

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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

Tagging the shovel has no reference to cleaning walks.

That snow blanket is just about what the Nebraska wheat fields need.

Remember that the worst food waste of all is the food that goes into the garbage can.

The "Liberty Six," having demonstrated its patriotic devotion, now has a further chance to serve by getting into khaki.

General Wood evidently got a little closer to the front than the bureaucrats intended, else he would not have been wounded.

Calling the kaiser a "noise" may express some of the feeling towards him, but a big enough noise causes a lot of annoyance, just the same.

Other cities have grappled with, and at least partially solved, the public dance problem. Why should not Omaha profit by others' experience?

Despite disturbances and difficulties, Omaha is still the heart of the most favored section of the country. Stay in Omaha and avoid heathen Mondays.

The government regrets to report that making of "moonshine" is increasing in Iowa and Kansas. Human nature's perversity will stick out, even in the driest of the dry belt sections.

Soldiers must not write letters home about camp conditions. There has evidently been too much of this sort of letter writing for comfort of the War department bureaucrats.

Mr. Bryan's "ringing" speech on prohibition to New Yorkers has a strangely familiar sound to Nebraska ears. The Gothamites are due to hear a lot of things that have been told out west before.

Governor Neville has sent a "personal representative" to inquire into conditions at Camp Cody. Emulating the White House is good conservative practice for the democratic state executives, if they do not carry it too far.

There is no excuse for the unaccompanied young girl frequenting public dance halls into the wee hours of the night, but the dance hall proprietor is the one who should be held responsible for admitting her. A few closed-up dance halls would go a long way toward correcting this evil.

Save Fuel.

Weather conditions have not been in harmony with aspirations for greater economy in the use of fuel, extreme cold of the last few weeks having contributed largely to the existing shortage.

Other elements are recognized and definable, but the main point is that fuel is scarce and one way of remedying the situation is to conserve as far as possible. This applies to all users of fuel, and affords the basis for the "tag your shovel," which should be done by every man who wields a coal shovel, no matter where. The householder can help materially in this move for economy by using a little less coal each day.

None are asked to suffer from cold in this cause, but all are urged to avoid overheating homes. The middle of the stream is yet a poor place to swap horses, but it may be accomplished, and the present lesson should be recalled when the pressure is removed. One of the most conspicuous phases of our national extravagance is the careless use of fuel. Therefore it is well to get the habit now and practice it next winter and ever after. Careful firing and better furnaces will effect a tremendous saving. All these things are for present as well as future consideration. Tag your shovel, and keep in mind that you are personally responsible for part of the shortage in coal, and through you will be accomplished whatever of saving is achieved.

The Duty of Sacrifice.

Nearly every expression which the president has addressed to our own people since our entrance into the war has emphasized the necessity of sacrifice to accomplish our supreme purpose of winning the war.

The sacrifice, which may be ungrudgingly made by the man who stays at home in support of the man who takes up arms and answers the call to fight in the trenches, is probably dwelt upon and every one knows that the sacrifices are being made. Fathers, brothers, sons, have been sent forth and money poured out in overabundance to meet every call which those conducting the war for us have been impelled to make and they may be sure of equally prompt and generous response to further demands. The commanding of the railroads has been acquiesced in, limitations fixed by the food administration are being observed and the fuel orders are being carried out regardless of the colossal cost to industry and industrial workers. The spirit of sacrifice is everywhere manifest. Everyone knows that we are engaged in war by personal contact with war's consequences.

But the duty of sacrifice imposes a reciprocal duty upon those in official power. No sacrifice should be required in vain. In other words, the people should not be loaded with burdens to no purpose, and by the same reasoning should not be required to make greater sacrifice than the object to be accomplished really calls for. There is as much and more obligation upon the authorities not to waste the money and supplies which the people furnish, and also to see to it that the things are done and provisions made for our soldiers to the full extent that the available resources (and these are almost limitless) warrant.

Sacrifice? Yes, all that is needed and heaping measure! But such sacrifice merits full recognition in efficient and competent prosecution of the war, utilizing the nation's best ability to speed up and, by hastening achievement of the goal, bring an end to war's sacrifice.

Secretary Baker's Defense.

The engaging frankness of the secretary of war in admitting what already has been well established does not afford any special defense for his direction of the War department. Mr. Baker had previously accepted responsibility for the acts of his subordinates, and thus assumed all blame for mistakes made. The statement then that conditions at camps are being remedied is useful chiefly in proving that criticism has at last stirred the bureaucracy out of its complacency and is enforcing some steps for improvement.

