

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY
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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Daily and Sunday... \$5.00 per year
By Mail... \$4.00 per year

REMITTANCE
Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only 2-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts.

OFFICES
Chicago—People's Gas Building
New York—286 Fifth Ave.
St. Louis—New B. of Commerce

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

JUNE CIRCULATION
55,982 Daily—Sunday, 50,986

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

No flag like Old Glory!
Whatever you do, remember safety first.

The Russian steam roller seems to be in pretty fair working condition again.

Speaking of police department reorganization—eventually, why not now?

In ancient Rome it was chariot races. Today it is auto races. Tomorrow it will be airship races.

Well! Well! Well! What has City Commissioner Parks done to the senator that he should be picked for the goat?

French girls kiss American soldiers as they pass along the streets in Paris. Now watch the rush to the recruiting office!

Please note, Mr. Bryan, that your countrymen are still celebrating the Glorious Fourth which you predicted would be blotted from the calendar!

Why "pick on" Omaha? Have we not enough troubles of our own that we must be made to share also those of Iowa's bickering communities?

Noting Uncle Sam's success with his bond sale, Omaha will tempt the market with a \$450,000 issue. This ought to be a real test of the city's credit right now.

Omaha's program for the day includes such an array of sporting events as looks like a surfeit. Promoters might do better to string them out a little more.

Omaha school teachers are not granted all they asked for in the matter of increased pay, but get a substantial boost just the same, for which they will doubtless be proportionately thankful.

While Przemysl and some of its neighbors are likely to be restored to the news columns, it may ease the mind a little to know that Hsun Tung is the new Chinese emperor, but Chang Hsun is the man who pulls the strings.

Cuming county's assessment roll presents the novel showing of horses fattened in taxing value and autos shrunken almost to scrap pile terms. If this rule obtains throughout the state the auto is hopelessly doomed to the taxing dust of the horse.

May set a new record for railroad earnings, a total net revenue of more than \$48,000,000 for May, over a million and a half above the 1916 figures, which were the previous banner mark. This is one reason why the general 15 per cent increase in freight rates was denied.

Life insurance for the nation's defenders would be a fine thing. It is only fair, however, that the nation as a whole should provide the insurance fund rather than put the whole, or part, of the load on existing insurance companies, which are, in fact, merely trustees for their policy holders.

The Fourth in Paris will mark an epoch in French and American history! A battalion of American troops marching with the Stars and Stripes in the city's thoroughfares is more than a heartening message to a stricken people. It is an assurance of ultimate victory guaranteed by representatives of the world's greatest democracy.

How Coal Barons Work

Chicago Investment News
On the day following the Waldorf conference of Poonahon coal mine operators, January 3, last, W. R. J. Zimmerman, secretary of the Smokeless Coal Operators' association, told the jury trying these men and their companies for conspiracy and violation of the Sherman anti-trust law that he prepared for the operators a list of the immediate increases agreed upon.

The kinds of West Virginia coal affected and the comparative prices of the present year and last as he prepared them are as follows: Increase.

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1916, 1917, Per Ton. Includes Run of mine, tidewater, Lump and egg, Slack, Run of mine, connecting railroads, Lake lump and egg, Nut, Pea, Slack, lake.

Thus over night, after "inside" and "outside" men got together and "fixed" the price, coal jumped from 135 per cent to 145 per cent higher. Mr. Zimmerman, however, tried to inform the jury that these rises in rates were to be put into effect "because of the dire straits in which the mine owners found themselves."

What were these dire straits? A 10 per cent rise in wages had been granted the miners and "spikes" had gone up a little. Labor being paid an average of \$1.65 a day, the 10 per cent increase added exactly 16 2/3 cents. Miners produce on the average ten to fifteen tons a day, so that the actual increase to the operator on each ton of coal was possibly 2 cents per ton. It was this situation, so Mr. Zimmerman told the jury, that compelled mine operators to increase their coal from \$1.70 to \$2.15 per ton.

This week, one C. M. Maderwell, another coal operator hailing from Chicago, who, by the way, happens to be on the federal committee headed by Francis S. Peabody, admitted quite disingenuously before the senate investigating committee, when asked how he could justify such increases, that "the coal operators are only human, like men engaged in other businesses, and they have received the benefits of the situation." Translated in other words, the coal men raised prices of coal to exorbitant levels simply because it was an easy way to make easy money.

