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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Hoe your row and furrow; let the weeds fall where they may.

Thrice is he armed who hath his swatter ready for the potato bug.

Knocking on the draft insures an automatic bolt for the knockers.

Omaha cheerfully relinquishes the cyclone belt to the host of new claimants.

Those who imagine eyading the draft conduces to health and freedom have another guess coming.

The kaiser says the Allies are blocked once more on the west front. Outward optimism serves as a bracer for the coming funeral.

We are a billion-dollar country now, if never before, as witness the statement of expenditures by the government for the current year to date.

"Under the roses the blue, under the lilies the gray," and over them both a great and united nation, standing guard for Freedom night and day.

Hungary has again changed premiers, but this will not have great effect on the war so long as headquarters are in Berlin instead of Vienna or Budapest.

Now that the local hyphenated admits the war is justified, it's about time for other "conscientious objectors" to come in and be counted on the side of Uncle Sam.

Brazil is now counted as being "one of us," its action being looked on as equivalent to a declaration of a state of war. The U-boats are surely solidifying the Americas.

Memorial day means more today than ever before. Observed in the right spirit, it means for the living reconsecration for liberty, union and democracy at home and abroad.

Canada offers prompt and gratifying evidence of American good will. Henceforth reception committees will meet slackers from the states and show them the route home, with permission to make a quick getaway.

Many eloquent tongues will praise with silver speech today the men who have fought for the republic, but none will approach the majesty that dwells in the simple address delivered by Lincoln at Gettysburg fifty-four years ago.

Missions come to this country and mails from foreign parts cover the distance speedily under existing conditions. Improvement in sea freedom is sufficiently marked to show that submarine monopoly of the deep is a hopeless war venture.

Like admirers like. In many respects M. Clemenceau is to France what Theodore Roosevelt is to the United States. The Frenchman's stirring appeal for the colonel at the front voices the spirit of a man whose years forbids expressing in action.

On the strength of a rumor that the federal grand jury of Chicago would not indict price fixers, butter manipulators jumped the price 5 cents a pound last Saturday. A subsequent contradiction eased the boost. The incident suggests the need of holding grand juries steadily on the trail of profiteering.

Fortunately for the allied cause, Ambassador Francis guards the interest of democracy at Petrograd. "Dave" and democracy are inseparable twins. Long association, experience and native skill promise to lighten the Russian lump and compound Teutonic machinations. For smooth work in shuffling a new political deck Dave is the right man in the bear pit.

What is Hoarding?

Among the desirable provisions of the proposed food legislation is one forbidding the hoarding of food. But just what is hoarding?

There is no question about the culpability of one who buys up large and unaccustomed amounts of food in a time of comparative scarcity in order to be sure that he will have plenty, while his neighbors are unable to get their share of the available supply.

Nor is there any question of the culpability of one who buys heavily in order to create a scarcity and thus force prices up to his own great profit, but at the expense of consumers who ought not to be obliged to pay so much.

But let us take the case of a wholesaler who contracts for a year's supply of canned goods or cheese or any staple in which he is accustomed to deal. Is that hoarding? It depends, we should say, upon what is his usual custom. If he has been accustomed to make yearly contracts to supply his regular trade he is certainly entitled to do so now if possible.

Such contracts are in the ordinary course of business and do not disturb the ordinary conditions as to supply or prices. It would be assumed, of course, that the prices on such contracts for supplies would be reasonable and based on the cost.

If this view of the matter is the correct one it would appear that hoarding food involves a departure from the normal course. The housewife who buys a barrel of flour in place of the usual small sack or replaces the ten-pound sack of sugar with a 100-pound supply or the merchant who buys heavily hoping for a stiff advance to which his own action contributes—these are guilty of hoarding. But dealers who buy to their regular trade to be forehanded in purchases, so that there may be no disappointments and so that the usual supplies may be distributed through the usual channels as needed and correctly priced.

Decoration Day.

