

THE OMAHA BEE

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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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Uncle Sam's knocking department is getting on the job.

Record state fair crowds vision the prosperity of the corn belt.

Still altogether too many automobile accidents! Slow up and keep your eye on the road ahead.

Still, silver must still travel some distance to get on speaking terms with \$2.15 wheat or \$2 corn.

Observe how warmly and fondly September caresses the whiskers of King Corn! Some charmer.

Speaking about billions—but, what's the use. Let statement do the speaking. Our task is to do the digging.

Corn speeds to the \$2 wire with renewed vigor. You can't hold a good thing down when the track is clear.

Plotting in Petrograd appears as barren of results as plotting in the United States. In both cases the principal result is fattened jail registers.

Harry Garfield steadily outpoints Herb Hoover in picturing a delightful state of expectancy for fuel consumers. But there's many a slip between the promise and the cut.

Let no ribald warbler aggravate the cruel situation by serenading the county building or city bastille with "Oh, How Dry I Am." A corking good serenade might blow up the lids.

The magnitude of the task and the speed of cantonment building stand out as a model of American efficiency. The details deserve a private message to Potsdam as a foretaste of coming events.

Looks like something rotten over in the court house back of those county roads paving contracts. County commissioners ordinarily do not go to such length for a favored bidder without some substantial reason.

While the different departments of the government are every day appealing to the newspapers for co-operation in promoting their various activities, congress is trying to burden the newspapers with taxes and postage increases so that they cannot respond. Co-operation implies reciprocal helpfulness.

But could anyone have offered more effective aid and comfort "to a dangerous and formidable enemy" than those who championed and urged that embargo on munitions export, which was exactly what the kaiser wanted, and which would have kept the United States absolutely unprepared and at his mercy?

Speaking of the predicament of the mayor of Chicago, the democratic World-Herald says: "Amazing as it may seem, the one explanation offered in Chicago for his strange conduct is that he is inspired by political ambition. It is said that he desires to go to the senate—he was 'prominently mentioned' a couple of years ago for the presidency—and that he is counting on his opposition to an 'unpopular war' to further his political aspirations."

Well! Well! Well! Just move this back a year and see how well it would fit the proprietor of our amiable hyphenated contemporary. The only visible difference is that with the help of the Wilson wave the senator managed to "put it over."

Let us get things straight as we hump along. The coming separation of realtors and real estate dealers foreshadows not so much a sundering of old ties, but the transition from primitive shelters to up-to-date apartments. Prosperity works wonders in vocations.

Public Schools Our Salvation

The American public school system is the salvation of a republic that must be based not on the moderate ideas of those without any training that fits them for citizenship, but on the common sense of all who have been put through sound educational processes. That everywhere efforts are making to improve the system is no indictment of it; these are the efforts of its friends, who would make it, year by year, take on a higher efficiency and realize in every way its possibilities. That the years of war will test the system goes without saying, though the readiness of all concerned to meet the formidable conditions created by the war has been one of the fine things in the ready response of the leaders of the educational world generally to the demands made upon them. As a result of all this preliminary work the United States commissioner of education has issued an appeal to all in the secondary grades, as well as in the upper, and in the colleges and technical schools, to keep at school. The very nature of the war agitation, even where it is nowise asks any specific duty of those at school, gives so many outlets for activities and employment outside that it amounts to a positive demoralization. Consequently, all educators have joined to fight this tendency. Whatever else may be true, it is certain that in the immediate future we shall need better educated and better trained citizenry to meet the issues of the war and the issues of peace. For when peace comes then the silent war will begin, the war of industries and commerce, and the United States will need all the technicians, all the trained brains and the trained hands it can develop to save for it that leadership in the world's affairs which its interests and its importance call for. And in this conflict the attendance in the schools of today means success in the world's work of tomorrow.

Put Down the Brakes.

Locking the stable door after the horse is stolen will not bring back the horse, but it may stop another intruder from coming in uninvited. In the same way, while stricter enforcement of the rules and regulations for auto driving will not undo the succession of disastrous mishaps with which Omaha has been afflicted, it may exert a measurable effect for preventing further auto accidents.

To be blunt, it is up to Omaha authorities to beat themselves for a more drastic enforcement of the law against speeding, reckless driving, unauthorized obstruction of the highways, running without lights, passing street cars and all the various requirements of law and common sense to safeguard the occupants of the machines as well as people afoot.