The explanation of the shortage in arms and equipment offered by the secretary is not so satisfying. People will not easily be brought to understand why the richest and most resourceful manufacturing nation in the world had to go abroad to buy so much of the material needed for the use of its men in the field and by so doing take it away from our Allies. Delays in deciding on the type of arms, on letting contracts for clothing, and many other exasperating points are not going to be smiled away, even by one so well balanced as the secretary of war.

Accepting the situation that these mistakes are of the past, and all the harm they might bring already done beyond undoing, what the country needs is assurance that things will go better in the future, and the retention of the men responsible for past blunders does not give that. Mr. Baker's explanation of the work of his department is a convincing argument for doing it differently from now on.

Czermin's Significant Action.

If Count Czermin did, as reported, forward a copy of his speech to President Wilson in advance of its delivery and without consulting with German leaders, his act is one of the most remarkable of recent history. It can be taken only as a direct overture for peace negotiation. The fury of the Germans at this disclosure is easy to understand. When the principal ally of the kaiser verges so close to defection, the action seriously imperils all the junker party has contended for. Austria, without hope of ultimate victory, can discern in the present more of real advantage than might be obtained after the war had progressed farther. The collapse of the Italian army and the resultant deep thrust of Austro-German forces into Italy leaves the dual monarchy in a far better position there than it was four months ago. This is Austria's best trading point and one it can not afford to lose.

President Wilson's action in the matter just now is only subject to surmise. Normally, he will be required to consult with the associated nations, before opening conversations with Austria, as it is not conceivable that he would enter into engagements for separate peace with either member of the Teutonic combination without notice to other belligerents. The significance of the Czermin procedure is that a way to serious discussion of peace aims is certainly being opened up.

Emma Goldman and August Berkman have been denied a further stay of sentence by the supreme court, and this precious pair will now begin to pay the law they have so persistently flouted. In them all similarly-minded may read a lesson. Sooner or later the law overtakes its contemners, no matter who they be.

Alsace-Lorraine Historian's Review of a Prussian Crime and the Atonement

The reference in President Wilson's statement of the war aims of the allies to Alsace-Lorraine ought to cause the public on both sides of the Atlantic to seek to understand the history and condition of those provinces under German despotism. Fortunately there was recently issued by Prof. Charles D. Hazen of Columbia university, whose masterly works on "Europe Since 1815" and on "The French Revolution and Napoleon" are recognized as standards, a brief, clear and impartial review of the history of France's lost provinces. The Germans, after their brutal robbery in 1871, tried to delude the world by asserting that they were simply taking back territory which had once been German and which was annexed to France in the time of Louis XIV. They even went farther and tried to make it appear that the Alsations for nearly two centuries had been yearning to be restored to their mother country, and that, therefore, the seizure of them by Germany in 1871 was really a justifiable act and was a deliberate falsehood. There was no Germany, in the modern political sense, at the time when Alsace and Lorraine became part of the French kingdom. By strict regard for title, Alsace should have been restored to Austria because the holy Roman emperor in 1648 belonged to the house of Hapsburg and he held the traditional proprietorship as over-lord in Alsace.

Much more important than what we may call the real estate point of view, however, was the attitude of the inhabitants. Although many of them spoke a German dialect, their preferences, attachments, and traditions were French, and during the six generations which they passed as natives of France their devotion to that country steadily increased. "The Marschallung" was composed in Strasbourg and first sung at a dinner there during the French revolution. Many patriots, many of the most famous generals of the Napoleonic era, Kellermann, Kleber, Lefebvre, Rapp, Custine and, most famous of all, Ney, were Alsations who would have resented the idea of being German.

The Germans took the provinces in 1871 to satisfy their ambition and their love of having a foreign people on whom they could trample. To escape from the odium which this brutal act aroused throughout the civilized world, they sought to delude the world by insisting upon the act of restitution. "The twentieth century," he says, "must redress the greatest iniquity of the nineteenth." Not merely because the enslaved Alsations and Lorrainers plead for their liberation, not merely because France desires restoration of her dearest provinces, but because morality demands it must be done. And we Americans can all rejoice that President Wilson, like Prime Minister Lloyd George, puts this aim on proper grounds and declares that the allies will insist upon it without compromise.—Boston Transcript.

Pulchritude in the Senate

From the Congressional Record for Monday, January 21.

[A passage-at-arms following the attack on the republican party by Senator Stone of Missouri. Senator Lewis of Illinois, democratic whip, is speaking.]