Americans will pause in their busy life today, lay aside their customary vocations and give a little of the time at least to payment of a tribute of grateful memory to the soldiers of the republic who have heard "taps" for the last time. On this day, as on but one other since that first Decoration day, it is well to hear again the words of Lincoln:

"The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

As pregnant with direct meaning for Americans now as in 1863, these words of that immortal address should shine in the heart of every real American today, along with that great American's further admonition: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

Yes, But While Supposing, Just Suppose.

Suppose we had bowed before Germany's lawless orders and surrendered our right to save our skins and our dollars. The democracies of Europe would have been starved and beaten into submission to a ruthless and arrogant autocracy. Germany would have seized the undisputed command of the seas. We would have traded upon them thereafter only by the tolerance of Germany and upon such terms and conditions as Germany might see fit to impose. "The United States would have forbidden it," you say? How absurd! The United States would have stood before the world weak, shameless, impotent, a self-confessed decadent nation too cowardly to assert any rights, even its own.—World-Herald.

Yes, all too true! But, while supposing, just suppose a little farther. Suppose that the pet project of our hyphenated contemporary, as persistently championed by its owner, Senator Hitchcock, through his paper, on the stump and in the halls of congress, for an embargo upon the export of war supplies had been adopted! Suppose we had bowed before the demands of Germany, so vigorously pressed through hyphenates and their sympathizers in this country, to deprive the Allies of the advantage they possessed on the seas when they were at an admitted disadvantage on land. Would not the democracies of Europe have been long ago "beaten into submission to a ruthless and arrogant autocracy?"

Is not Germany's pretended right now to prohibit ocean traffic from its arbitrarily marked-off war zones in essence the same as its claimed right then to sink without warning, in or out of the zone, unarmed, passenger ships suspected of carrying munition cargoes? Would we have stood before the world any less "weak, shameless or impotent" had we followed the leadership of the senator and his hyphenated newspaper when they were proposing to do just what the kaiser wanted us to do; namely, to stop all exports to his enemies that might be useful in opposing the destruction of democracy at the hands of "ruthless autocracy?"

Regardless, however, of all "supposing," we are glad to see the World-Herald at last recognize that there may be a crisis in it is necessary to stand on one's right "for justice and liberty for all mankind."

"Anti-Draft" Agitation Anti-American.

Opposition to registration under the selective draft law may or may not be of pro-German origin; it certainly is anti-American, opposed to the purpose of this government and within the meaning of the law that forbids giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy. It has been indulged in so far only by elements of our society who profess devotion to liberty so pure and simple they can brook restraint of no law, not even of their own making. The remarkable truth is that America has permitted to grow up in the name of Liberty such organizations as the I. W. W. and scattered bands of anarchists, who now make a field day of the crisis to preach their abominable doctrines of license and lawlessness.

These irresponsibles and objectionables may be able to delude some and surely will be able to make trouble. They have no scruples about persuading their dupes into peril from which they are powerless to save them and the penalties of which are accepted by the "orators" as proof of martyrdom. Those who are inclined to listen to these reckless agitators should remember that a real penalty attaches to failure to observe the law, the more certain to be inflicted because we are now at war. It is not the liberty of one or two or half a dozen that is concerned, but the liberty of the whole people.

Failure to register carries with it a penalty of imprisonment and seditious utterance is also punishable by the infliction of fine and imprisonment. It will be far better to listen to the call of the country than to the yappings of the irresponsibles, who are working, consciously or not, for the benefit of the foes of America and of freedom for all mankind.

Approaching Food Control.

The passage of an appropriation to defray the cost of a food survey is a step towards food control by the general government. The survey itself is a detail of the process to determine the extent of supervision needed for effective regulation. It may be accepted as settled in advance that the people will not again submit to the exploitation by food speculators, such as was borne during the last winter, effects of which are still felt. The outlook for the continuation of high prices is such as assures the need for the utmost vigilance on part of the authorities to prevent extortion. The spring surplus of food is being put into cold storage at prices far above the normal. This means that the holders look ahead to profits that only can be obtained by boosting prices when winter checks production. Other producers, whose crops are yet to be harvested are making calculations on further advance in selling. These should keep in mind that even in America there is a limit to the ability of the consumer to purchase. Wage workers in the cities already are enduring about all the pressure they can sustain and must have some relief. The coming government survey may clear the way to an eagerly hoped for solution, but a better balance between selling price and purchasing power must be had.

