

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY)
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Daily and Sunday... per month... per year...
Remittance... By Draft, Express or Postal Order...

OFFICES
Omaha-The Bee Building, Chicago-People's Gas Building,
New York-482 E. 24th St., New York-348 Fifth Ave.

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

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

Average circulation for the month subscribed and sworn to by Dwight
Williams, Circulation Manager.

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

Wipe your brow and think of the corn.
The new moon was a very wet one, which may
have some effect on dog day temperature.
Von Tirpitz is going to run for the Reichstag,
thus bringing the U-boat into politics at last.

It is up to the Water Board now to say whether
Omaha is to have a municipal ice plant or not.
Anyway, no little thing like a world war is
going to deprive the small boy of his chance to go
to a circus.
Feng Kwo Chang is now president of China.
Hope he remains long enough to let us get familiar
with his name.

Exemption boards are beginning to realize the
importance of their duties.
Winston Churchill is still spoiling for a big sea
fight. Maybe this is the reason he was not again
made first lord of the admiralty.
That germ-infested corn plaster story, emanating
from Kansas City, has been spread all over
the country. It's a drawing yarn.
With a \$2 basis for figuring his wheat, the
farmer ought to be able to guess pretty well what
the rest of his produce will bring.

Hats off to our hyphenated contemporary!
When it comes to blowing its own horn with nothing
whatever to blow about, it has no equal.
The Methodist church at York modestly announces
a membership of more than a thousand,
which is some church for an inland community.
We don't like to lose the Rourke family, but
if Omaha is to win the pennant again, the team
will have to get out on the road. It is apparently
unable to win at home.

Council Bluffs is also entitled to credit for
being patriotic. Few communities of that size will
escape the draft by reason of having furnished a
full quota of volunteers.
Lloyd George is not shaken from his base by the
new chancellor any more than he was by Von
Bethmann-Hollweg. As a debater, the British
prime minister will hold his own with the best of them.
Lenine in jail may or may not end the anarchistic
movement in Russia, but it will give the
outside world a better proof of the earnest purpose
of the new government to preserve its own
and the liberties of the world if possible.

Next—The Tax Rate.
Unfortunate experience has proved that it is
almost as hard to arouse Omaha taxpayers to take
precautions against needlessly burdensome tax rates
as it is to move a mountain.
Our property owners have a habit of complacently
standing by while padded requisitions are made
and inflated budgets are manufactured in the
city hall and courthouse, only starting their
outcry after a colossal levy is imposed and there
is nothing left to do but to step up to the counter
and pay the bill.
We make bold to say, because the proof is
easily forthcoming, that every tax levy in Omaha
and Douglas county for the last several years, has
taken out of the pockets of the taxpayers upwards
of \$100,000 more than there was any legitimate
excuse for taking, and that much more than was
necessary for the efficient and economical conduct
of our local governments.

Right now it looks as if this same performance
is to be repeated and that, despite the certainty of
oppressive special tax laws, we are to face city,
county, school and water district tax levies again
for next year not only with no relief but with
added loads to carry.
The Bee gives the warning, as heretofore, in
ample time for the representatives of our civic and
commercial organizations to get busy—though we
confess with small reliance on results ensuing this
year any more than heretofore.

New Powers for the President.
Details are lacking as to the exact scope of the
new food bill passed by the senate, but it is certain
the measure, if it becomes law, will confer some
new and extensive powers on the president.
In a general way, it is intended, through a board
of three men to be named by the president, to
arrange for the distribution of foods, feeds and
fuels, to the end that artificial control or manipulation
of markets, and consequent extortionate
prices may be prevented. It is not made plain
whether this board, or the president, will be empowered
to establish either maximum or minimum
prices, although the law itself puts a minimum
price of \$2 on wheat, to prevail until January
1, 1919. If other foods and commodities are to
be dealt with are to be priced on this basis, it is certain
that the general level will not fall much below
that now prevailing. The one thing that may be
accomplished by the measure will be to prevent
action by individuals or combines that will send
prices searing upward as they did last winter, and
perhaps in this way obviate something of the suffering
and hardship then experienced. Well organized
control of distribution will also have its effect
on possible local famines. The experiment holds
interest as it provides another test for the
resiliency of our democracy. Taken in connection
with the recently enacted law providing for the
control of exports, it ought to give the president
complete power to check such exploitation of the
public as recently has been experienced.