The truth is that the indifference of our public officers and the extreme leniency of our police magistrates when called on to impose penalties make them in part responsible for the killing and maiming witnessed on our streets and thoroughfares.

In no other city that we know of are the laws and road rules so flagrantly violated with impunity as they are right here in Omaha, and we have a repetition of the case where laxness merely breeds contempt and recklessness outdoes itself.

It is time to put down the brakes and keep them down.

Wheat, Coal and Steel Prices.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, commenting on the price fixation undertaken by the president, calls attention to what he alleges is a disparity in treatment between the farmer and the coal miner and expresses some curiosity as to how the steel-maker will fare. He charges that the price of wheat is fixed at three times its normal value, that production may be stimulated, while coal has been held down to a moderate profit, and from this argues that steel may be brought low if the policy is not changed. Facts scarcely justify the statements made. Wheat prices have been subject to artificial control for years, with the great range between farm and table going to speculators, a condition that is true of neither coal or steel. Any increase in the selling price of coal or steel or any of their products has been brought about by control of the producers, a process impossible to the farmer. Nor is it true that the farmer has been unduly favored in other ways. The proportional value between the bushel of wheat and the ton of coal or the ton of steel has been equalized to an extent that may do away with some of the advantage hitherto enjoyed by the miners and furnace men at the expense of the agriculturist, but no injustice yet has been done any. When the government finally determines the basic figure for steel and its products we will be better able to determine if fixation of prices has evinced favoritism or merely set things on a level.

Where Danger from Russia Lies.

Advancing columns of the German army along the Baltic shores do not carry much dread for the Allies; the trouble lies in the other direction. Even should the kaiser's men progress to and occupy Petrograd or dominate the whole of northern Russia it would be a hollow victory for them. To maintain an army frozen in in that inhospitable region would put a severe tax on the resources of the Germans and one they will not lightly incur. On the other side, if they can break through Rumania into southern Russia they will have tapped a store of food, fuel, oil, everything they need for their sustenance. Just how much wheat is in storage in Russia none can say closely, but the crops of three years have been harvested since the war began and almost none of it has been sent out. Consequently there should be a large quantity held, in addition to the crop of the current season. This is the prize that is being played for just now by Von Falkenhayn and Von Mackenzen in their push through northern Rumania. It is of importance, although not vital, to the Allied cause that the lines that separate the Germans from the wheat bins of Little Russia hold firm.

Sugar Men Enlist With Hoover.

Volunteering to aid in food conservation and price control, sugar has escaped the conscription visited on wheat and coal. The whole range of foodstuffs must eventually be included if the plan is to accomplish what is aimed at. Effects of the government's activity in this direction so far has been to assure the public that basic prices will not be established by speculation and will remain stable. Mr. Hoover admits, in the case of bread, that the fixing of a rate for the consumer involves much that cannot immediately be determined, although he holds out an indefinite promise that eventually a ratio between the loaf and the nickel may be adjusted. Dr. Garfield promises soon to name a retail price for coal, and these two leave the presumption fair that in good time other costs to consumers will be similarly arranged that some relief may be experienced by the householders of the land. The application of the theory to actual practice has been found more difficult in some of its details than appeared on the surface. The public patiently waits even for a little relief, and meanwhile some may wonder if the haste of the sugar men to enlist with Hoover was not in some measure stimulated by the discovery that service under the food controller is not so onerous after all.

Cleaning Up the Traitors.

The sweeping movement of the Department of Justice to seize I. W. W. records and arrest some of the more impetuous of the figureheads of that organization of anarchy and treason is part of a general plan to head off the anti-war agitation. All our people are concerned in this, for it involves the life of the nation and will do much to determine the success or failure of its present great undertakings. We respectfully submit, however, that the I. W. W. does not comprise the worst of the offenders against the government at present. "Bill" Haywood and his deluded or desperate followers are indefensible, but in themselves would not constitute a grave danger. The government is confronted by a far more serious situation, which must be cleaned up. Arrest and sequestration of hobo spouters will not end our trouble so long as former ministers of the United States; former United States senators, ministers of the gospel, college professors and others who are supposed to be leaders of thought are permitted to spread seditious fallacies among the people. Whoever is not for his country in this war is against it, and this alone should be made the test for suppression.

Various measures of the patience of Job which have come down the ages leave much room for guesswork. In the absence of ancient accuracy a fair working model of Job's talent may be had by watching consumers patiently waiting for the promised comedown in prices.