Carranza, it is hinted, would listen to overtures from the United States in event Uncle Sam wants to lend him a considerable sum of money. Until that point is definitely settled the president of Mexico will keep his neutrality unsullied.

The Situation in Brazil

By Frederic J. Hoskin

Washington, May 27.—A goodly share of the world's interest and attention has swung round to center on Brazil. With the sinking of the Tijuca, the second Brazilian steamship, sunk presumably without warning by a submarine, it became apparently inevitable that Brazil should enter the war. Some of her most prominent men stated that it was not a question of whether or no she would enter; she was already in it, forced by Germany. Now the world wants to know in what spirit the people of Brazil are viewing the progress of events, and what Brazil amounts to as a naval and military power.

Brazil can render service to the allied cause in several important ways. She is one of the strongest of American republics. Her area is greater than that of the forty-eight states of our union, she has a fighting force, first line and reserves, estimated at 500,000 men; her navy numbers several first-class fighting ships in addition to many of older models, and her people would hail any steps to take their place beside the allies with enthusiasm. Her greatest weakness is on the financial side.

In this connection it has been suggested that there is an opportunity for the United States to extend its policy of financial aid to the allied powers into South America. Financial assistance to Brazil might mean her ability to make her strength felt in the war. Neither American nor Brazilian officials have been indiscreet enough to hint at such a course, but among merchants and unattached students of our South American relations it has been freely discussed. It is pointed out that such a loan would have many advantages. As they say of the Liberty loan, it is not a gift, but a good investment. The natural riches and resources of Brazil are literally enormous. She is a fertile tropic land, still sparsely populated, larger than the United States. Financial connections may yet prove to be the long-sought medium of cementing the Pan-American alliance of commerce and sympathy, and in this case they would have the added merit of strengthening a wartime ally.

In a commercial way the German hold on Brazil was a strong one. Germans dominated the foreign trade, and although their goods were not of the best, they gave the Brazilians so many facilities in matters of commerce, and studied local conditions so closely that they were commercially popular. Needless to say, the present situation has done away with this state of affairs, and Germany's policy of ruthlessness has lost her a great trade asset. The United States is the logical successor to Germany's position in the foreign trade of Brazil.

Brazil's geographical position is such that she dominates the South Atlantic strategically. By preventing the establishment of submarine bases, keeping a watch for raiders, by searching out and destroying secret wireless stations, by preventing all shipments of contraband, she can do much for the allied cause. By seizing the German merchant fleet interned in her ports she can make a valuable addition to the allied tonnage. Towards the patrol of South Atlantic waters she can contribute a navy of fifty-two vessels, the majority of them suitable for patrol duty. She has ten speedy modern destroyers. Of capital ships she has five, two of them modern dreadnoughts, armed with twelve-inch guns. One superdreadnought of the most modern type, of 25,000 tons burden with fourteen 12-inch guns, is still under construction. Besides these vessels, she has three submarines and a variety of older cruisers, gunboats, torpedo boats and the necessary tenders.

The Brazilian army has an active peace strength of 30,000 men. In 1908 Brazil adopted the system of conscription. All citizens are liable for service. Men from 21 to 30 form the first line, from 30 to 37 the second line and from 37 to 44 the national guard. The total strength of the reserves is about 530,000 men. A feature of the Brazilian system are the numerous rifle clubs, of which there are over 200 in the republic. These are somewhat more intensive in method than our rifle clubs; they form a sort of light infantry. Arms, ammunition, uniforms and instructors are furnished by the government, and the clubs are organized into regiments.

The Brazilian army is armed with the Mauser rifle of the 1908 model. All the artillery, field and coast, was made by Krupp. The field artillery is the same caliber as the famous French seventy-fives, though not so modern in type, dating back to the models of 1908. The cavalry carries lances and Mauser carbines.

The present situation can hardly fail to be favorable to a closer understanding and commercial union between Brazil and the United States. Such a union is logical and necessary and will be to the advantage of both parties. German trade will never recover from the blows that the torpedoes are dealing it. The submarines are consolidating Pan-America.

