THE OMAHA BEE

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Sir Wilfred Laurier looms up as the W. J. Bryan of Canadian politics.

It is evident the Russians gripped Mr. Root's moving words and are moving the right way. It looks as though the I. W. W. will not be

happy until it breaks the combination of some federal jail. Every pledge for food conservation at home, vitalized in practice, clouts the high cost of living

in the cheek.

With the tightening of the lid on neutral exports from this country a fine line of precious fat drops into the fire.

Patriotic gospel is a reliable guide, not only for Sunday, but for every day in the year and every hour of a lifetime.

Plans for mobilizing the first grand army advances another step. Great bodies move slowly, but the steps are firm and sure.

Omaha's final Red Cross figures top \$255,000, being \$50,000 more than our allotment. Some achievement to point to with pride!

Although the allies have not indicated the size of the indemnity, it is evident from advance notices that the Teutons must shell out now and later.

It is part of the agreement, of course, that Acting Governor Howard will refrain from renovating the pie counter at this stage of the political

Now suppose a German subsea sends a forpedo into the bowels of an Americanized German steamer, how much will the explosion scale Herr Ballin's claim for indemnity?

Somewhere in America, possibly, a community might be found restricting outgo to income. If there be such, their loneliness forbids appearing in the spotlight in budget time.

The fixed coal price of \$3 a ton at the mines doubles the top price for the goods in peace times. Fears of dangerous heart enlargement near the mines appear wholly baseless.

Last year's record of war profits, figured at \$4,000,000,000, promise to top the score for years to come. Changed conditions and the war tax split handicaps 1917 in the race for first place.

Experience, advice and protest utterly fail to modernize the real estate methods of the Missouri. Here it transfers a farm, there a platted addition or throws a wet scare into a dry town. The chances of rising to the dignity of a realtor seem remote.

As a further means of easing the strain on railroads Manager Willard urges that people make purchases as near home as possible and thus shorten the haul. The spectacle of a railroad manager passing up a long haul tags one of many revolutions of the hour.

A large volume of senatorial indignation is expended on the possibility of big business profiting by having representatives on the advisory council of the national defense. It is impossible to reconcile the political old guard to changes which endanger the reach to the fleshpots.

One of the strike agitators arrested in the goal regions of Pennsylvania proved to be an active German agent operating under an assumed name. As the mouthpiece of the I. W. W. in that quarter he attracted secret service notice and search revealed his real identity. It is a clear case of German money talking for Kaiserism.

Since April, 1915, the British army has not lost a gun to the Germans, have captured several hundred German guns and hold two German prisoners to each Briton in the German camps. In the light of this official score one may glimpse the "contemptible little army" of 1914 tightening a bulldog grip on the throat of the dachshund.

The Land of Opportunity

The charge is frequently made that America is no longer the land of opportunity that it was, when the boys came from the farms and worked their ways up to places of great responsibility and wealth. But the facts seem to deny this Every little while the newspapers carry stories that refute it. Witness the following dispatch from Omaha:

William M. Jeffers, who started railroading as a messenger boy at North Platte, Neb., twentyeight years ago, was made vice president of the Union Pacific railroad. Mr. Jeffers is but 41 years

Not every messenger boy is on his way to the vice presidency of a railroad, but there are thousands of positions on the railroads now occupied by conductors, engineers, superintendents, foremen, general agents, all responsible official positions, waiting for faithful and energetic employes to rise from the ranks. And so they

When Bulfinch, the "first American architect," was near the height of his fame early in the last century, he discouraged an applicant who desired to study architecture with him, stating that it was his belief that most of the great building in America had already been done. Architects of the coming decades would not have much of importance to do.

This is the tendency of the older mind-to

feel that the work has been done. America spells opportunity. We have hardly started yet. The young man is fitting himself to take his place in a country of a mighty future, in a new and better word. Do it right. Another "Peace" Speech Promised.