The Four-Minute Men

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Sept. 4.—A new war organization, known as the Four-Minute Speakers, has recently been formed under the auspices of the government for the purpose of arousing patriotism throughout the country.

The four-minute men, like the minute men of '76, are patriots organized to meet an emergency, but they are disciples of Patrick Henry rather than Ethan Allen. Their task is to arouse interest in the war by making speeches about it—speeches strictly limited, confined and restricted to four minutes.

Maybe you consider that a simple task. Well, it seems that it isn't. The organization has had the greatest difficulty in procuring men who could make a speech in four minutes. Many men who are splendid speakers, if they have plenty of time to tell stories and get up steam, cannot make good on a four-minute speech at all. And yet the four-minute feature is absolutely essential to the success of the organization.

For the four-minute men speak in moving picture theaters. At the end of the big feature—an American flag is thrown on the screen to attract the attention of the audience. Immediately follows a large-lettered announcement that Mr. So-and-So "will speak for four minutes on a subject of national importance. He speaks under the authority of the committee on public information, Washington, D. C." This saves time in introductions, which the organization dislikes for the reason that the introducer is always tempted to make a speech himself that is apt to string itself out and tire the audience. And the audience must not be tired. This is the basic principle of the four-minute idea.

So strict are the four-minute men regarding this principle that a visiting committee, appointed by the organization, visits the moving picture theaters and times the speakers. If a man allows his speech to run one second over four minutes he is severely called down by the visiting committee. And if on a second occasion he repeats the offense he is asked for his resignation. The visiting committee is not lenient in this matter. It is made up of deposed speakers.

As a further check upon the time in which a four-minute man speaks the organization has enlisted the aid of the moving picture theater managers, too. If at the end of four minutes a man goes on speaking they are requested to stop him either by ringing a bell, blowing a horn or, as one member said, shooting him if necessary.

This, of course, means that the four-minute men are really most excellent speakers. They come from all walks of life. The organization will accept anybody from a policeman to a cabinet officer just as long as he can make a good speech. Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Lane are both four-minute men, although in view of their present heavy duties they will doubtless be infrequent speakers. In Washington the chairman of the local committee of four-minute men is Ira N. Bennett, a lawyer, and the other forty or more speakers who make up the rest of the committee are mechanics and professional men, government clerks and enlisted men, the two cabinet officers already mentioned, the assistant secretary of the treasury, Byron S. Newton, and the treasurer of the United States, John Burke.

The speeches of the four-minute men are confined exclusively to the war. Each moving picture theater on the list gets two speakers a week. The first night the subject is the "Need of Food Conservation"; the second night it is "Why We Are Fighting," and the next week another speaker gives a four-minute talk on "What Our Enemy Really Is—the German Government Rather Than the German People." In this way all the facts about the war are presented to the moving picture audiences by different speakers who keep the interest of the people by ceasing to talk just as they are about to lose it.

The subject of the speeches are given out each week by the national headquarters at Washington, which mails the data, as well as a sample speech, to every four-minute man throughout the country. He can either use the sample speech or invent one of his own from the information given, with the assistance of the outline mapped out for him.

The moving picture theaters are co-operating with the four-minute men in every way possible. They offer their theaters and their audiences to the four-minute men free of charge simply to show that they are patriotic citizens anxious to further the cause of the war as far as they are able. Very few movie men have refused the courtesy, although perhaps those few are to be excused on the grounds that they have suffered from the effects of former generosity.

When the Liberty loan was being floated moving picture men offered their theaters to government campaigners who had not been imbued with the four-minute idea. They made long speeches to the people in their zeal for inspiring subscriptions and as a result the people yawned, fidgeted and finally made their escape, never to return. It was the Red Cross campaigners who first discovered the efficacy of being brief. One of them had heard the story concerning the late Samuel Clemens, who, upon going to church, was so pleased with the minister's sermon that he put a \$5 bill in the collection plate. The sermon went on and Mr. Clemens began to regret his hasty act. It was still going on when the collection plates passed him the second time, at which Mr. Clemens is said to have reached out and taken his \$5 bill back.