Protect the Gardens

—Minneapolis Journal

Many a city gardener, observing the depredations made on his little plot, has said to himself, "What's the use? I can't do anything about it, and I'm not going to put in my time and hard work for nothing. Thoughtless boys or malicious adults have trampled down the growing stuff, or 'other people' have used the early vegetables before the gardener had a chance to gather in the fruits of his odd-time labors, or cows and chickens have been permitted to depredate.

But this year it should be different—should it not? This year the gardens are patriotic gardens. The work is being done, in many cases, for purely patriotic reasons and it should be under the protection of everybody.

Some watch should be kept for night prowlers, but the police cannot do it all. The boys should be too patriotic to commit depredations in gardens or on fruit this year. Possibly the Boy Scouts might do missionary work here that would be of great value. The home guards, too, might constitute themselves individual guardians, to some extent, of the interests of the gardeners. Those who live near their own cultivated plots have some advantages over those whose gardens are a block or more away from their homes. For the interests of this latter class, which this year is numerous, all who live in the vicinity of cultivated ground should take some thought.

Shafts Aimed at Omaha

Kearney Hub: The Omaha Bee makes a few interesting remarks on hysteria versus patriotism. The hint is worth frequent repetition. Remember the old saying: "The shallows murmur but the deeps are dumb."

Kearney Hub: The Omaha Bee refers to the Omaha World-Herald as its "amiable contemporary." The sting is none the less a stinger, however, because administered with due regard for modern hypodermics.

Teumseh Chieftain: A Teumseh man was in Omaha the other day and a friend treated him to a drink of "near-beer." "As a substitute for real suds," our citizen suggested "I found that degree of satisfaction in drinking the stuff that I imagine a lovelorn young man would get in kissing his sister."

Wood River Interests: The row which broke out between the business and professional men and the farmers at the big state conservation meeting at Omaha this week is greatly to be deplored—be the fault where it may. It is a black eye for the state and will require a lot of extra work to overcome its bad effects.

Ainsworth Star Journal: The east they say, talks nothing but war and does little. The middle west is just waking up and is apparently leading in all preparations. Omaha has been congratulated for its Red Cross enthusiasm and Lincoln is after 10,000 members. Ainsworth might do a little something in this line.

TODAY

Memorial Day.

We honor our heroic and patriotic dead by being true men, as true men by faithfully fighting the battles of our day as they fought the battles of their day.—David Greig.

The Flag.

On Memorial day the national flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon and full staff from noon to sunset. This follows the custom of hoisting the flag full staff at the conclusion of a funeral.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Austrians launched great drive in Trentino.

Russian forces compelled to evacuate Mamankhat, in Armenia.

Berlin reported Germans had won two miles of French positions northwest of Verdun.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Thomas Douglas, the popular leader of the A. O. H. band, has left for a two months' pleasure trip to California. During his absence his brother, James, a thoroughly capable musician, will take charge of the band.

At the stock yards, in making a "flying switch," three Burlington cars got away from the brakeman, ran off the



track and were badly broken up. One of them was loaded with hogs, but none of the animals was killed.

Mark L. Landragan of New York has leased from M. W. Hartigan the steam boiler, sheet iron and blacksmith works on the corner of Twelfth and Cass. He has decided to locate in Omaha permanently.

Messrs. J. R. Lewis and H. Gonson, of Typographical union No. 190, delegates to the national convention, have left for Chicago, from which place they will go to Buffalo.

Mr. Moravec of this city has left for New York, where, with the other delegates to the convention of the Bohemian Turners in the world at Prague, he will sail by the special steamer "Brooklyn."

The contract for the carpenter work on the Young Men's Christian association building has been let to J. P. Gladden.

Judge and Mrs. James W. Savage have left for Europe and will be gone all summer.

This Day in History.

1806—Duel between Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson.

1812—General John A. McClernand, noted union commander in the civil war, born in Kentucky. Died at Springfield, Ill., September 20, 1900.

1843—A youth named John Francis attempted to shoot Queen Victoria.

1845—Amadeus, duke of Austria, who had a brief career as king of Spain, born at Turin, Italy. Died there January 18, 1896.