The address of the imperial chancellor to the Reichstag, shortly to be delivered, is expected to embody the revised terms on which Germans are willing to listen to peace proposals. This speech will command attention of the outside world only if it indicates the German program has undergone considerable change. Previous statements as to what would be considered a basis for settlement by Germany have contained demands that could not be granted. At present German politicians are divided on the question of what to ask. One faction professes to be willing to accept the restoration of the status quo ante, the other insisting on extreme aspirations as to territorial expansion and indemnity. Which of these the chancellor will favor, or if he will favor either, is not indicated by any of his recent utterances. It is certain the Allies will not accept a return to conditions existing before the war. This has been made definite and final, and a settlement cannot be approached on the basis of a draw. Short of the actual crushing of the German army, however, enforcement of the full program of the Entente is impossible. What modification, if any, is to be suggested by Von Bethmann-Hollweg will be highly interesting

Price Fixing Methods.

The findings of the federal grand jury of Chicago on fixing food prices for private profit reyeals business methods neither new nor startling. Its chief value lies in giving judicial support to matters of common knowledge. The conclusion drawn by the jury from the evidence shows systematic and effective work in widening the distance and the cost between the consumer and the manufacturer of prepared foods. The canning industry is typical of this class. Where formerly the retailer could deal directly with the canner now he must deal with the broker or go without. At various convenient times the brokers get together in an informal sort of way, discuss weather and similar business topics and develop harmonious ideas and ideals. In analyzing these seances the jury found a subtle system of "exploiting war conditions to raise prices and extort unconscionable profits from consumers." In support of this charge the jury shows that canned corn and canned tomatoes sold a year ago at the factory for 90 cents per dozen, or 71/2 cents per can, last winter cost the consumer 25 cents each.

The Elgin price fixing butter board underwent a similar grueling inspection. A search of the minutes of the meetings of the board during the last six months confirms what newspapers have shown repeatedly. The board is nothing more than a blind worked by Chicago jobbers who spend a few hours in Elgin once a week, bid on a few tubs of butter and thus fix a price for the product which governs the trade throughout the

The report of the grand jury presents a searching and exhaustive review of "price fixing methods and practices which indicate the necessity of legislation." It is particularly opportune as a means of easing the minds of congressmen who fear the nation cannot safely do what private individuals accomplish without a symptom of brain fag or physical weariness.

Japan's "Monroe Doctrine" for Asia.

Coincident with the political disturbances in China comes from Japan the assertion of a paramountcy of interest and influence in affairs of the Celestial kingdom that amounts to the exclusion of all nations of the world save as permission may be given by the mikado's government to deal with the Chinese. In defense of this attitude the Japanese politicians refer to the Monroe doctrine and the relation of the United States to other American governments, especially Mexico, where Japan was prevented from obtaining concessions that would have permitted the establishment of a naval base. This comparison will not stand close analysis. At no time have we sought unduly to meddle in the internal affairs of our neighbors; whatever we have done we have not sought undue advantage with any and have permitted each to enjoy the utmost freedom in intercourse with the world, even to our distinct disadvantage. The Monroe doctrine was pronounced and has been held to to prevent the suppression of democracy in this hemisphere by any autocratic government.

In China our interest has been equally benevolent. The "open door" was insisted on at a time when the dismemberment of the venerable empire seemed imminent, Only selfishly concerned governments have challenged the justice and equity of our dealings with China. Japan has its idea of the Monroe doctrine on upside down. Its determination to dominate in China has led to the assumption of a paramountcy not warranted and full of the possibilities of trouble. This course was foreshadowed by the visit of Baron Shibusawa in 1915 and since has made much progress, but the United States has shown no indication of intention to recede from the "open door" policy.

The approach of the Ishii commission insures "conversations" on this point and ought to bring about a better understanding, so as to relieve a situation that is gradually becoming more tense.

Negro and the Public Schools.