Our Fighting Men

Arthur Murray.
Major General Arthur Murray, who has been called from retirement to take command of the Southeastern department of the army, possesses attainments that are exceeded by few officers in the service. He is the author of many military textbooks and his career has been along such constructive lines of military endeavor as to leave a marked impression upon military development, both in this country and abroad. General Murray was born in Missouri sixty-six years ago and graduated from West Point in 1874, second in his class. In the Spanish war he served as judge advocate of the First army corps, and later he made a big name for himself by suppressing the Filipino insurrection in Samar and Leyte. During the latter years of his active career he served as chief of artillery of the United States army and as commander of the Western department.

Edward Burr.
Edward Burr, one of the new brigadier generals of the United States army, has a splendid record of military service covering a period of nearly forty years. General Burr was born at Boonville, Mo., in 1859. After graduating from Washington university in 1878 he entered the United States military academy. Upon the completion of his course at West Point he was commissioned a second lieutenant of engineers and in the years that followed he had a prominent part in carrying out many important engineering projects undertaken by the government. In the war with Spain he served as lieutenant colonel of the Second United States engineers. He reached the rank of major in 1903 and was made a colonel in 1912.

Benjamin D. Foulois.
Major Benjamin D. Foulois, one of the pioneer aviators of the signal corps, has had an exceptional career in the United States army. Entered the service as an enlisted man, he rose rapidly through the noncommissioned ranks and received his commission as a second lieutenant in 1901. As an infantry officer he made a highly creditable record in the Philippines, but it was not until he became attached to the signal corps in 1907 that he attracted attention outside the service. He commanded the aero squadron with General Pershing in Mexico and more recently he has been in charge of the organization of the aerial force of the army in Washington. Major Foulois comes from Connecticut, in which state he was born in 1879.

TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Roumania announced the capture of the Bulgarian city of Orsova. Germans surrendered ports of Kiwla, Kivlino and Wislani, East Africa.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
A delightful lunch was spread in the tents of Quartermaster Clarkson by Mrs. J. T. Clarkson, Mrs. Holdrege and Mrs. Captain Allen, which was appreciated by the following gentlemen: Mayor Thayer, Senator Manderson, General Wheaton, Commander Russell, General Cole, Major Boyle, Major Clarkson, Adjutant Burmeister, Major Franklin, General Alexander, Colonel Warner and Captain Elbert.

A. J. Simpson, the carriage builder, gave his employees a holiday and sent them to the fair and reunion in one of Jim Stevenson's recently returned



"Deadwood stages," the motive power of which was six spirited bays, the make of which were freely handled by Jim Pike.

Judge Neville was seen promenading around the fair grounds and scanning everything with a pleased expression on his benign countenance.

Dr. J. S. Chambers, the well known veterinarian, was bitten in the right hand by a sick horse which he was attending.

Oscar Groshel, salesman in Richardson's drug house, was the lucky holder of ticket 48554, which drew one-tenth—\$2,000—of the \$20,000 capital prize in the Louisiana state lottery.

F. De Laby, who has been the guest of his former partner, Daniel Delaney, 1720 South Fourteenth, is so pleased with the Gate City that he has decided to locate here next spring.

Catching the enthusiasm of the New York friends of the bill, the secretary of the old volunteer fire department of Omaha formed an association among themselves, Senator Manderson and Messrs. Kennedy, Miner and others being at the head of the project.

This Day in History.

1781—American force under Lafayette cut off Cornwallis from retreating into North Carolina.

1815—Howell Cobb, governor of Georgia and secretary of the treasury under Buchanan, born at Cherry Hill, Ga. Died in New York City, October 9, 1888.

1817—Queen Louise of Denmark, who was called the "mother-in-law of Europe," born in Hesse-Cassel. Died in Copenhagen, September 23, 1898.

1863—A federal expedition under General Banks, to restore the flag in Texas, arrived at Salina.

1877—The Russians began the siege of Plevna, which was held by the Turks under the redoubtable Osman Pasha.

1880—The largest natural gas well in the world was drilled at Upper Sandusky, O.

1914—Extreme German right began the retreat back across the Marne.

1915—Emperor Nicholas announced that he had taken command of the Russian armies.

1916—United States senate ratified the treaty between the United States and Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indian islands.

The Day We Celebrate.

Charles E. ("Hattie") Black is celebrating his fifty-fifth birthday. He commenced as a printer, was then publisher of the Wholesale flour business, and seventeen years in the hat business.

Robert F. Bacon, department manager for McCord-Brady company, was born September 7, 1858, at Sandy Hill, N. Y. He began as a salesman in 1885 and has been for the last sixteen years in his present position.