Independence Day—Hope of Humanity.

One hundred and forty-one years ago today a little group of ardent patriots, filled with firm resolve after full and deliberate consideration of the course they planned, boldly restated a principle, that of man's right to self-government. It was not a discovery on their part, but it sounded strange in the world of that time, devoted more than ever before to the doctrine of absolutism. The fruit of democracy had been slowly ripening in the new soil, where bold spirits had come to escape from conditions of the older civilization. Resolute men, whose souls had expanded under the skies of a new world and who had imbibed freedom's inspiration from their surroundings, sounded then the doom of tyranny. The success of their venture justified their hope and courage.

A new banner was raised around which the approval of all the world might gather for protection and to it flocked all who would escape the domination of tyrants, petty or great, who claimed to rule by divine right. Its presence has been an inspiration and guide, till now the inalienable rights of man are recognized and enjoyed by three-fifths of the world's population. That banner again flies over a nation in arms, embattled to ensure the perpetuation of the doctrine it represents, and which only can be preserved by vigorous defense against attack from whatever source. Our freedom and that of other peoples was bought at the price of blood shed by freemen, to whose example we are prepared to add by similar sacrifice in a similar cause. Usurpation, tyranny and oppression must retreat before the allied forces of freedom and democracy. Old Glory still holds in its folds the hope of humanity and the Fourth of July will be given world-wide observation as the anniversary of the true birth of liberty for all mankind.

Why Not Call the Strike Off.

So far as visible effects are concerned, the recent building trades strike in Omaha is a thing of the past. Practically all of the workmen who were out are back on their jobs at acceptable wages and, in most cases, on terms arranged through their unions.

Yet the strike is still on, nominally, in one or two lines, though to no purpose except to keep up the tension and ill feeling.

Whenever wage workers have just cause or real grievance, as against their employers, the Bee will sympathize with and support every legitimate effort to uphold labor rights, but when it becomes merely a tilt with windmills, the true friend of the workers will advise them to desist and make the best of the situation. Least satisfactory of all is fighting a labor controversy out indefinitely in the courts because it only makes fees for the lawyers to be paid with money earned by the sweat of someone's brow.

There is work ahead for all in Omaha and as for the strike—just forget it!

Race Riots at East St. Louis.

Viewed from any angle, the race riots at East St. Louis are a most deplorable exhibition. Mob spirit, in which the most brutal passions of man's lower nature are loosed in insensate fury and unrestrained ferocity, was here manifest in its worst phase. The outstanding feature of the whole spectacle is the absolute failure of the civil authorities to meet the situation. Proper exercise of police power should have served to prevent the outbreak by nipping it in its incipency. Those who are charged with this responsibility scarcely can plead ignorance of a condition that has threatened for many days. Trouble that culminated in riots a few weeks ago had only been smothered and not quenched and the stupidest of police management would be blameworthy did it not keep a watchful eye on such a promising source of further disorder. A fearful charge must rest on the men who have negligently permitted to exist conditions making possible the terribly disgraceful proceedings. The underlying cause can only be dealt with by the prudent, but determined, application of reasonable restraint and the enforcement of familiar laws. Racial antipathies should have no place in our domestic affairs and East St. Louis is not a local, but a national, source of shame at present.

Insurance or Pension for Soldiers?

The Council of National Defense is now considering one of the important questions of the war, what provision is to be made for the maimed or crippled soldier or the dependents of the dead. The proposal that they be insured is seriously put forward, offered in lieu of the pension system. One of the interested officers suggests the workmen's compensation act easily may be broadened to include the soldiers and sailors within its provisions. Insurance companies, while offering to assist the government in carrying out any plan it may finally adopt, are chary about assuming any risk in the matter, only one making an offer that might be considered a bid.

Insurance men realize more thoroughly than the public what is involved in the suggestion and none have expressed any desire to be allowed to take over the prospective business. It is an entirely new field, in which their actuarial experience would be useless as a guide. Moreover, unless the rate was made exorbitant, it would certainly mean insolvency for the company that undertook to carry the risk. On the other hand, the duty of providing for the soldier or his dependents is on the public entirely and ought not to be considered otherwise. The people are fighting this war and should finance any plan of relief that may be adopted.