Recently The Bee asserted that the American negro is to have a constantly increasing share in the solution of the social and economic problems into which he enters as a factor. This is supported by a report on negro education, just made by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, after four years of first-hand study of the field, under the direction of the United States commissioner of education. The progress the colored man has made is evinced in the single statement that in fifty years of freedom negro illiteracy has decreased from 90 per cent to 30 per cent, and this in face of the actual increase in numbers. More than a million negroes are now farmers in varying degrees of independence, and more than a quarter of a million own their farms, title to twenty millions of fertile acres being held by them. "These facts," says the report, "are indisputable evidence not only that the colored people are capable of progress, but also that their white neighbors have looked with favor upon their struggles and in many instances actually have given substantial aid to their en-

Much of the educational work among the negroes in the south is carried on through private schools, supported by philanthropic donations, largely gathered through the churches of the north. This fund is required, according to Dr. Jones, because the south is unable to fully provide the free schools for all. It will be necessary to continue this work until the economic situation in the southern states will permit the establishment of public schools for the negro, the need for which is pressing. Supervision of private and public effort should be increased, that the efficiency of the educational plants be advanced.

The time may yet come when the negro in the south will be permitted to vote, as well as to own property and pay taxes. At any rate, he is making good progress in spite of his handicaps.

Women and the War The Dependent Woman

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, July 6.-Lena is the wife of a soldier-not a regular soldier, but a member of the National Guard. Soldiering, in fact, was just a sideline, his real vocation being the selling of cotton goods in a department store. They lived in a small house in the suburbs, with a tiny porch and an even timier garden. There were two children, and a welcome was being prepared for a

The government ordered the National Guard to the Mexican border. Lena's soldier-salesman husband had to go. There was an announcement made stating that his employer, who was a real patriot, was going to pay the salaries of all his employes who thus served their country, but somehow that was all there ever was to it-just the announcement. After the first two months, Lena, in spite of constant needlework and embroidering, could not meet the payments on the house. They had to move to a much cheaper locality. Then the baby came. And when it was

3 weeks old the mother got a job as charwoman. This is an uncolored sketch of the main points in Lena's story, as it was uncovered by an American woman social worker who has recently seen the family restored to its former status, with the exception of Lena's health, which is not very good. It greatly resembles the story of many other women whose breadwinners went to the border.

Now we are in a real war. It will be the policy of the government to exempt from military services all men who are supporting dependents, but it is the pessimistic view of most people that such a policy cannot be maintained forever. The question is: What will be done for the mothers, wives and children of the men called to war?

The United States Children's bureau has anticipated this question recently by making an intensive study of the provisions for soldiers' families that have been made by other countries. For weeks it has had researchers at work, interpreting the various laws enacted by the belligerents, until now it has a complete report, which will be of inestimable value to this government if the time should come for drafting married men, or the sons of dependent mothers and fathers.

There is the example of Great Britain, for instance. Before the war, the Children's bureau found, this country did not encourage the enlistment of married men at all. Officers and a certain percentage of non-commissioned officers were allowed to marry, with certain provisions for their families in case of death or disability, but in the case of privates the war office let it be known that nothing would be done for their families if they were to marry. Shortly before the war, it appears, the government became a trifle more lenient, on account of the low recruiting quotas.

Now Great Britain has a very thorough system for looking after the families of its soldiers. In the first place, there is the so-called separation allowance. This comes out of the soldier's pay when the person to be cared for is his wife; the government takes care of his children out of its own pocket. The sum paid to the wives of noncommissioned officers and automatically deducted from their pay is \$1.45 a week. The wives of privates receive \$1.25 a week. Allowances made by the government for children are \$1.25 for the first child; 87 cents for the second, and 50 cents

for each child thereafter. When a man enlists in the British army he i handed a paper on which he is told to set forth full particulars concerning his wife, children or any other dependents he may have. This paper is then sent to the paymaster of his regiment, who, without waiting to hunt for birth and marriage certificates or otherwise to ascertain if the facts are correct, puts the wife or dependent on his payroll. The allowances are paid through the postoffices. The paymaster sends drafts to the and identity cards to the dependent persons. On "pay day" there are always lines of women gathered about the postoffices waiting for the doors to open. As each woman steps before the window and shows her identity card she is paid in money. The postmaster keeps the drafts to show the postal accountant of his district.