Charles F. Scott, former Kansas congressman, who is to become a candidate for the United States senate, born in Allen county, Kansas, fifty-seven years ago today.

Pietro Mascagni, the composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," born at Leghorn, Italy, fifty-four years ago today.

Mario G. Menotti, former congressman, born in the province of Matanzas, Cuba, fifty-one years ago today.

Cecile Sorel, one of the most famous actresses of the French stage, born forty-five years ago today.

Mizal Hajos, who has won much popularity in America as a musical comedy star, born in Budapest, Hungary, twenty-five years ago today.

William F. Murray, former congressman, now postmaster of Boston, born in Boston thirty-six years ago today.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, U. S. N., retired, born at Hampton, Va., sixty-four years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Today is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of the poet Whittier. Followers of pugilism will recall today as the twenty-fifth anniversary of the memorable contest at New Orleans, in which James F. Smith won the world's heavyweight championship from John L. Sullivan.

War and other problems of vital importance to the lumber industry in the United States are to be discussed at the first annual convention of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' association, scheduled to open today at Chicago.

In the federal court in New York City today are reviewed the charges on the application of Speyer & Co., New York bankers, for the appointment of an additional receiver for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad.

Storyette of the Day.

He was a lion tamer, but the man who ruled the king of the forest was in turn ruled by his wife. One night he was entertained by his friends, who refused to allow him to depart until he had drunk a glass of the morning. As a result, on his homeward way, thinking that his wife would not receive him as cordially as he deserved, he spent the night elsewhere.

SOME ODD FACTS.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria is the only European sovereign who can speak Yiddish.

People Who Save or Have Life Insurance

Collier's Weekly

It must be that the persons who read these lines, that great group of average Americans who live in town or village and try to order their lives for the betterment of their children, have, in probably ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, policies of life insurance or deposits in savings banks.

And we are troubled to wonder if these serious persons realize how their stores of provision against the future are affected by the present situation of the railroads in the United States. We don't want to cause a panic among them. There is no need for panic, but there is need for knowledge, for reflection upon that knowledge, and for some sort of common action as the fruit of it. The real, ultimate owners of the railroads in the United States are—owners.

Not in the technical sense of the stock which represents a varying equity, but owners in the more fundamental and primary meaning of mortgages—include, as a large factor, life insurance companies and savings banks, together with fire, marine and other insurance companies, benevolent institutions with invested funds and colleges, school and charities with invested funds. The owners of the railroads are life insurance officials, savings bank directors and others in the following classification of owners of railroad securities.

By individuals outright, numbering over 1,000,000, owning \$10,000,000,000.

By life insurance companies, with 48,000,000 of policies in force, representing a total of \$230,000,000.

By savings banks, with 10,000,000 depositors, representing \$840,000,000.

By fire and marine insurance companies, casualty and surety companies, representing a total of \$649,000,000.

By benevolent associations, colleges, schools, charitable institutions, etc., \$350,000,000.

By trust companies, state and national banks, \$865,000,000.

Balance held in channels not enumerated, mostly abroad.

What these figures mean is that the actual owners of the railroads include the man, typical of the mass of the public, who has a savings bank account, the man who has a life insurance policy or is the beneficiary of one, and the others who have an interest in one sort or another of savings institutions. They fail to realize it merely because they are not in their desks in not a broad bond. The thing they have is a pass book or a policy, but the pass book or policy fundamentally is merely evidence of an interest in railroad and other bonds.

Now, the fact is that the investment of these men is already impaired by the situation of the railroads, and is in danger of being more seriously affected. For proof of this we cite the statement made by Mr. J. W. Stedman of the Prudential Life Insurance company in his plea to the Interstate Commerce commission for higher rates.

"I want to say at the outset that I represent the Prudential Insurance Company of America, which is a mutual concern, and is owned by over 11,000,000 policyholders scattered all over the United States. Ten million of these policyholders are members of hard-working families of moderate means; over 40 per cent of the assets representing their good money consists of railroad securities, recognized by the various states in which we do business as legal investments for life insurance companies, having a par value of \$184,000,000. Feeling myself as one of the future trustees for these people who, all unconsciously, may face a large financial loss, I am glad to see this opportunity. * * * This state of affairs cannot continue much longer without forcing some of the systems into receivership. The crisis is acute, and if it continues it will spell calamity to the policyholders. One of the solutions, to my mind, is to get the Interstate Commerce commission to recognize the fact that the railroads cannot go on adding to their debt. We want the commission to see that improvements and additions and betterments must be made, to some extent at least, out of earnings, and to a larger extent as the years go on, and that in order to make this possible and to pay necessary dividends larger profits must be had."

