

# THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Patriots for profits only fool only themselves.

The situation at Berlin suggests a case of "schreckenlichkeit."

American loyalty must manifest itself in deeds, not in hammer knocks or backfire.

It is inferred from the attitude at Vienna and Berlin that the Russian offensive is too offensive for words.

The secretary of state has discovered that the late democratic legislature made a new record for appropriations. He might have found that out by reading The Bee three months ago.

"How dry I am" takes on added significance with the latest order from the attorney general, who says even liquor on the person is now illegal in dry territory.

Parties on their way home from any adjacent oasis will be under even greater obligation to circumspect conduct hereafter.

Nebraska's quota of the big army is a moderate number, far less in proportion to population than the territory's contribution of soldiers to the civil war. The honor of service in this select number will, as time goes on, become an unfulfilling source of pride and distinction for the chosen.

Four months ago Teutonic veterinarians pronounced the Russian bear down and out and beyond hope of recovery. Now the bear has become the speediest and most aggressive animal in the war zoo. The transformation confounds the wise-aces and places liberty tonic at the head of the list of miracle workers.

Cincinnati stages a war move of interesting possibilities. An ordinance has been introduced requiring German language papers to print translations in English side by side, the correctness of the translations to be verified by the publisher under oath. The purpose is to give American readers an opportunity to grasp the spirit of the parent language.

Out of Washington once more comes word that there is "an abundance of foodstuffs in the country and the present high prices on many articles are unjustifiable." Consumers have been aware of that fact for twelve months. Still, congress pours out volumes of sounds and throbs with fear lest somebody drowns in a schooner of beer or barrel of whiskey.

Nothing in the government's estimate of over three billions of bushels of corn for the coming crop seems to worry the "bills," for they keep shoving up the price right along. Pretty soon they will get corn where they had wheat and cotton, and then somebody will be hurt. Of course, bidding on corn for delivery next May is needed to "stabilize" prices now.

Charges and counter charges of the pot and kettle variety rise above the smoking ruins of frebreggery and murder at East St. Louis. Local authorities pass responsibility to the state, and the state charges the city authorities with gross incompetence. The latter are more directly culpable in having adequate knowledge of conditions and failing to take adequate preventive measures.

While the politicians wrangle and waste words over the dangers of regulating prices in war time, many men who know business from the ground up, and big business at that, entertain no fears of government supervision. Conspicuous among them is J. Ogden Armour, head of the Armour house, who not only welcomes government control, but advocates minimum prices to protect the farmer and maximum prices to protect the consumer.

### People and Events

A compilation of the cash cost of draft registration in the state of Kansas shows only \$5,000 paid out for labor and rent. Services approximately \$14,000 were rendered by patriotic citizens.

One joyous deed cancels a bunch of bogus alarms. Just before Colonel E. H. Green crossed the matrimonial Rubicon a Chicago reporter who was wedded the same day worked on the colonel's sympathies and won a scoop. One touch of vanished bachelor days unloosed the big secret, with its hope and joys and gay trepidation whereof the wedded only know.

The theft of Da Vinci's famous Mona Lisa painting from the Louvre gallery some years ago was duplicated in New York recently. The painting of Abraham Lincoln by the German artist, W. Hausmann, for that years hung in the grand companionship of the Hamburg-American liner "President Lincoln" was cut from its frame and carried away. The theft occurred after the government took charge of the steamer.

Bugle blasts of marching battalions sorely aggravate the spirit of Joe McMahon, a Brooklyn blue ribbon veteran. Mac fought in four wars in as many countries in his day—the Crimean war, the Sepoy rebellion in India, the Maori outbreak in New Zealand, and the American civil war. While the spirit is willing, eighty-one years of life crimps the physical powers of the Limerick scrapper. The best he can do is to watch the young warriors-to-be march by and cheer them on to glory.

Judge Landis of Chicago is weary and sore. He knows Illinois and voices the deep American spirit animating the citizenship of Lincoln's state. Unfortunately here and there political dregs and dregs taint its purity and give the judge the tired feeling. In a recent patriotic gathering the judge doated Mayor Thompson of Chicago and Congressman Billy Mason on the gridiron, and the vocal roared with the fervent hope that they "would do one patriotic thing so that I would not be kept apologizing for them wherever I go."