In addition to separation allowances, the Brit ish government also pays pensions, in the case of a soldier's death; disability pensions when a man is hurt, and certain special allowances for special cases. The government is not in favor of equal pensions for everybody. It believes that the man who was earning a thousand pounds a year before he was conscripted should receive a greater allowance than the man who was earning only a hundred pounds a year. His standard of living would have been much higher, and it is the policy of the government to maintain pre-war standards of living as far as possible. So the wife of the \$5,000 man is paid more than the \$500 man by special dispensation of the government.

Then, there is the case of the man who had ontracted financial obligations before he enlisted. The British government in such a case would keep up the interest on the investment. Also, where a man is deprived of his former occupation owing to physical disability incurred in the war, the government pays for his training in a new profession; it also pays for the vocational training of widows of soldiers.

It is also interesting to note that the British overnment makes no exceptions with regard to llegitimate children, if those children have been supported by a man before he entered the army. Allowances are also paid to unmarried wives it they were supported by men before enlistment and the men acknowledge their responsibility on their enlistment papers.

France insists the private employers shall continue the salaries of their employes who are at the front, inasmuch as the government is already taxed to the utmost with the payment of pensions and allowances. Allowances are paid only to needy families; if the members of a family may support themselves, or if they have enough money to live on, they do not receive any compensation whatever. The separation allowance amounts to about 25 cents a day for the wife of a soldier, and 15 cents additional for each child under 16 who is dependent upon him, whether they are his own or not. Only one allowance is paid to each family. A woman may have had seven sons supporting her before the war, but she receives an allowance only for one, and only one pension. The families of foreign soldiers, including Serbians, Belgians and Russians, are also paid the same separation allowances, even though the men may have returned to their own armies. This courtesy is also extended to French families in other coun-

France also pays a pension to workers, other than soldiers, whose means of livelihood has been swept away as the result of invading armies; and a pension of from 10 to 30 cents a day to prospective mothers for a period of eight weeks before the birth of their babies. This pension is extended for another eight-week period if the mothers agree to nurse their children. The death rate is so much larger now than the birth rate in France that the government is putting a premium on maternity. This same maternity premium is also offered by Germany, although on a different basis.

People and Events

Just before the invasion of new potatoes from the south the railroad yards of Philadelphia held 40,000 bushels of last year's crop. Provision dealers held them back and held up the price, and the railroads refused to accept more shipments until the cars were unloaded. As this worked for the benefit of provision dealers the railroads revoked the order and issued another taking all offers and making special efforts for transportation. That killed Father Gouge. A drive of spuds from the Virginias sent prices tumbling and wrecked the combination.

These are tough times for kaisers at home and abroad. Mrs. F. K. Kaiser of New York, claiming she is a widow, petitioned court to relieve her of the name because it had become odious in America. Just as the change was about to be authorized Mr. Kaiser bobs up and swears he is not a dead one, but very much alive, and that Mrs. Kaiser merely seeks to humiliate him. So it goes. Still, the majority of mankind agree with a monument to the dog, which died recently. the alleged widow that Kaiser ought to be revised downward.

Every tub should stand on its own

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Russians reported disorderly retirement of Teutons on lower Stokhod. First German commercial submarine, the Deutschland, arrived off Norfolk, Va.

French carried German lines east of Flancourt and captured village close to Peronne.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The ladies of the Women's Christian association have taken steps for future effective work by incorporating under the name by which the association has long been known. The following ladies are the incorporators: Mesdames P. L. Perine, J. J. McGoin, J. B. Jardine, C. S. Soule, Z. B. Knight, J. Hudson, Isabella P. Ludington, H. M. James, W. J. Welshans, H. M. McCague, Rohwer, M. E. Pratt, M. A. Elliott, E. B. Wood and W. V. Doolittle.