The Kaiser and the Reichstag.
A reader of The Bee at Bancroft asks for some
information as to the relative powers of the kaiser
and the Reichstag, and the method of choosing the
chancellor. A little detailed explanation may assist
a number of our readers to a better understanding
of the political situation in Germany. The
German confederation, generally styled the German
empire, consists of twenty-six kingdoms,
principalities, archduchies, duchies and free cities
(Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg), and one crown-
land (Alsace-Lorraine), comparable to the District
of Columbia in its relation to the others. Under
the constitution or articles of confederation, the
king of Prussia is also emperor of Germany. He
appoints his own chancellor without consulting
the Reichstag. The Reichstag may legislate
on matters of general concern to all the states, but
its laws must be promulgated by the chancellor to
become effective.
The present political crisis in Germany involves
something akin to the familiar state's rights
doctrine in our own country. Each of the
twenty-six states of the German empire is sovereign
in its own local affairs. They are united on
matters distinctly national, such as foreign relations,
currency, postage and the like, but Bavaria
retains control of its currency and postage. If the
Reichstag carries its point, much of this freedom
of local control will be destroyed, by reason
of the presence in the body of an element that
is pretty well repressed in local affairs. The free
cities, for example, would much rather deal with
the emperor on national matters than with the
Reichstag.

Another factor, not altogether negligible, is
the feeling of jealousy entertained by certain of
the kingdoms for the Prussian succession. Bavarians
would not be averse to giving the empire a
head, and it may easily be believed that Saxony
and Wurttemberg could be included in such a
move if it appeared the time is ripe for unhorsing
the Hohenzollern. German politics are simple
enough, and quite as interesting as our own in
every way.
Between Goethals and Denman.
Under ordinary circumstances the public might
patiently abide the outcome of such a dispute as
that which has arisen between General Goethals
and Chairman Denman of the Shipping board.
At present the affair sorely strains the patience
of the people, who would like to see work com-
menced on the great ship-building program which
is being delayed. As to the merits of the case,
room for two opinions hardly exists. General
Goethals at least knows what he is talking of
when he engages in discussion of a building cam-
paign. Chairman Denman has no expert knowl-
edge of ships whatever; he is a lawyer by
profession, and successfully led the hosts of Cali-
fornia in voting for Wilson last fall. His appoint-
ment as chairman of the Federal Shipping
board is a reward for political services, while his
opposition to the Goethals' plans is not clearly
understood. If the matter finally is left to Presi-
dent Wilson to determine, he should find the
choice between the two easy. The country needs
the best of services from its ablest men just
now, and in this controversy the decision ought
to rest with the experience of the man who built
the canal, rather than on him who delivered the
vote.

Printing for War
By Frederic J. Haskin
Washington, July 20.—If you ever have occasion
to doubt that we are in a real war, just ask
the government printing office. There are several
ploys which, being successfully weathered
two wars, know just as much about war as
Sherman did, and they are certain that so far as printing
goes there has never been a war like this one.
At present they are struggling with the contract
of printing 30,000,000 blank forms and affidavits in
connection with the draft.

A few days after the sinking of the Maine,
which precipitated our last war, a report concern-
ing the disaster was sent to the government print-
ing office and ordered to be printed. It contained
300 pages of text and required twenty-four full
page engravings. Although the rough draft of the
report was not received until 4 o'clock one after-
noon, it was printed, bound and engraved and on
the desks of senators and representatives at 9
o'clock the next morning.

The printing office was rather proud of this
record in 1898. Today it is ashamed of it. "Why,
we could do ten times that amount of printing,
binding and engraving in twenty-four hours now-
adays," boasted one employe the other day. "In
fact, there really ain't no limit to what we can
do," he added modestly.

Apparently, this is no exaggeration. There is
practically no limit to the activities of the United
States printery today. In times of peace it is one
of the busiest departments of the government—a
government which is a vigorous advocate of the
American prerogative of a free and prolonged
speech. But the amount of work produced in the
government printing office during the last two
months has established a record never before
equalled in the history of the plant.