### The Borderland of Treason.

The Bee is giving space in our Letter Box column to communication from a Plattsmouth attorney taking issue with The Bee's editorial utterance upon "Nebraska's Unpatriotic Element," because we believe the writer feels he is making his challenge in good faith. For the same reason, we take up the questions he propounds and answer them in their order:

"If a citizen of the United States is thoroughly convinced that his government is violating a fundamental law of the nation in its eagerness to prosecute the war, what would you advise him to do?"

We advise him to get himself unconvinced as fast as he can. Let him particularly dispossess himself of any false notion about the United States' "eagerness to prosecute the war," because all the facts prove that the United States was forced into the war by German's persistent aggressions.

"Would he be a good citizen if he failed to raise his voice against it?"

He will be a bad citizen if he does raise his voice against it in any way to make peace through victory more remote.

"Is a citizen a traitor to his country who by pen and voice calls attention to facts that show constitutional violations by his government?"

A citizen is a traitor when he commits treason and in war time treason consists in "giving aid or comfort to the enemy." If the use of pen and voice is calculated to give aid or comfort to the enemy, it may easily come within the definition of treason.

"Do you think the Postoffice department justified in denying publications that print these facts the right to use the mails?"

The Postoffice department is part of the government machinery and the government cannot be expected to disseminate literature inciting to treason.

"Don't you think the precedents now being established will confront you and your publication some time when the personnel of the government is changed and different principles control?"

We don't know. We will cross that bridge when we come to it and fight it out then it necessary.

"Is it more important that we establish democracies in Europe than in our own country?"

Democracy is already established in this country, and, if we understand it rightly, what we are trying to do is to make it possible that our democracy may be perpetuated instead of crushed out or made subject to world-controlling military autocracy. Let us quote an apt expression by a distinguished Nebraskan: "The way out of this war, is through it," and draw this corollary: "Democracy's safety lies in setting bounds to autocracy."

### Korniloff's Career an Inspiration.

In the career of L. G. Korniloff, the Russian general who has won such brilliant success in the new drive against LeMBERG, may be found an inspiration for our own young soldiers. It is a story often told in this country, that of the rise of a poor boy from obscurity to fame. Korniloff is the son of a Siberian peasant and his early years were spent in abject poverty. As Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant studied by the light of pine knots, because candles were too expensive, so Korniloff struggled with the rudiments of education in the Siberian forest, where he worked as a woodchopper. Gaining admission to the Siberian cadets, he was given free instruction at a government military school, and, like Napoleon Bonaparte, was sent to the army as an artillery lieutenant.

His poverty proved his salvation, for instead of a soft billet in a garrison town he was sent to Turkestan and thence to eastern Siberia, finally winning his way up to be a colonel of artillery. As such it fell to his lot to cover the withdrawal of Kouroupatkin's battered forces at Mukden, which was so brilliantly done he waited recognition came to Korniloff in the form of promotion and decoration. Again in the great retreat across Galicia in 1915 he was assigned to the rear guard and fought well for days, covering the Russian retirement, till he was wounded and made prisoner by the Austrians. From them he escaped and when the revolution broke out he was called again to take command. How well he has succeeded is told in the news dispatches.

Hard work is his secret and being on time when needed the foundation of his success. If such distinction can be gained by a peasant's son under despotism, what may not be looked for from Korniloff under the republic he now serves.

### Sheep Breeding for Nebraska.

The University of Nebraska, through its agricultural extension bureau, offers to assist the farmers of the state in purchasing pure-bred ewes to increase sheep breeding in the state. At the same time the Department of Agriculture at Washington has undertaken to impress on farmers the desirability of replenishing the flocks of the country. We have fewer sheep now than at any time in recent history and the number is being lessened rather than increased, so that a really critical condition is faced, a severe shortage in both wool and mutton supply.

Two factors that contribute most to this unfortunate situation are of easy control. One is the sale of lambs, which should be prohibited, that flocks may not be depleted or destroyed. The other is the damage done by dogs and wolves, sufficient to discourage the farmer whose undertaking in the sheep line must be confined to a comparatively few head. This matter was seriously put before the late Nebraska legislature and shamefully neglected by that body. If sheep breeding is to be brought to its proportional importance in our general scheme of production growers must have some encouragement. At least they must be given assurance of protection for their flocks from predacious animals.