Another factor that should have considerable weight in final determination of the question is that for the present at least care is being taken to enlist the services of those only who have no dependents. This may later be changed, but the first draft will include none who leave behind actual dependents. However, this should not operate to relieve the government of its liability for pension, the provision being intended for present and not for future protection.

About the only net result of the "bone dry" fight in congress so far noted is that distillers and brewers have been driven to buying material in anticipation of what may happen thus keeping up prices on grains. Food regulation might now be a fact if it had not been held back by this division. Most people are more interested in the grocer's bill just now than they are in "moral" reforms.

Eighty-seven interned German ships have been added to the forces tightening the western section of the iron ring around the neck of "Furor Teutonicus." On the eastern end the Russians are tightening loose bolts for safety sake. In thus taking up the slack the powers of democracy generously adjust the ring to the diminished rations of waning autocracy. More power to the squeeze.

Women and the War

I.—Registration of Women

By Fredric J. Haskin

Washington, July 1.—National registration of women is the latest feature of our war program. New York state has already made a military census of women as well as of men, and this step is now being advocated for the whole country. It is also being opposed by a few conservatives, on the grounds that it is unnecessary and expensive, but registration will doubtless be made state by state, if not by the national government.

The proposition is significant in more ways than one. It is an official acknowledgment that women are an important factor in the political administration of the state. It appeals to the sense of duty of the women as American citizens, and, while some millions of them have as yet not been conceded the vote, they are none the less being called upon for service. And that latter step is prophetic of future suffrage changes, if the experience of England means anything.

In all parts of the country the women have mobilized for war work with the greatest of enthusiasm. In thousands of towns and villages they are sowing for the Red Cross, canning string beans and apricots, and drying peas and corn against the winter scarcity of food, while a few are already filling the places of men who have left for military service.

The manufacturers, of course, are in favor of the registration of women so that they can procure feminine labor. So far a large part of the United States does not appear to realize what the war will mean. There is too great a tendency to believe that Germany is seriously threatened by its food shortage, and rapidly losing submarines and territory. Our part of the war has begun, but it is only a beginning. In a few weeks actual conscription will begin, when, declare the manufacturers, there is going to be great commercial and industrial confusion.

Moreover, it is the belief of the manufacturers that the war is going to last for a long time. Thus many of them are already preparing to train large numbers of women to take the place of enlisted men. Feminine labor has proved exceptionally satisfactory in Europe, despite many rumors to the contrary. Over three million women are working in the metal industries of Great Britain, and a like number in those of France. "We will require at least that many additional women factory workers before this war is over," was the assertion of one manufacturer a few days ago.

The work of women in time of war is divided broadly into two classes—social and economic. The women of the working classes, deprived of a masculine income, must enter the factory and workshop in order to survive. Whether the United States government will institute a pension system for the metal industries of Great Britain, and a like number in those of France. "We will require at least that many additional women factory workers before this war is over," was the assertion of one manufacturer a few days ago.

The planting and preservation of food and the prevention of waste also fall into the economic class. Women are canning and drying and salting food this year, but their activities will be nothing compared to those which will be necessary next year if the war continues, as all authorities agree it almost inevitably will. Next year will have an advantage over this one, of course, in that the women will not have to be persuaded and taught. They will know how. There will also be greater system in the prevention of waste.

Work of the social class is just as important as that of the economic class, and needs to be just as highly systematized. The Canadian women offer a striking example of this.

Sewing classes may be organized to provide clothing for our soldiers and their families. Work of this sort has already been started by the Red Cross, but there is room for a great deal more of it. Recreation must be provided in towns where there are training camps—a feature to which great importance has been attached by the European belligerents. There will be an ever-growing demand for women nurses. And last, but not least, it will be the duty of every woman to see that the nation's children suffer as little as possible.

Thus, in registering her name with the state, every woman should state the services for which she is best fitted, together with her responsibilities, if any, which might interfere with their contribution. Whether she serves in a munition factory, a Red Cross workshop, an army hospital, a settlement center or on a recreation committee, she will be doing her duty by the government—a duty which in Russia and England has already been rewarded by the ballot. Probably very many women would have voted against war, had they been accorded the privilege, but now that it is here it is recognized as a great feminine opportunity. The situation is created. The rest is in the hands of the women.