With the declaration of war came hundreds
of rush orders from the various departments.
Every bureau wanted its bulletins first. Also, con-
gress started on legislation which required whole
books of hearings and enlarged the Congressional
Record to a formidable size. Then, on the 10th
of May, the first number of the Official Bulletin,
published by the committee on public information,
was received. This bulletin makes eight pages,
and 82,100 copies must be printed each day, and
mailed out direct from the printing office. So
the office, in addition to all its other multifarious
duties, now gets out a daily newspaper on the side.

The law requiring registration for the draft
called for immense quantities of job printing, al-
ways at a moment's notice. The majority of this
printing had to be mailed from the office. There
were 25,000,000 registration cards, for instance,
and 18,000,000 copies of certificates of registration,
while the other necessary equipment, including
blanks, vouchers, telegrams and instructions, to-
taled approximately 7,000,000 pieces.

The next rush order was for Liberty Bond pos-
ters. The government wanted 1,000,000 of the
printed in two colors, within three days, and as
soon as these were finished an additional order
was placed for 4,000,000 Boy Scout posters. The
Boy Scouts themselves came to the rescue in the
latter case, a number of boys coming to the print-
ing office and mailing the posters.

From the War and Navy departments at this
time came a perfect deluge of reports, which they
insisted must be printed immediately. Most of
these took the form of regular bound volumes.
The first order was for 10,000 copies of the Hand
Book for Enlisted Men; next, 100,000 copies of the
Soldier's Deposit Book; then 100,000 copies of the
Manual of Interior Guard Duty; 20,000 Provisional
Drill and Service Regulations, 100,000 Manuals
for Court Martial, 100,000 Small Arms Firing
Manual, 26,000 copies of Rules of Land Warfare
and 90,000 copies of Infantry Drill Regulations.
These are only a few of them.

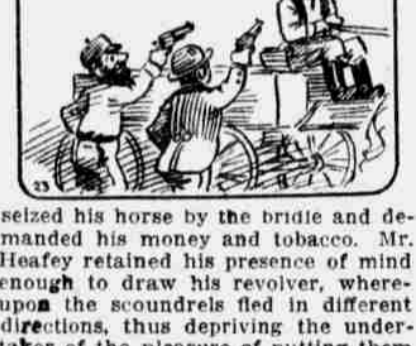
The Department of Agriculture has placed
some enormous orders since war broke out. Over
1,000,000 copies of a fifty-page book on the
home vegetable garden were printed and delivered
to the department's division of publications. All
these booklets are profusely illustrated and must
be turned out by presses suitable for half-ton
work. Such a volume as the President's Draft
Regulations, containing seventy-eight pages, is a
much simpler contract. The printing office turned
out over 500,000 copies of the regulations without
delaying any other branch of its varied activities.

All this extra work required a larger force and
additional equipment. The paper cost alone rose
to \$300,000 a month, or \$11,000 a day. New presses
had to be installed, and 750 new employes were
required. Formerly the army and navy had taken
care of their own printing in a branch office lo-
cated in the State, War and Navy building, but
this branch was abolished three months ago in
order to make room for the increased activities of
the two departments.

The regular work of the printing office must
be continued, of course, no matter how many rush
orders come in on the side. Every day it must
print the Congressional Record, daily consular
reports and financial statements issued by the
United States treasury. The size of the Con-
gressional Record varies, but the printing of it
is considered for the scarcity of white paper and
of labor in the printing office. Not only do our
legislators say all they want to say on the floor
of the senate, but they often extend their re-
marks in the record for twenty or thirty pages.
Any small book or bit of poetry, music or statis-
tics that a member particularly fancies, he may
have printed in the Record for the edification of
his colleagues.

Proverb for the Day.
Guess work is as good as any—if it
hits.
One Year Ago Today in the War.
British light squadron repelled attack
by six German torpedo boats.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.
Staff Captain Aspinwall of the Salva-
tion Army with his left eye look-
ing like a little blue lake in the
shadow of his nose, appeared before Judge
Berka to complain about a gang of
roughs disturbing the services of the
army.



City Attorney Webster went to Den-
ver to attend the trial of an impor-
tant suit involving \$173,000 growing
out of a big cattle deal.
Postmaster Gallagher says that he
has been allowed by the Postoffice de-
partment to Washington four more let-
ter carriers, two of whom are to be
mounted and two foot men.

Sandy Forbes was warmly applaud-
ed by the bystanders when he stopped
a runaway at the corner of Eleventh
and Howard streets today.
Court Officer Mike Whalen has lost
a bunch of keys and will be very
grateful to any person who will re-
turn them to police headquarters.