Prof. William F. Rigge of St. Ignatius college, Chicago, is assisting his brother, Father Rigge, professor of astronomy at Creighton college, in taking observations and placing some new astronomical instruments in po sition.



is in town with several Indians whom he is taking to Fort Leavenworth. John Welsh, son of Judge Welsh of this city, took the highest honors at the school commencement at Forest

City, Sarpy county. Stuht and Hamel are carrying on the biggest contract for grading ever taken in this city, extending from Mason on

the north to Bancroft on the southabout eleven blocks-and the thousands of yards of earth which are being removed are to be deposited on the grounds of Herman Kountze on South Tenth. John Nelson, a new member of Hook

Ladder company, No. 1, was struck on the shoulder by a piece of falling glass at the Pomy & Segelke fire and badly cut. It was his first

This Day in History.

1750-Thomas Posey, soldier of the revolution, senator from Louisiana and governor of Indiana territory, born in Fairfax county, Virginia. Died at Shawneetown, Ill., March 19, 1818. 1788-General Arthur St. Clair arrived at Fort Harmar as governor of

the Northwestern territory 1802-Thomas Davenport, who was the first to discover the principles of the electric rotary motor, born at Williamstown, Vt. Died at Salisbury, Vt., July 6, 1851. 1832—L. W. Tazewell of Virginia

was elected president pro tempore of the senate. 1868-Democratic national convention nominated Horace Seymour for

president. 1879-Prince Alexander of Hesse took the oath as reigning prince of 1881-Review of 56,000 volunteers

before Queen Victoria at Windsor in celebration of their twenty-first anni-1892-One hundred Chinese laborers killed in an explosion in the powder-

works near West Berkeley, Cal. The Day We Celebrate.

Edward T. Yates, the druggist, is just 47. He was born in Ogden, Ill., and commenced to learn the drug business in Logan, Ia., in 1888. James M. Beck, former assistant attorney general of the United States, born in Philadelphia fifty-six years ago

Lord Stanley, eldest son of the earl of Derby, and who has just been elected to the British parliament, born twenty-three years ago today. Rt. Rev. Robert A. Gibson, Episco

pal bishop of Virginia, born at Petersburg, Va., seventy-one years ago today. Edward Keating, representative in congress of the Third Colorado district, born at Kansas City, Kan., forty-two years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. The grand lodge of the Benevolent

Order of Elks began its business sessions in Boston today. A special session of the Louisiana legislature, called by Governor Pleasants to enact legislation mostly of a

wartime character, convenes today. A great army of teachers is expected at Portland, Ore., today, for the opening of the annual convention of the National Education association. Today is the tentative date fixed for the meeting at Buenos Aires of a con-

gress of Latin-American republics to discuss neutrality and other problems arising from the war. Delegates are to gather at Atlanta today for the sovereign camp convention of the Woodmen of the World, one

of the largest of the fraternal and beneficiary orders. Many questions involving newspaper policy in relation to the war are expected to be threshed out in the annual convention of the National Editorial association, which is to begin its

sessions today at Minneapolis Under the auspices of the Chickasaw Pioneer association, a three-day celebration is to be opened at Ringling. Okl., today in honor of the fifty-first anniversary of a treaty between the United States government and the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indian tribes, whereby the development of the lands of these tribes by the white men was

Schools for the special training of chief officers for the new American mercantile fleet are to be established today at Atlantic City, Cape May, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Crisfield, Md., and Norfolk.

Storyette of the Day. For the first time Louis was hearing

the cherry-tree-and-hatchet story. It was very dramatically related by a patriotic aunt, but Louis was not so deeply impressed as he might have been. When the climax was reached and George Washington said, "I cannot tell a lie," Louis displayed his first glimmer of enthusiasm. "Couldn't he?" he asked. "What was the matter with him?"—Philadelphia

HERE AND THERE.