1848—Ratifications of the peace treaty between the United States and Mexico were exchanged at Queretaro.

1883—Twelve persons killed and many injured in a panic on the Brooklyn bridge.

1892—President Harrison attended the unveiling of a soldiers' monument at Rochester, N. Y.

1896—Two thousand persons crushed to death in Moscow during the distribution of coronation gifts of food.

1900—President Kruger left Pretoria, on the approach of the British army.

The Day We Celebrate.

George W. Shields was born May 20, 1854, in Scotland, coming to this country when 2 years old. He served as county judge for two terms, resuming private practice in 1903.

Rev. Julius S. Schwarz, secretary of the Presbyterian headquarters, was born May 20, 1847, at Pacific, Mo. He studied in the German Presbyterian seminary in Dubuque, coming to Omaha from Connorville, Ind., where he was pastor for six years.

John Spear Brady is 69 today. He is vice president of the MacD-Brady company and active in the Omaha Country club, the Omaha club and the Omaha Commercial club.

Lieutenant General A. R. Hoskins, commanding the British East African expeditionary force, born forty-six years ago today.

Bishop Henry C. Morrison of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, born in Montgomery county, Tennessee, seventy-five years ago today.

Matthew H. Chalmers, chief of the progressive national committee, born at Albany, N. Y., thirty-five years ago today.

Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts, born in Boston, sixty-seven years ago today.

Herbert L. Bridgman, Brooklyn newspaper publisher and widely known as a promoter of Arctic exploring expeditions, born at Amherst, Mass., seventy-three years ago today.

William Phillips, assistant secretary of the Department of State at Washington, born at Beverly, Mass., thirty-nine years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

President Wilson has accepted an invitation to deliver the Memorial day address in Arlington National cemetery today.

American residents in Paris and London have arranged to decorate today the graves of the hundreds of "Americans who have fallen in the present war in Europe.

Considerable interest is manifested in the aims and personnel of the "First American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace," which is to meet today in New York.

A memorial tablet to General Richard Butler, a noted soldier of the American revolution, is to be unveiled today at Butler, Pa., by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York is to be the orator at a big "devotion to God and country" demonstration to be held in Washington today under Catholic auspices.

To save as a national park the beautiful stretch of sand dunes that border Lake Michigan along the northern lake coast of Indiana is the object of a vast pageant and masque to be staged there today.

Storyette of the Day.

A long-haired stranger joined a number of traveling salesmen in the smoking compartment of a train out of New York, and during the course of the conversation he contrived to lead in the direction he desired. He inquired:

"Do you gentlemen believe that people will have the same vocations in the next world as they have in this?"

"No," interposed a hardware man, "that would be impossible in many cases."

"Why do you think so?" asked the long-haired one.

"Because," said the hardware man, "there are quite a number of dealers in this world."—The Lamb

The Bee's Letter Box

About Registration.

Clarinda, Ia., May 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: In a recent issue you asked questions in your paper, I am going to ask one. Do the married farmers with families from the age 21 to 30 have to register for war? If so, how do they expect to feed the United States and other nations too? Please publish the answer at once in your letter department, for I am interested.

A READER.

Ans.—All males in the United States, no matter where located and without regard to their occupation or whether married or single, of the ages from 21 to 30, inclusive, must register.

The draft will be made after registration, on the selective basis, to the end that the industries of the country will not suffer because men are sent to war. The selective draft was decided upon to avoid the possibility of men volunteering for military duty who would be needed and could give better service on the farm or in the workshop.

Message on Munition.

Council Bluffs, May 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: I would suggest that the United States stamp any of its munition likely to survive mutilation in being fired into Germany's lines with the president's sentiment of friendliness toward the German people, but hatred for militarism. If the kaiser does suppress the news of America's sentiment he surely would have a hard time getting around here. We might get some sarcastic replies relative to liberty and commercialism, but at the same time our message to them might bear fruit. The Bible says in the new earth "Holings" will be upon the bells of the horses. May we not (and receive) a similar message with sentiment for the ultimate welfare of all mankind? Stamp it on steel, get it to them if we have to back it by force!