The Day We Celebrate.
James Cardinal Gibbons, the best
known American prelate of the Roman
Catholic church, born in Baltimore
eighty-three years ago today.
Charles H. Randall, the prohibition-
ist member of congress from the Ninth
California district, born at Auburn,
Neb., fifty-two years ago today.

Duke Albrecht, heir presumptive to
the throne of Wurttemberg, who is
commanding one of the German ar-
mies, born fifty-two years ago today.
Right Rev. Edwin G. Wood, Epis-
copal bishop of Florida, born at Sa-
vannah, Ga., eighty years ago today.
Margaret Illington, actress of the
kaiser's service, born at Bloomington,
Ill., thirty-six years ago today.

Montague Glass, author of "Potash
and Perlmutter" and other well known
plays, born in Manchester, England,
forty years ago today.
This Day in History.
1794—Alexander Beauharnais, a
French general who served in the
American revolution under Rocham-
beau, died by the guillotine in Paris.
1822—General Darius N. Couch, a
noted federal commander, whose corps
was the last to fall back at Chancellorsville,
born in Putnam county, New
York, died at Norfolk, Conn., Febru-
ary 12, 1897.

1846—Commodore Stockton arrived
at Monterey, Cal., with an American
squadron.
1861—General William S. Rosecrans
took command of the Department of
the Ohio.
1865—The steamer Great Eastern
started to lay the second Atlantic
cable.
1870—The Empress Eugenie was
appointed regent of France, to serve
during the absence of the emperor at
the front.

1892—Alexander Berkman, an an-
archist, entered the office of Henry C.
Frick, superintendent of the Carnegie
works, and attempted to kill him.
1906—Members of the dissolved
Russian Duma issued a manifesto from
Viborg, Finland.
1911—Texas by a 6,000 majority de-
feated statewide prohibition.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
Birthday greetings to Cardinal Gib-
bons, 83 years old today.
Cheyenne Trip, today celebrates
the semi-centennial of its settlement.
During the present week there will
start at Sparrow's Point, Md., the first
electrically operated tinsplate plant in
the United States.
A school for Filipino militia officers
is to be fitted for service with the United
States forces in the European war, it
is to be opened today in Manila.
Supreme Chancellor John J. Brown
of the Knights of Pythias has request-
ed all lodges of the order in the United
States and Canada to observe the
week beginning today as "Patriotic
week."
Action on a proposed increase in
duties on assessments is to be the prin-
cipal item of business before the meet-
ing of the supreme lodge of the Loyal
Order of Moose, opening today in
Pittsburgh.
The details of the fifty dressers' ap-
parel for next fall and winter will be
decided at a meeting of the meeting
of the International Custom Cutters'
association, which is to open today at
Cedar Point, O.
District Attorney Hugh Bradford is
scheduled to be placed on trial at Sacra-
mento, Cal., today on charges
brought by the grand jury that he
was guilty of willful misconduct in
not closing up houses of ill-repute, as
provided for in the red light abate-
ment act.

The Bee's Letter Box
Honored to John Anderson.

Omaha, July 21.—To the Editor of
The Bee:—John Anderson is dead.
Just another tenant in Forest Lawn,
another vacant chair, for a few days
a familiar face missing, and the world
goes on, with scarce a ripple, but to
those who knew this man, his
hearty hand shake, his bright cheery
smile, his unfailing good humor, his
open countenance, unswerving hon-
esty, his sympathy for the poor unfor-
tunate in life who never made an ap-
peal to him in vain, these are the
ones who will miss him most (outside
his own family circle).

Industrious to a fault, beginning
business without a penny, by close at-
tention, square dealing and a capacity
for work which was the envy of his
competitors, built up a large success-
ful business and left his family well
provided for, and a host of real
friends who mourn his sudden death.
He was president of the Swedish
Auditorium society, a prominent
member of the Odd Fellows. His fu-
neral on Thursday afternoon was
largely attended by members of the
Auditorium society, Odd Fellows and
by practically every wholesale fruit
and produce house in Omaha, who
paid this last tribute of respect to one
with whom they had been associated
in business for years.