Barnard college girls have made 2,000 andages and a large number of sweaters and mufflers for the soldiers, and have pledged \$2,500 for foreign relief work. During the last decade three states-Cali-

fornia, Colorado and Michigan-contained three-fourths of the area under sugar beets this country and produced three-fourths of the beets and sugar. At least \$1,400,000 has been spent during the last 100 years in the translation of the

Bible into the languages spoken in China. More than 150 missionaries have given the best years of their lives to the work. As a memorial to Gyp, the organization faithful mascot for many years, East Or ange, (N. J.) lodge of chauffeurs will erec

New Haven, Conn., July 4 .- To the Editor of The Bee: My attention has been called to your issue of June 18 spirit expressed by Mr. Pope. Let us and your editorial note on myself. I cease to cavil about anyone—even a was correctly quoted as stating that "convert." Let us rejoice that the our health ideals are at present low preacher to whom he refers since his and that 99 per cent of our adult original error has uttered as lofty senpopulation is below par.

I was not corectly quoted, however, as taking a gloomy view of what can or will be done to correct this condi-

The "99 per cent" is based on the medical examinations of the Life Ex- undertaken in all its history. tension institute on bank clerks and stenographers among 1,000 such clerks in several banking institutions in New York, and another thousand foremen and mechanics in an automobile factory in Detroit. The figures also harmonize with data from many other sources. I was stating the cold facts as I have been able to find them after many years' study, and facts which I would not myself have believed a few years ago. I was not stating a mere personal opinion or guess. If you will write to the New York headquarters of the institute you can get the exact percentage of high blood pressure, Star arterial thickening, albumin, casts, sugar, defective teeth, eyes, ears, etc.

As to the future, I am an optimist, for I believe that the growing realiza-tion of our shortcomings will of itself afford the needed stimulus to our health ideals, and there is abundant evidence that almost all of our shortcomings, if taken in time, can be corrected. In fact it was my own good fortune in overcoming tuberculosis twenty years ago which led me first to study preventability of disease. In my report as a member of the Roosevelt Conservation commission, I estimated on the basis of data supplied by au-thorities on ninety different causes of death, that by applying knowledge already existing we could prolong human life at least fifteen years, and (I am willing to add) probably much more. Aiready in the eight years since that report was written we have actually accomplished one-fourth of the estimated possibility.

The point which we should all now keep before us is, that in "pledging our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" to protect the nation, we imply that we shall first of all conserve ourselves for the sake of our country. Unless the medical examinations are very lax, I expect a majority of those drafted out of the 10,000,000 enrollment to be rejected, but the vast majority of the rejections can undoubtedly be made fit by military training. Both those enrolled, and those too young or too old to be included in the enrollment, ought, as a matter of patriotism, to go into physical training and to relinquish all indulgence and habits which impair the power to work. War, even more than peace, requires the full strength of IRVING FISHER.

Executors' Fees.

Omaha, July 7 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Would you please state in the Letter Box columns of The Bee what per cent the laws of Nebraska allow an executor in settling an estate and if it is the same in other states. A READER OF THE BEE.

Answer-Fees for executors in Ne braska are fixed by law on a varying scale of percentage, according to the value of the property and the service rendered. In cases of special service court may allow a special fee. The fees vary in different states.

Excepts to Herring's View.

Omaha, July 6 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Having read Carl E. Herring's letter in The Bee's Letter Box on Christian Science, I must say that I am surprised that a man of culture and sound judgment that he claims he is could believe in such an erroneous doctrine as that. Christian Science denies the real existence and personality of Satan and the reality of sin and sickness. According to the teaching of Christian Science, sin is simply an erroneous view of the truth somehow lodged in "mind," which they affirm is what is called man. God is "mind" or "love," and man is a reflection of God as "mind." Satan is an error lodged in "mortal mind," as man, and Christ came to destroy sin and Satan by correcting man of his mistake in thinking there was any real Satan, devil or sin. Consequently "all" is good, and sin, Satan and sickness are unrealities, the errors of mortal mind. Therefore, Scriptural conversion is a thing impossible with believers in Christian Science, unless they renounce their error

and turn to the true and living God. Such a mixture of pantheism and heathen philosophy cannot justly be called Christian. It has corrupted every principle of truth taught in the Scriptures, and misrepresented Jesus Christ and God our Father. It has denied God's word, thereby making

It is a soul-deceiving system of religious, belief, entirely outside of the Kingdom of God. Mr. Herring advises people to investigate, and so I have, and find it just as I have said. L. B. H.