This is another of the great problems the war has forced upon us and which must be properly and successfully dealt with before we can have any real prosperity in America.

### "In the Good Old Summer Time."

Mankind is responding to nature's invitation and spends much of his time out of doors these fine midsummer days. Whether it be his bent to follow some pastime or whether he finds life more bearable in the open does not so much matter. The fact that he is outside getting the sunshine and the fresh air is the main thing. Golf and tennis occupy his mind and fishing, swimming, motoring, base ball, even proxy pedestrianism, give him surcease from office worry and business trouble. This, of course, applies to the city dweller; the farmer is out of doors from necessity these days from dawn to dark, but he also shares in the benefit that goes with sunbath and tan. Vacation days are in full swing and folks are working quite as hard as play as ever they did at their daily tasks. It is "the good old summer time," in all its radiant glory, and the soul that does not expand to its invitation is missing much of the best the world has to offer to its dwellers.

## The Battles of Cumberland

By Frederic J. Haskin

Cumberland, Md., July 13.—Cumberland is a monument to the well known principle that struggle means growth. Ever since colonial days, this mountain city has been a center of battle, military and political, and out of its turbulence have come prosperity and wealth.

Cumberland fought its first battle nearly two centuries ago, and just won its most important one a few weeks ago. Having thus aroused your curiosity, we will go back to the moment when and examine the beginnings of the Cumberland fighting spirit.

Cumberland lies high up in the mountains, at the head of shallow water navigation on the Potomac. In 1754, England sent a garrison to represent it in the struggle for the west. There were 500 men with Braddock in command, and George Washington was one of the young officers. Everyone knows how Braddock marched out toward Pittsburgh and how his whole command was cut down. It was Cumberland's first battle and first defeat. But more troops were sent, and throughout the long French and Indian war, Cumberland was England's military headquarters, and England was ultimately victorious.

Naturally the men of Cumberland were fighting men. When the revolution broke out, they formed the first company or rifles that went from the south to fight under Washington, and they were among the best riflemen in the continental army. At Fort Washington on the Hudson a 150 of them held 5,000 British in check for over an hour, and killed a thousand of the enemy. It was the marksmanship of the American hunters that won American independence.

After the revolution Cumberland seems to have settled down to the job of founding its commercial greatness. A transportation company for the navigation of the Potomac was formed with the American corporation as its president. This early American corporation spent the enormous sum of \$60,000 in improving the river, walling in its shallows, and building flat boats and bateaus. They had a splendid passenger service that carried persons from Cumberland to Georgetown in a day and a half. Folks used to gather along the banks of the river and watch the boats rush past, and the old people would shake their heads and mutter something about the wonders of modern industry.

Trouble started for Cumberland again when the civil war broke out. The union army dominated this section, but southern sympathizers dominated sentiment in Cumberland. As a result, a strong northern garrison was stationed here to prevent the Cumberlands from giving aid and comfort to the enemy. General Crook, who afterward made a reputation as an Indian fighter, and a General Kelly were in command of this garrison. One night a couple of Cumberland boys who had enlisted in the confederate army decided to say these two distinguished Yankees a call. They overpowered the sentry at the edge of town and forced him to give them the password. With the aid of this they easily got inside the town, and there they were among friends. They located General Crook's hotel, roused that commander out of bed, made him order his horse with a pistol at his head and lead them to General Kelly's place of residence. He too was arrested and both commanders were carried away as prisoners, so that the garrison woke up to find they must fight two general officers. It was one of the most daring feats of the war.

After the war Cumberland's days of bloodshed and adventure seemed to be over, but not its days of struggle. There were and are two distinct factions in the town, one known to the opposition as the Mossbacks. The other faction seems never to have been given any name in print, but it might be well called the hustlers. The hustlers have always acted as a spur to the Mossbacks, while the Mossbacks have been a valuable check upon the radicalism and ambition of the hustlers. One of their first arguments happened about six years ago when the hustlers wanted to raise a lot of money and dam a mountain stream for a water supply. After a few months of battle in newspapers and mass meetings, the hustlers and the Mossbacks suddenly united and the mountain stream was dammed. Then came the matter of commission government. At first the council meetings looked like conventions; but now they have everything straightened out and running nicely.