Mr. Anderson's success was the re-
sult of industry, honesty and an un-
failing belief in the fatherhood of God
and brotherhood of man. Coming to
this country from Sweden, a poor boy
without friends, money or knowl-
edge of the language, he made
marked success of every undertaking
he was interested in and left to his
family and friends a priceless legacy,
the name of an honored man.

Business Associates.
About Crying Babies.
Omaha, July 21.—To the Editor of
The Bee: I often read letters in the
letter box which refer to crying babies
and it is in the form of a complaint.
First, I would like to know if there
is any way parents can be made to
keep their babies from crying on hot
days, and disturbing their neighbors?
From Farnam west, two blocks, and
south, two blocks, there are more cry-
ing babies than you will find along
North Sixteenth or Twenty-fourth
streets. It is certainly a crying baby
infested neighborhood and people
owning their homes are compelled to
listen to it. I would like to see a law
passed which would compel parents
to properly care for their children. I
am a fond of children, and have one of
my own, but he was never allowed to
make a nuisance of himself by con-
stantly crying. Can any one suggest
a remedy for this everlasting an-
noyance.

A. M. ATKINS.
Likes The Bee's Stand.
Omaha, July 22.—To the Editor of
The Bee: Referring to the present
controversy between the Congress, the
Defense and the universities and
churches, reminds us of one of
Dooly's famous sayings when he was
kaiser's brother, Henry, came to visit
this country. "Be heavens, Hennessey, a
Dutchman once, a Dutchman forever,
and the only time he becomes a real
American citizen is when he goes back
to the old country on a visit and the
kaiser wants him to go back and finish
his service in the army."

The Omaha Bee should be highly
commended also for its unswerving
loyalty, patriotism, and unexcelled
editorials on the great war issues of
the day, and last but by no means
least, the sound, logical, and con-
vincing reply to the befogged Platts-
mouth lawyer, not only placing him
on the right track, but also a great
many of us readers who often hear
the same questions asked, but never
heard them answered properly before.
W. A. JACKSON.
A Chicago Correspondent.
Omaha is Now My Headquarters.

About a New Hat.
Omaha, July 20.—To the Editor of
The Bee: Nestling cozily among
things of about importance on the
front page of your misdeed publica-
tion, I see a notice calling all to sit
up and observe that an Omaha
grain man has a new hat and that it
cost him a hundred dollars, 'gosh! I
am curious to know whether this
item is intended to commemorate the
appearance of a new hat on the man's
brow, or if the price of the hat is the
all compelling fact to be driven home
to the minds of the wondering natives.

If the latter is the motive of its ap-
pearance, I hereby proclaim that The
Omaha Bee passed up a golden
chance for real news when it over-
looked Uncle Dudley. In the first
place, look impartially over the list
of my wardrobe. I have two or possi-
bly three pairs of shoes, at least one
straw hat and a brown derby (for
wear in cool weather, of course),
three shirts (or even more) and possi-
bly a pair of rubbers and a pair of
socks. I ask you, what is one
Panama hat in reference to all this?
The veriest bystander in matters
sartorial will readily see the superior
usefulness of a pair of stout garters
or even a woolen night shirt. If you
haven't enough war news to fill the
front page, at least, give credit where
credit is due. LITOTES TMESIS.

Aliens and Military Service.
Fifty-fourth and Boulevard, Benson,
Neb., July 22.—To the Editor of The
Bee: The discussion in congress as
to the advisability of drafting aliens
for military service in the new army
is interesting. The record of the
Wilson administration since the be-
ginning of the European war up to
the time of the declaration of war by
the United States, is the fate of
any attempt to draft British nationals
in the United States army. If com-
pulsory service for aliens is passed into
law, British nationals will be found
fighting under the Union Jack. Soon
after the beginning of the war the
British ex-primier minister, in a speech
made in the House of Commons, said:
"I would rather see England blotted
out of history than have her remain
a silent witness to this tragic triumph
of force over law and freedom."

It does not require a college edu-
cation to discover what the British
and French are fighting for. The
British will reside at the peace con-
ference.
THOMAS HENRY WATKINS.

Dreads Democratic Army.
Omaha, July 22.—To the Editor of
The Bee: I see that the republicans
are thoroughly aroused at the alleged
abuse by the administration at Wash-
ington in giving military commissions
to democrats, who are at home or
abroad performing only civilian
duties.