LE ANGLAMERICANAC.

Services of Deaf in War.

Wausa, Neb., May 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: In a recent issue of The Bee an item appeared relative to a proposed census of deaf men by one P. E. Seeley of Omaha, under the direction of the National Association of the Deaf, with the object of enlisting a division of deaf men as services at the front as sharpshooters.

While appreciating the patriotic motive which inspired the idea, it is too obvious to anyone, especially one who is deaf, that such a proposition would not receive even a moment's consideration by the military authorities, and I very much doubt whether the National Association of the Deaf was sponsor for any such idea as advocated by Seeley. This association is offered by too able and intelligent deaf men of the nation to believe that they are interested in such a proposition. I am not questioning the patriotism or bravery of any deaf man—indeed, I am sure any one of them would be only too glad to give the blood sacrifice in defense of our beloved country if called upon to do so. But instead of hectoring the recruiting officers, who would have to refuse their enlistment because of their handicap, it would be more patriotic and a much more practical way of serving the nation by volunteering to serve in the fields or in the various munition plants, thus releasing those who have all their faculties for war service in the army.

JOSEPH E. MORHOUSE.

Germany and Belgium.

Somewhere in Nebraska, May 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: Let us briefly recall the facts after the Hohenzollern entered Belgium, mobilization, and demanded of France a statement of the course of conduct contemplated by it. This was the usual tactics of this swaggering, bullying braggadocio. France replied that it would pursue the course consistent with its own interests. Germany rejoined with an attack upon it. It asked Belgium to be allowed to pass through its territory. It was denied; and then was perpetrated the greatest crime on record since Alexander's destruction of Tyre. Suffering God! the excuses that have been conjured up for that "bloody picture in the book of time." It is enough to make devils blush and the prince of darkness turn pale.

In the present writer's humble judgment the ultimate defeat of Germany is as certain as any other event can be; and I believe that the battle of the Marne will be put down by historians as one of the decisive battles

in the world's history. It was on nearly the same spot that Aetius defeated Attila in the year 451 of our era. Aetius saved Europe from the Hun; and Joffre saved it from the Hohenzollern. After his defeat Attila kept up the same kind of a running bluff that the kaiser has—trampling on little states—for two years. Joffre is a modern Aetius and will live in history as the secular savior, not only of Europe, but of the world. Wilhelm Hohenzollern, is as much the scourge of God as was his prototype, Attila, and similar will be his fate. It is only a question of how much damage this conscienceless scoundrel can do before he is called to an accounting.

Does any one, but Bernhardi, believe that a king is not bound by the moral law? Stoddard put in the mouth of the Cretan prince the words: "Kings are in blood, gods, remember them."

They answer to the gods, and not to men.

Justice will never be done till Wilhelm Hohenzollern has shared the fate of Charles I of England, Louis XVI of France and Maximilian of Mexican memory.

In my next letter I will ask a question.

DER HEIDE.

"TAPS."

Wilbur D. Neahit.

Blue and gray, They march away— March into your yesterday. Year by year their ranks grow thin. For the tread of halting feet. Those who bore the stress and strife When the nation won its life. They march away— Blue and gray.

Nigh forgot, The carnage hot And the shock of shell and shot, Slowly saw the drums beat best For the tread of halting feet. Softly now the shrill-sweet file Blows, but not as in the strife— The carnage hot Nigh forgot.

Overhead, White and red and red Drop the flags for which they died. Not as banners in the fight. But as flags that fall at night. One flag bears the stars and bars. One flag bears the stripes and stars— White, blue and red. Overhead.

Blue and gray, They march away— Soldiers of that yesterday. Year by year their steps grow slow While the unseen bugles blow Taps for one and 'Taps' for all— To the mystic bugle call They march away— Blue and gray.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"Tell Mr. Smith I want to see him at the telephone."

"I told Mr. Smith, sir, and he wants to know if you have a periscope at your end."

—Baltimore American.

Glady—And what is the height of your ambition?"

Dick—After a careful survey of her— Well, dearie, I should say that it was about five feet three.—Puck.

"How do you feel today, old man?"

"I don't feel myself."