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate general of the United States army, born in Missouri, fifty-eight years ago today. He was for many years stationed in Omaha.
 Charles E. Hughes, republican candidate for president in the 1916 election, born at Glens Falls, N. Y., fifty-five years ago today.
 William B. Wilson, chairman of the republican national committee, born at Smyrna, N. Y., fifty-four years ago today.
 John W. Weeks, United States senator from Massachusetts, born at Lancaster, N. H., fifty-seven years ago today.
 William Ordway Partridge, American sculptor, born in Paris, fifty-six years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The Costa Rican congress, elected last January, meets today for its first session.
 Governor Manning of South Carolina has designated today for a state-wide observance of "Naval Recruiting Day."

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae, representing the leading women's colleges of the country, begins its biennial meeting today in Washington. The question of joining the state banks with the Federal Reserve system is to be the leading topic of discussion by the Kansas State Bankers' association, meeting today at Kansas City, Kan.

Storyette of the Day.

Ons the master of a steamer, while loading at a Scotch port, took on two hands—one without a written "character" and another with an abundance of documentary evidence as to his honesty and uprightness. They had not been long at sea when they encountered rough weather, and the man with the written recommendations, while crossing the deck with a bucket in his hand, was swept overboard. The other hand saw what had happened and sought out the captain. "Do you remember the man from Dundee?" he asked, "that you engaged with the fine character?" "Yes," said the captain. "What of it?" "Well, he's run away with your bucket."—New York Times.

TO THE LIVING FLAG.

Can it be that thou hast art, oh flag, as loved and cherished. That armies countless thousands strong have fought for thee and perished? That arms of countless thousands strong, by thy dumb call elated. Again would spring to arms for thee, though knowing death awaited?

Nay, quivers life through every fold, each wave and undulation. That measure of thy rise and fall the heart-throbs of a nation. Aye, in thy folds, a century old, a century's life is surging.

And over all waves a clarion call to blood that needs no urging. Life thrills thy red, in courage bred; the purity of thy whiteness; Thy field of blue, in truth's own hue; thy stars of gold, in heaven's own light. And courage, truth and purity, thus in thy colors blended.

Have fired the hearts and moved the arms which have thy cause defended. So, children of the men of old who first unfurled to glory The beauty of thy stars and stripes, now famed in song and story. To save the flag, the blood baptised when we were born a nation.

We pledge our life blood and our sons, in solemn consecration. Council Bluffs, Ia. MRS. CHARLES HARRL.

The Bee's Letter Box

The Revolution in Russia.

Grafton, Neb., April 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: To settle a controversy, will you please give a short sketch of the political change that has just taken place in Russia and who the present ruler is, and oblige.

A DAILY READER.

Answer—The Duma, an elective body similar to the American house of representatives, is the present ruling power of Russia, with M. Lvoff, president of the council, as executive spokesman. The forced abdication of Emperor Nicholas ended the reign of the house of Romanoff and the autocracy which constituted the government, resulting in a "government of the people, by the people," acting through the Duma.

Fly Our Flag.

Omaha, April 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: Have you noticed the number of flag poles on down town buildings on which there are no flags flying? Does it not seem strange that the owners will spend from \$50 to \$150 to have these flag poles erected and then never use them. If not now, when?

Why not have a member of one of the women's clubs call on the owners or tenants and request that they display Old Glory at once. If any refuse or neglect to do it have them registered, as there must be a reason for refusing. Let's get a flag on every pole in the city.

A Prayer.

Omaha, April 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: My beloved country, patient and long suffering mother, not only to me, but alike to the sons and daughters of that nation and the other.

In this thy supreme struggle, along with thy mother and elder sisters, for existence, so prophesied by the master seer, be it on land or on sea.

Jerry Still on the Job.

Lincoln, April 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: Please give space in your widely read paper to this copy of a resolution introduced by me this afternoon in the house of representatives and unanimously adopted.

"Whereas, The United States of America is now engaged in the world war and the laboring men of the nation will be called upon to respond to the colors, and they will respond as they have always responded, in the past, and

"Whereas, Departure of the bread-winners for the fields of battle will leave thousands of women and children to earn their own subsistence in the factories and sweat shops of the metropolitan cities; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this house recommend to our representatives in congress, as a war measure, to assist these worthy women and children, whose bread-winners have gone to the front, that a maximum price of one dollar (\$1.00) per bushel be fixed upon wheat, and a maximum price on other provisions accordingly; and be it further

"Resolved, That we recommend that an embargo be placed on shipments of leather, in any form, from this country, so that the packers might release the 3,500,000 hides now being held to raise the price of shoes to \$25 or more per pair; and, likewise, that we urge congress to pay as it goes in the war with income and inheritance taxes. All incomes over \$10,000 per year should be conscripted. The minimum cash pay of soldiers and sailors should be not less than \$3 per day during the war."

Cigars

10c La Marca.....\$5.00
 Box of 50 for.....\$2.50
 10c Flor de Marul Londres.....6c
 Box of 50 for.....\$3.00
 Black and White, the world's greatest 5c cigar, made in Clubhouse, Invincible, Londres shapes, 5c each, whether you buy one or a thousand.
 El Pazo, splendidly good.....15c
 2 for 25c; box of 25, \$2.75

West End Pharmacy

Have you seen our beautiful Rose and Gray Store at 49th and Dodge? It's the fifth link in the Sherman & McConnell chain.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Company

5 Good Drug Stores.

Wonderful Man of the Jungle Is Korak

The Son of Tarzan

Another Great Story
 By
 Edgar Rice Burroughs

All Bookstores

A. C. McClurg & Co., Publishers

The House of Taylor

HOTEL MARTINIQUE

Broadway, 32d St. New York

One Block from Pennsylvania Station Equally Convenient for Amusements, Shopping or Business.

Pleasant Rooms, with Private Bath, \$3.00 PER DAY

257 Excellent Rooms, with Private Bath, facing street, southern exposure. \$3.50 PER DAY

Also Attractive Rooms from \$2.00. The Restaurant Prices Are Most Moderate.

400 Baths
 600 Rooms

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"You say you are not going to the family reunion?"

"What would I wear?"

"Not to a family reunion. This hat I borrowed from Aunt Matilda, and this coat belongs to Sister Jane."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I am convinced that Tompkins is beginning to make a lot of money."

"Why do you think so?"

"He's been going around lately boasting how much happier a man is when he's poor."—Puck.

"I don't see any sense in referring to the wisdom of Solomon," said the man, smartly.

"He had a thousand wives."

"Yes," answered the woman, tartly. "He learned his wisdom from them."—New York Times.

"Now, hubby?"

"What?"

"Will you love me when I'm old?"

"Why not? Nowadays a grandmother looks as chic as anybody."—Kansas City Journal.

"Look at the progress of the women in Norway! Now standing with reluctant northern countries compared to the ones further south."

"Well, naturally, they have more latitude further up."—Baltimore American.

NEAR MR. KABBIBBLE I WANT TO MARRY A CERTAIN YOUNG LADY.