Democrats and sons of democrats,
the country over, are being commis-
sioned to places of high rank with
the pay of officers of high rank, al-
though the honor of military uniform
and assigned to petty civilian jobs
with practically no work attached.
About ten days ago, Senator Pen-
rose, acting for the republicans in the
senate, introduced a resolution calling
upon the president for a list of the
recently appointed civilians to high
rank in the army, and assigned to
non-military duty in this country and
Europe. On the resolution, Senator
Penrose said:

"The list will be so grotesque as
almost to bring scandal upon the
government. Majors and generals
are being made over night. The con-
script army will be a 'republican
army' because the administration is
filling all the offices with democratic
appointees, who will be exempt from
military service."

President Wilson says this is to be a
non-partisan war, but is it? The
names of republicans who have re-
ceived appointments in the army are
few and far between. When the sen-
ate gets the facts, under the Penrose
resolution, there may be something
done, worth while, in the United
States senate. L. N. CLOVIS.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.
Jenks—How do you stand on the selective
draft?
Jink—Well I'm strong for their select-
ing some of my drafts for the bank to
honor.—Judge.
"Married life is all right if the two pull
together."
"Ton said it. Trouble is many wives
think the team should be hitched tandem
with the high stepper in front and the old
wheelhorse doing all the work."—Baltimore
American.

FOR
INFORMING NEURALGIA
HEADACHE
Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache
100 and 250
Druggists

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM
Daily During the Summer
TO
Atlantic City
Cape May and other Seashore
Resorts—and to
NEW YORK
Variable Route Tickets
To New York and Boston
Direct through Philadelphia or via Washington
All Rail or Rail and Steamer
Go one route—Return another
Liberal Stopovers—Long Return Limit
W. H. ROWLAND, Traveling Passenger Agent,
Pennsylvania Lines. Omaha, Neb.

Shafts Aimed at Omaha
Kearney Hub: The Omaha Bee suggests the
publication of personal tax returns as a cure for
tax-shirkers. You bet it would help, but there are
some people who can not be shamed or humiliated
where a penny is to be saved.
Kearney Hub: Steve Maloney, chief of de-
tectives of the city of Omaha, under suspension
for ninety days for calling Police Commissioner
Kugel "a dirty rat," has started out to prove the
general charge by making a number of specific
ones, which are criminally libelous if not true.
About all that can be said is, "Lay on, MacDuff,
and d—d be he who first cries hold enough."

Our Fighting Men
W. H. H. Southerland.
Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. N., re-
tired, who is prominent among the retired offi-
cers called upon to help the navy with the valuable
experience gained during their years in the
service, is 65 years old and a native of New York
City. At the age of 14 he served a brief term in
the volunteer navy during the latter part of the
civil war. In 1867 he was appointed to the naval
academy. During the war with Spain he com-
manded the gunboat Eagle and fought the great
naval engagement of that war. In 1906 he was
promoted to the rank of captain and four years
later was raised to flag rank. In 1911 he com-
manded the expedition that invaded Nicaragua
and re-established order.
Royal R. Ingersoll.
Rear Admiral Royal R. Ingersoll, U. S. N., re-
tired, who has been recalled to active duty, was
placed on the retired list in 1907 after a career
of over forty years in the navy, during which he
saw service in all parts of the world. He is 70
years old and a native of Michigan. After graduat-
ing from Annapolis in 1868 he rose through the
various grades of the service until he attained the
rank of rear admiral in 1908. During the war with
Spain he commanded the U. S. S. Supply. Ad-
miral Ingersoll is one of the navy's greatest ord-
nance experts and author of a standard ordnance
text book.

WE WILL ALL CO-OPERATE.
When the call from Uncle Sam
Rings and echoes through the land,
Calling each one into service, to a burdened
America.
In this land beloved and free,
We will know the cause to be
Worthy of our greatest sacrifice.
Refrain:
We will all co-operate,
Not one will hesitate,
To vindicate the rights of all the nation:
All resources we'll employ,
True citizens desire,
That peace may reign, be this our destina-
tion.
Then in unity we'll stand,
With a willing heart and hand,
For the "brotherhood of nations," for the
good of all.
God has given us the light,
God has given us the right,
To respond to this most noble call.
As our fathers so shall we
Give first for liberty,
Brawny arms shall break the shackles
manly valor ring
As we sweep o'er land and sea
As our banners to the breeze we fling,
Omaha. MARY A. BLACK.