The railroad problem is a larger one than can be covered in this space. What we should like to do is to make the average man understand his habit of mind is to put his money in the savings bank or pay his premium and then forget it, feeling that some omnipotent and benevolent George will do the rest. As a matter of fact, it is not too much to say that a man who has occasion to withdraw his money from the life insurance company today will get less than he would have gotten but for the many railroad bankruptcies which have occurred during the last few years—bankruptcies which destroyed the value of railroad bonds held by the insurance companies, and in many cases caused the companies to pay assessments. And these are headed for the worse rather than for the better. The average man must wake up and become self-conscious. He must feel himself a railroad security holder, just as he feels himself the owner of a farm or a shop. And he must be as vigilant about the one as the other. What to do is a large question with debatable answers. That question can wait for the

future. What is important for the instant present is for the individual to wake up.

SMILING LINES.

"Here's a doctor says you shouldn't eat when you're worried."
"But, suppose you are continually worried for fear you won't be able to get anything to eat?"—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Smith—Sam, are you going to get married, like some other people I've heard of to keep from going to war?
Sam—No'm; I ain't goin' to get married. If I has to fight, I want to fight a main—Life.

"Let's get the butcher for a referee."
"Why the butcher?"
"Because he's used to handling steak money."—Baltimore American.

Major—Who will take charge of our machines gun?
Private Smith—Corporal Higgins was one of the best machine men in our ward; let him do it.—Pack.

Patience—He said he'd bet he'd be married in six months.
Patience—And did he win the bet?
Sister—He couldn't find anyone to take him.—Yankees Statesman.

The near-sighted humorist happened to bump into a pedestrian who had a grouch. The pedestrian grew pugnacious. "Take off them glasses and I'll punch your face for you," he cried.

"But my dear sir," said the humorist calmly, "it is quite against the custom, you know, who ever heard of ordering of the glasses before the punch is served?"—Boston Transcript.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE,
I SUSPECT MY FIANCE
CANNOT READ—WHAT SHALL
I DO?
—MISS BLUDITZ
TAKE HIM TO A SWELL CAFE
AND ORDER EXPENSIVE STUFF.

Prison Reformer—We're inaugurating a circulating library for the use of the inmates. Is there any particular book you'd like to make use of?
No. 2323—Sure. If I could only use it right, I'd like to have a railway guide.—Everybody's Magazine.

"Pshaw, but his hot!" said Mr. Sizle, mopping his brow. "Wier's Bobby?"
"Out flying his kite," said Mrs. Sizle.
"Tell him to stop it at once, roared Mr. Sizle. "The idea of letting up what little breeze there is on such nonsense!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I hear you are going to marry an operatic singer."
"Yes."
"My dear girl, don't you know that operatic singers are proverbially hard to get along with?"
"Never mind, I'll make him sing small!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Nora has been guilty of what was considered an indiscretion, so the mistress of the house had her on the carpet.
"If such a thing occurs again, Nora," said the lady, "I shall have to get another servant."
"Whereupon Nora, with a grin, responded: "I wish you would, mum—there's easily enough work for two of us!"—Everybody's Magazine.

"Where are you going this summer?"
"Oh, to one of the liberal beaches."
"A place where feminine bathers are not required to wear more clothes than they do on the street?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

FIGHTING FOR THE RIGHT.

Awake! my countrymen, awake!
Your country's peril know;
All manner thoughts forsake
And realize our woe.

In apathy grave danger lurks
And serves but to deceive;
The heaven of indifference works
In ways we'd scarce believe.

The menace of Autocracy
O'ershadowed our fair land,
A threatens our democracy
With the assassin's hand.

Our wife, our child, our home
Will never again be free
Until the day shall come
When we crush autocracy.

Barbarity we never believed
But still the kaiser's part;
No cruelty by mind conceived
Conquers the Prussian heart.

So join democracy's noble throng
And fight with all your might
Against the tyrannies and wrong
And for the stars and right.

—LORIN ANDREW THOMPSON,
Fremont, Nebraska.