Cumberland has coal—some of the best in the world—and there is no reason why it should not be a great manufacturing city. All it needs is the factories. Well it became known that a very great tire company wanted to move away from Akron so that it would have more room to grow. Little Cumberland went after that factory. The big company said it would locate in Cumberland for \$1,000,000, and a building site. Once more the two famous factions clinched and went to the sawdust, and once more they arose united, had a big mass meeting, the newspaper took it up and \$750,000 were raised. The company was offered that amount and a building site. It accepted. The contract was signed a few weeks ago.

### Our Fighting Men

**George E. Bushnell.**  
 Colonel George E. Bushnell, who has been ordered to Washington to undertake the task of safeguarding United States soldiers from the ravages of tuberculosis, is a well-known officer in the medical department of the United States army. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1853 and received his professional training at the Yale medical school. He was appointed from Wisconsin as an assistant surgeon in 1881, served through the Spanish war as a major chief surgeon and received his commission as a colonel in 1911. He is regarded as eminently fitted by experience for the task to which he has been assigned. For some time past he has been commandant of General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., which has had the treatment of all soldiers suffering with tuberculosis.

**George Bell, Jr.**  
 Brigadier General George Bell, Jr., U. S. A., for some time in command of the military forces stationed at El Paso, was born at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, in 1859, and is the son of a distinguished army officer. His services since his graduation from West Point in 1880 have been in connection with the infantry arm. He first won distinction in the Cuban campaign before Santiago. During the first years of American occupation of the Philippines he was prominent in enforcing the authority of the United States, and he won promotion by his suppression of the insurrection in Samar and Leyte. From 1907 to 1913 General Bell was attached to the inspector-general's department and in 1911 he headed the American military mission to the Swiss maneuvers.

**Albert P. Niblack.**  
 Captain Albert P. Niblack, U. S. N., has a record of service abroad that has been equaled by few of the present-day officers of the navy. Born at Vincennes, Ind., in 1859, he graduated from Annapolis in 1880 and was assigned to the Pacific station. In 1884 he was ordered to Alaska, where he spent four years in exploration and survey work. He was naval attaché at Berlin, Rome and Vienna until the beginning of the war with Spain, in which he served on the blockade of Cuban ports, participating in the battle of Nipo Bay. Subsequently he participated in the suppression of the Filipino insurrection and in the China relief expedition. In 1910 he went to Buenos Aires as attaché of the American embassy and from 1911 to 1913 he was again stationed at Berlin in a similar capacity.

## TODAY

Proverb for the Day.  
 Fate has no feeling.

**One Year Ago Today in the War.**  
 Russians captured Balburt in Asia Minor.  
 Deutschland declared commerce block by Washington government.

British advance in the west reached third German line north of the Somme.

**In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.**  
 Mrs. J. M. McGovern, wife of the well known coal man, and her sister, Mrs. Edward Hartley, wife of one of



the oldest and best known typographical artists in the city, have left on a pleasure trip to Massachusetts. There are two lone some husbands in town. The Council Bluffs Ramblers and the Omaha Wheelmen had a joint club run to the lake. Among those from Omaha were A. B. Berner, Edward B. Smith, F. T. Mittauer, Guy E. Mead, George J. Koster, Dr. G. W. Williams, H. B. Mulford, H. H. Rhoades, A. E. Schneider, Myron Wheeler, Bert Wheeler, G. O. Scribner, G. W. Howard, Edward Ytze, H. C. Miller, Walt Morris, W. E. Coombs, Franke Clarke and Frank Allard.

The Manawa motor line remains in a comatose condition awaiting the arrival of 800 feet of rails to complete the track.

Officer Fahey found a substantial sack coat in the alley in the rear of the Metropolitan hotel, containing letters addressed to James W. Lester.

Jay Kaiser, a 14-year-old lad, is missing from his home, Twenty-sixth and Cass. His mother is offering a reward for information which will lead to his retrn, and who offers the boy himself a reward if he will return home.

The First Free Methodist church of South Eleventh street, was dedicated, Rev. E. R. Hart conducting the services, assisted by Rev. D. G. Shepherd, the pastor.

### This Day in History.

1661—Pierre Lemoigne Ibberville, destroyer of Fort Pemaquid, Me., and founder of the Mossbacks, born in France. Died in Havana, July 8, 1709.

1779—Americans under General Anthony Wayne took by storm Fort Stony Point, N. Y.