The Kultur of Deceit

New York World

The White Paper on "How the War Came to America" is the record on which history will weigh the blood-guilt of the German imperial government in compelling the American people to armed defense.

It is a consistent record. Germany meant war when she refused to enter into an arbitration treaty with us. She meant war, ruthless war, when at The Hague she blocked agreements for ameliorating war, or for making it unnecessary by world courts. She meant war, the cruel war on non-combatants which she waged then, as she is waging when she issued her "peace note" last December.

Appropriately dated a fortnight before Christmas to stir the passionate longing for peace of men in the ranks, the vague German proposals were accompanied by threats against neutrals, especially the United States. These sinister conditions were no secret, though now first officially described.

From a "thousand sources," the authoritative recital runs, came warnings. "Unless the neutrals were influenced to bring the war to an end, on terms dictated by Berlin," the "submarines were to be unleashed." And though the Zimmermann disclosures came later, Washington already knew how Berlin "had its agents at work both in Latin America and Japan" to rouse anger against us to the fighting pitch. Autocracy talked peace. It plotted war.

And so conviction grew that "until the German nation is divested of such rulers, democracy cannot be safe." What a comment it is upon the kultur of deceit that the very date of its "peace note" was the time when "War" became a fact and last convinced that war was inevitable!

Nebraska Press Comment

Kearney Hub: Omaha's police scandal may be a great surprise to the people of Omaha, but it is taken very much as a matter of fact by the people of the state, who have been observing Omaha conditions from the outside for a good many years.

Franklin News: Omaha's gift to the Red Cross totaled \$251,252.49. Omaha realizes the good that the Red Cross does, as more than \$400,000 was spent by the Red Cross in Omaha three years ago, following the destructive tornado that visited the city. But Omaha usually returns a gift with interest, and this is another evidence of the fact.

York Republican: Now comes The Omaha Bee demanding in a loud and raucous tone of voice a "coalition cabinet." The Bee argues that the European nations have all introduced that custom since the war began, and it thinks this country might profit by the example. President Wilson is certainly more apt to be moved by that argument than by any other; he does not copy England—but the coalition of confederate and English-born statesmen who comprise his present cabinet is about the kind of coalition that suits him best.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day. Every man is his own doctor.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

German agents captured Thiamont field work near Verdun. French captured several villages in drive toward Peronne.

Augustine Birrell, former chief secretary for Ireland, blamed by royal commission for Irish revolt.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The Pull Dress, a new saloon in the court in the rear of the Custom House, has just been opened and Byron Clark and J. H. McTague will receive their friends after 6 o'clock.

Charles Swinkey, Jim Jones and Sam Boston, three colored youngsters, were badly burned by a premature explosion of a sardine box full of powder with which they were packing a miniature magazine at the corner of Twelfth street and Capitol avenue. The boys were helped into the drug store of F. W. Fogg and their burns bathed and attended to.

A little girl named Anna Wilson of South Tenth street was knocked down and bruised by one of the wagons in the procession in front of the exposition building. The little girl ran under the horses' feet to get some advertising cards lying on the street.

Señor Cole of the Olympic theater was struck by a piece of cigar box in which had been placed a freeracker and in consequence carries a long red seam across his face.

The pressmen, stenographers and electrotypists made the most attractive display in the parade, considering numbers, and one young lady on the corner of Sixteenth and Farnam offered a messenger boy a dollar to ascertain how many of this craft were un married. A committee is now offering \$10 for the photograph and address of this same young lady.

The flag on Creighton college was the first to kiss the breeze in that section of the city on the Fourth. Dr. A. S. Billings has returned after a three months' vacation and is right on the job again doing dental work for Omahans.

This Day in History.

1794—First settlement on the Western Reserve begun at Conneaut, O.

1837—Cornerstone laid for the Illinois state capitol at Springfield.

1848—President issued a proclamation promulgating the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico.

1851—"Maine law," an act to prohibit drinking houses and tipping shops, enforced first at Bangor.

1854—Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant.