Questions of Patriotism.

Omaha, July 6 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I am in full sympathy with the spirit and letter of the communication of Franklin Pope. There are few things more reprehensible than intolerance and than the disposition to im

His plea that we unite our thoughts and energies for the nation's good at this time, that we cease to question the sincerity of others and forbear the cynic's attitude of throwing out our chest and swelling with a false pride that we have had the only genuine brand of patriotism on the market, is a timely one. I have noticed in the past, and I find it now, that such brands of patriotism are nothing higher than mere allegiance to a man or a party rather than to country.

Those who have always condemned

war need make no apology for that attitude. Their position was truly American and right. But very few of hose who have condemned war have hesitated to defend war when it came to a question of liberty. In this atti-tude I stand. I am no more an advo-cate of war today than I have ever been. I am, however, a stauncher advocate of liberty and democracy than ever before, for today we see the infamy of a policy that has denied liberty and democracy. We see today the world drenched in blood and billions upon billions of wealth destroyed for no other reason than that a usurping despot, an ego-maniac, flattering himself that he holds his commission from God and not the German people, surrounding himself with the most efficient war machine that ever existed, conceived the idea that he was destined not only to rule Germany and Europe, but the world. Though I had hoped that day could be spared from our life, I never was so proud of America as I was on that day when our government threw down the gauntlet to this usurping despotism, took its

place by the side of the defenders of liberty and announced that that despotism should no longer threaten the democracy of the world. War is so infamous that there is only one thing worse and that one thing is a supine submission to tyranny. In such a contest war becomes a holy thing.

This is where I have always stood and stand today without apology. Let us cultivate a little more the timents of patriotism as anyone could wish. The true American will not sneer at him, but help to encourage him and all others like him to stand unitedly for this government in as noble an enterprise as it has ever

SMILING REMARKS.

L. J. QUINBY.

"Mr. Wombat says he'll take apple pic for dessert instead of berries." The waitress announced this in a loud "In that case," directed the landlady. "give other boarders eight strawberries "give other boarders eight strawberries apiece instead of seven."-Louisville Courier-

Asket-Well, George, are you meeting with success, now that you are a lawyer? George-Yes, I seem to meet with it every lace I go, but it is the other fellow who on friendly terms with it.-Indianapolis

Betty-Jack says he will stop drinking if marry him.

Mrs. Wyse-Well, be careful, dear. It's easier for him to begin again than it is for you to be unmarried.—Boston Tran-

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, MY HUSBAND CAME HOME INTOXICATED LAST NIGHT AND I LOCKED HIM OUT OF THE HOUSE - DID I DO RIGHY? -MRS. BLIVITZ NO, HE COULDN'T GO BACK-

"Oh, Bobby, I hear you had a burglar at our house last night. Did he take much?" "Yes, he took my big red apple and a ot of stuff belongin to mother.—Brown-

THE SALDONS CLOSE AT

ONE!

ing's Magazine. She-You're a military man. Do tell me ne thing. He—Gladly if I can.

She-What is the difference between a parrot gun and a repeating rifle?—Baltimore American. Mr. Millyuns—I will give you my daughter, sir, if you will promise to maintain her afterwards. Suitor-Heavens! You talk as though you

were giving away a free public library. The maiden looked at her ardent wooer with disdain. "If you try to kiss me, I'll scream," she "I'll do it anyhow, and take the risk." he returned, preparing to suit the action to the word "In that case," she said, with charming resignation to the inevitable, "I don't see it is any use to scream."—Baltimore Ameri-



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