1823—William Few, first United States senator from Georgia, died at Fishkill, N. Y. Born in Baltimore county, Maryland, June 8, 1748.

1873—Don Carlos re-entered Spain and issued a proclamation to the Carlists.

1878—Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury enthusiastically received in London on their return from the Berlin congress.

1883—Mrs. Lincoln, widow of President Lincoln, died at Springfield, Ill.

1916—General Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, excluded from the United States on the ground of moral turpitude.

### The Day We Celebrate.

C. C. Cope, jr., general manager of the Omaha Printing company, is just 46 years old today. Joliet, Ill., is his birthplace.

Frederick E. Bellard, vice president and treasurer of Garrison, Brumby and Co., of New York, was born July 16, 1864, at Northamptonshire, England. He came to this country in 1870, locating first at Geneva, O., and removing to Omaha in 1884.

Capita Roy Smith, U. S. N., governor of Guam, born in Texas, fifty-nine years ago today.

Marquis of Rath, recently appointed a Knight of the Garter, born fifty-five years ago today.

Major Ezekiel J. Williams, of the Philippine Scouts, recently appointed a member of the general staff corps of the army, born in Georgia, forty-five years ago today.

Colonel Archibald Campbell, U. S. A., commandant at Fort Scriven, born in Pennsylvania, fifty-two years ago today.

Prof. George Henry Nettleton, in charge of the Yale bureau in Paris, born in Boston, forty-three years ago today.

Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telegraph and Telephone company, recently died in Carroll county, Ohio, seventy-two years ago today.

Captain Rold Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, born at Sarpsborg, Norway, forty-five years ago today.

### Timely Jottings and Reminders.

A board of flag officers of the navy, headed by Admiral Mayo, meets in Washington today to select officers to be recommended for promotion.

Joseph J. Scott, former collector of internal revenue from the San Francisco district, is to be placed on trial in the federal court at San Francisco today for alleged embezzlement of government funds and wine tax stamps.

Prohibition is one of the chief issues in the general election to be held today in Porto Rico. The election is the first in which Porto Ricans have had an opportunity to vote as American citizens.

### Storyette of the Day.

When Lincoln was still an insignificant country lawyer he had occasion to travel to a small town to take charge of a case. It was a drive of some fourteen miles from the railroad station to the town inn where he was to spend the night. Wet and chilled to the bone, he arrived at last, but to his dismay, found only a small fire built in the grate, with the standing about it, so as to exclude the heat from the traveler, were the other lawyers interested in the case.

"At length one of the group turned to Lincoln.

"'Pretty cold, eh?' he asked.

"'Yes,' replied Lincoln, 'as cold as it is hot in Hades,' stranger?"

"'Ever been to Hades, stranger?' asked another.

"'Yes,' replied Lincoln, solemnly. This raised a faint smile among the other lawyers.

"'What does it look like there?' they asked.

"'Very much like this,' said Lincoln, dryly. 'All the lawyers nearest the fire.'—Illustrated World.

### NEBRASKA EDITORS.

Blauvelt & Howard, editors of the Johnson County Journal at Tecumseh, are installing a linotype.

J. B. McCoy, who has been connected with the Arnold Sentinel for the last nine months, is now editor and manager of that paper.

Grand Island Independent: Nebraska has been under the governorship of a Nebraska editor for the last thirty-six hours and nothing has happened out of the ordinary.

The Scottsbluff Daily Star-Herald suspended publication last week after an existence of thirteen months. Lack of mail facilities and the high cost of publication made the venture unprofitable. The paper will henceforth appear semi-weekly.

The Northeast Nebraska Press association will hold its next meeting at Wayne July 27 and 28. The editors with the guests of the Wayne newspapermen and the Wayne Public Service club. L. J. Quinby of Omaha, Frank L. Ringer of Lincoln and G. L. Caswell, secretary of the Iowa Press association, have been invited to make addresses.

"Copy," please!

## The Bee's Letter Box

**CHEERY CHAFF.**  
 "What makes you think all women hate each other?"  
 "Because a woman so seldom brings up a son fit to be another woman's husband."—Boston Transcript.

Nell—I had a charming call from Mr. Daishway last night.  
 Belle—What did he talk about?  
 Nell—Why, come to think of it, he never opened his mouth. He just sat and listened to me.—Philadelphia Record.