1866—Emperor of Austria ceded Venetia to France and invited the French emperor's intervention with Prussia.

1887—Cornerstone laid for the Michigan soldiers' monument at Detroit.

1888—Monument to Francis Scott Key unveiled in Golden Gate park, San Francisco.

1892—Paterson, N. J., celebrated the centennial of its settlement.

1894—The Hawaiian republic was proclaimed.

The Day We Celebrate.

Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Prussian crown prince and heir presumptive to the German imperial throne, born eleven years ago today.

Major Edward H. De Armond, recently appointed member of the general staff of the United States army, born in Missouri thirty-nine years ago today.

George M. Cohan, celebrated actor, playwright and manager, a native of Philadelphia, R. I., forty years ago today.

Clarence J. Owens, managing director of the Southern Commercial congress, born at Augusta, Ga., forty years ago today.

John M. (Jack) Warhop, former pitcher of the New York Americans, now with the Baltimore International league team, born at Hinton, W. Va., thirty-three years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

One hundred and forty-first anniversary of the beginning of construction of the Erie canal.

A total eclipse of the moon is scheduled for tonight but will not be visible in any part of North America.

A new compulsory insurance law, applying to all workers except farm laborers and domestic servants, comes into effect today in New Jersey.

Secretary of War Baker and Senator Wesley Jones of Washington are to be among the Independence day speakers in New York City today.

Major James E. Monroe, a son of President James Monroe, will celebrate his 101st birthday anniversary today at his home in Richmond, Va.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is to deliver a patriotic message at the Independence day exercises at Prospect park, Brooklyn. It will be the first public appearance of the famous French actress since her recent illness.

Paris has made elaborate preparations for a celebration of the American Independence day. A leading feature will be a reception at the American embassy, to be attended by General Pershing and the members of his staff.

A great military demonstration and historical pageant will be given today at McPherson, Kan., in connection with the unveiling of an equestrian statue of General James B. McPherson, in whose honor the town was named.

Storyette of the Day.

A learned counsel on the defendant's side lost his temper, as well as his case, and remarked rudely to the opposing lawyer: "Why do you so often use the words 'also' and 'likewise'?" They both mean exactly the same, as far as I can see.

"By no means," said the other. "I'll show you the difference by example. Our learned friend the judge is a clever lawyer; you are a lawyer, also, but not likewise."—New York Globe.

WAKE UP, NEBRASKA!

Nebraska, say you're ready for any foreign foe; Say your aim is clear and steady, so Uncle Sam will know; He needs you now, Nebraska, as he never did before; Wake up, wake up, Nebraska, your Uncle Sam's at war.

Nebraska, how's your powder? Is it plentiful and dry? Let us hear a little louder, our Nebraska's a battle cry.

Once before they called you soldiers, when the country was at war; Are you ready now, Nebraska, to heed the call once more?

The fife and drum once thrilled you when our nation needed men; Old Glory waved and filled you with a fighting fire; One country, now, Nebraska, one flag-worth fighting for; Wake up, wake up, Nebraska, your Uncle Sam's at war.

Wakefield, Nebraska. R. D. A.

The Bee's Letter Box

Unreality of Evil.

Omaha, July 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: In a recent communication J. M. Holiday touches upon the Christian Science philosophy of good and evil as set forth in Mrs. Eddy's writings and amplified by writers in the various Christian Science publications.

That the theologians have always found the apparent presence of evil a hard problem serves only to introduce the fact that until Mrs. Eddy embodied the idea of evil as unreality, as the only logical sequence flowing from the accepted fact as to the allness of God, there never has been anything but muddled thought about evil.

Granting the theological dogma that evil is as real as good, you are impaled upon the horns of a most serious dilemma, the author of evil, or the horn of admitting a devil who has as much capacity to create evil as God has to create good. Satisfy those two propositions or get rid of one of them, as Christian Science does, and you eliminate the greater bulk of theological writings, commentaries and creeds.

In the first chapter of the gospel of St. John we read: "All things were made by Him, and without Him was not anything made that was made," and in the first chapter of Genesis we find that "God saw everything that He had made, and, behold, it was very good."