"How's things?"  
 "Steady."  
 "Here, too. What's wrong at your house?"  
 "Nickness. What's wrong at yours?"  
 "Company."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**DEAR MR. KAGIBBLE,**  
 HOW CAN I TAKE MONEY OUT OF MY HUSBAND'S TROUSERS WITHOUT HIM DETECTING IT?  
 —MRS. YENTEN

**DON'T FOLD THE TROUSERS NEATLY TOGETHER AFTER THE ROBBERY!**

"This is a strictly up-to-date prison."  
 "Yes, I notice the drink prisoners are behind bars. The women inmates are in tiers and the more intelligent prisoners, I suppose, they put in brain cells."—Baltimore American.

"I want to see the head of the house."  
 "It's down town, but the speaker of the house is at home if you want to see her."—Detroit Free Press.

"What's an optimist, pa?"  
 "An optimist, son, is a man who believes even such things as that a submarine commander would take a disabled hospital ship in tow."—Judge.

"Why don't you correct that boy of yours? He needs a good licking."  
 "I know he does."  
 "Then why don't you administer it?"  
 "Well, it's this way. I licked him when he was a featherweight, when he was a lightweight, when he was a middleweight, but he shows signs of being a heavyweight now."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**GOOD MORNING AND GOOD NIGHT.**  
 H. R. Hart in Cleveland Leader.

Good morning, Kaiser Wilhelm!  
 While your U-boats prey the sea, And sink our ships, you still disdain to come to the aid of our navy.  
 Although we hold your sailor men, and you're detaining ours,  
 You love to wear your quarels—atill—is with the entente powers.  
 Our boys are drilling now that they may fight without delay.  
 Good morning, Kaiser Wilhelm!  
 Are you feeling well today?

Good morning, Kaiser Wilhelm!  
 When your spies you sent us to, To start an awful rumpus and evolve a crowd.  
 You thought the wily Japanese and Mexican would be Delighted to assist you to bring kultur o'er the sea.  
 But to your siren blandishments scant heed did either pay.  
 Good morning, Kaiser Wilhelm!  
 Are you feeling well today?

Good morning, Kaiser Wilhelm!  
 You have prated long and loud,  
 That we Americans are not a patriotic crowd.  
 You urge upon your people we have not the heart to fight.  
 You love to grovel conclusively we cannot wreck your might.  
 But Pershing and his officers in France are not afraid to fight.  
 Good morning, Kaiser Wilhelm!  
 Are you feeling well today?

Good morning, Kaiser Wilhelm!  
 You declared us of a mould  
 Uninterested when it came to giving time and gold.  
 From coast to coast, the people have responded; and again  
 Will they respond if comes the call, with all their might and main.  
 We've got the men and money, and we're not afraid to fight.  
 Good morning, Kaiser Wilhelm!  
 Good morning.  
 Good night!

**As to German-Americans.**  
 Omaha, July 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: With the single exception that the defense counsel should mention names and not make its charges indefinite, I think all true Americans will agree with Metcalf's statement in Saturday's Bee. He is also correct in his criticism of our gunboats congressmen. I do not feel that he unduly flatters Lobek. He credits him with coming out in favor of the British resolution to exempt German-Americans from service. Not so with Gurnisheo C. Otto. He might feel that way, but it is not customary for him ever to take a definite stand upon any question. While Viereck's paper "flatters" him as a supporter of the resolution, his letter to Viereck does not warrant such a conclusion. As he says in the letter to that effect: "I shall be glad to give it full consideration." I can fully subscribe, however, to all else that Metcalf has to say with reference to our congressman.

I think your editorial upon this theme is strictly to the point. Let Viereck's use his propaganda upon the Kaiser to have him exempt fine service Germans who have relatives in this country. There is at least as much reason in that proposal, and it would be far more effective in bringing about peace. The fact is that Viereck's and every other proposer of such schemes is simply attempting to aid the Kaiser in every way possible, while trying to keep within the law. There could be but one sound reason for exempting German-Americans from service in this war. That would be a fear that they would prove disloyal in actual engagement. But if that were true, there should be more drastic ways of handling them. I do not believe such a suspicion to be justified, and I do not believe that any true American of German ancestry, or even birth, would consent to exemption if there were the least ground for suspicion that it was made upon that basis.

L. J. QUINBY.