As Christian Scientists we cannot expect the public to demonstrate the unreality of evil, which is, in fact, the supreme test and final proof demanded by the teachings of Mrs. Eddy, but we can ask the public to consider if possibly there is not something the matter with a system that first invites us to believe that God creates all things and that all that He made is good, and then asks us to believe in the reality of evil.

In order then to accept good and evil as real we must contradict the scriptures that God's creation is good as well as deny that God made all things.

Men and women of culture and sound judgment have found a soul-satisfying haven in the Christian Science teachings as to the unreality of evil and it is our only purpose to invite such as desire to investigate for themselves the purchase they too, may find the scriptures illuminated as well as harmonized.

CARL E. HERRING.

Wonders About Mickel.

Omaha, July 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: "There ain't no such animal." "A. E. Mickel" is a name in fiction, a mythical form whose mythical sustenance must be absorbed through automatic, involuntary, lazy functions and consists of ugly things not of this earth. Does it breathe? Then poisonous gases may be used for its inhalation.

And to think "it" got into Collier's or into The Bee even for the amusement and shame of our good little Omaha.

Oh is Mickel the stage name of some clever humorist successfully joking with us? Wouldn't it be splendid if this were so, in order that we might not have to sympathize so genuinely and cordially with Mrs. Mickel and all the Micklelettes. Bah!

DISGUSTED.

SUNNY GEMS.

Lady Reformer—Don't you know your unfortunate man, that liquor is a destroyer? Booby Bill—Dere's one 'ting it don't destroy, lady—me thurst for it.—Boston Transcript.

"Generally the enemy are upon us. Shall we give them battle or retreat?" "Don't bother me with such questions," snapped the senator, turning so abruptly to a referendum.—Baltimore American.

"Does your office girl seem to catch on as a boy would?" "Practically, yes. She doesn't smoke cigarettes, but she has become interested in baseball and learned to whistle."—Detroit Free Press.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, IF MY HUSBAND CATCHES ME IN THE ACT OF GOING THROUGH HIS TROUSERS POCKETS, WHY SHALL I SAY? —MRS. CHAULANT

DENY IT—HE HAS NO WITNESSES!

"You farmers buy a good many gold bricks, eh?" "Yes, and you city fellows buy a good deal of swamp land. I guess things are about even."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Bacon—Has your college conferred a degree on you since you left it?" "Ebert—It has not, and I don't want any more."

"What do you mean?" "I got enough. I got the third degree while at college."—Yonkers Statesman.

"How many people were in the city at the time it was overwhelmed by the flood?" "The exact number is not known, but the amount of the large floating population."—Baltimore American.

Van Putter—There is one good thing about golf. De Grovesche—Well, I'm glad to know it, but I don't care to hear what it is.—Judge.

Physician—Your case is such, madam, that (time alone will effect a cure. Mrs. Randall—Then it is hopeless, for I never have even five minutes.—Life.

"Dear one," he murmured, "do you love me yet?" A shiver shook the beautiful co-ed's frame and she was silent.

"Speak, dearest, answer me," he insisted. "Do you love me yet?" "Yes, George, I love you; but your grammar is rotten."—Boston Transcript.

A great military demonstration and historical pageant will be given today at McPherson, Kan., in connection with the unveiling of an equestrian statue of General James B. McPherson, in whose honor the town was named.

LOUIS CHEVROLET wears AIR POCKET GOGGLES

On sale at the Speedway and Downtown.

Good Health

good appetite, good spirits—mean no discord in the body. To keep the organs in harmony—when there is need—use

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

Washington, D. C. Enclosed find a two-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, a copy of The Canning Book.

Name..... Street Address..... City..... State.....

NOTES OF WORLD WAR.

The howitzer is the modern representative of the mortar, being a short, light gun, capable of firing a heavy shell at a low velocity.

Officers of the United States marine corps, in relation to rank and pay, are on the same basis as officers of similar rank in the United States army.

A century ago several Americans began the building of a submarine boat with an idea of using it in an attempt to rescue Napoleon from St. Helena.

Cordite, the explosive used in many of the most powerful guns, is a mixture of nitroglycerine and gun-cotton, with a small percentage of vaselline.

One of the first submarines constructed by John P. Holland, was built in 1881, on order of the Fenian Brotherhood, which hoped to destroy with it the British navy.

Robert Fulton was building a large armored submarine