Mr. President, I will not trespass upon the time of the senate longer, except to say that the senator from Pennsylvania promises the senate that at a future early day he will enter generally upon an indictment as to all the matters which he feels are the shortcomings of the administration, particularly as to the conduct of the war. When that time arrives I take it there will be senators on both sides of the chamber who will see that justice is done to those to whom an injustice may be done, if such shall be, by the senator from Pennsylvania. But, Mr. President—

Mr. Penrose—Mr. President, will the senator, as a part of that program, help me to get through a little resolution I have offered requesting the names of the gentlemen and lady employees of the Creel Literary bureau?

Mr. Lewis—Mr. President—I can understand from the senator's question that the senator help me get that resolution through?

Mr. Penrose—If I were capable of exciting the admiration of the fair sex like the senator from Illinois, I would be rejoiced; but the day would not be long enough nor would I be skillful enough or have the artistic temperament to adorn myself like the senator from Illinois so as to attract the fair sex. [Laughter.]

The Vice President—The galleries must remember that there is a rule of the senate to the effect that neither approval nor disapproval can be manifested in the galleries, and that it is the duty of the chair to clear the galleries if it does not cease. That order will be enforced on repetition of any manifestation in the galleries.

Mr. Lewis—Mr. President, amidst the uproarious acclaim of the senator from Pennsylvania in the galleries—a source to which he usually appeals by his speech, and in honor to the senator from Illinois—the lower floor—I lost much of his animadversion; but I take it that the last part of his remark was that he could not compete with me touching progress toward the lady members of the Creel cabinet for lack of ability of self-adornment, or adornment of himself by himself, or something of the kind. Let the senator understand that if it is a matter of adornment that is attractive, I, poor me, would have to apply that to myself. He can lay the unction to his soul that nature has been so generous to him as to give him those courtly proportions that need only present themselves to the sight of the ladies and he succumb to immediate surrender. [Laughter.]

The Vice President—The sergeant-at-arms will clear the galleries if the outbreak of laughter and applause is repeated. The senator from Illinois will proceed.

The Bee's Letter Box

For the Working Girl. Omaha, Jan. 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: In one Omaha daily paper appears an article signed by a "working girl." Simultaneously an editorial appears in the same paper in which the writer condoles with "these plain common poor people," as he calls them, because the public dance hall is about to be closed, thereby "taking the joy out of life" for them.

If the public dance actually signifies "the greatest enjoyment" for working girls it is time conditions for them are improved in our own city. Why try to cheapen these working girls in the face of the fact that the public dance halls are the best they can hope for? The great majority of working girls are from respectable homes and if working conditions are not conducive to maintaining self-respect, then it may be necessary for these same "good people" to make an investigation along that line.

Let us try the "community dance" in lieu of the "public dance." Many of the young people attending the dances can furnish good singing, good music and good readings, thereby adding to the pleasure of all. Wake up, working girls! Do your bit to help the good work along. Remember—if you keep clean morally as well as physically, if you are a joy in your home, if you do your best in the business world, then the best is none too good for you. You can look the world in the face with an unflinching eye whether you are standing behind a counter, sitting at a desk or working in somebody's kitchen. MOTHER.

Work for Water Power. Milford, Pike County, Pa., Jan. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: The 12-year fight to keep the nation's water power from capture by the power monopolists is at last on the verge of being won. The administration water power bill, now before congress, opens the way to save for the people of the United States their most valuable natural asset. Some 50,000,000 water horsepower is at stake.

The bill in question was formulated under the direction of the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of war, and the secretary of the interior, was submitted to the president for his approval, and recently put forward by an administration measure. It deals with water power in national forests, public lands, Indian lands and navigable streams. A special committee of the house has been created to consider it.

It is an admirable measure, drawn with thorough knowledge and unusual skill. The principles essential for the wise use and development of our public water powers in the public interest are all embodied in it.

In my letter to you of November 16, 1917, I urged your support of the following seven definite principles in water power legislation:

- (1) The thing to do with water power is to develop it. Whatever retards or restricts the development of public water powers on terms fair to the public is against public policy and hostile to the general welfare.
(2) Water power belongs to the people. The sites where it is produced should always be held in public hands, for only so can effective control in the general interest be secured.
(3) Where public development is not desired, the right to use water power sites should be leased for periods long enough to permit sound, attractive and profitable investment, never longer than 50 years. At the end of each lease all rights should return to the people who gave them.
(4) In order to protect the consumer against extortion, rates and service should be regulated by federal authority when state or local authorities fail to do so.
(5) Reasonably prompt and complete development and continuous operation, subject to market conditions, should be required. Already millions of water horsepower are held out of use to further monopoly by private corporations.
(6) Corporations or individuals who make money out of rights granted by the people should share their profits with the people.
(7) The public has a right to complete information about every business based on the use of public property. It is a real pleasure to tell you that every one of these principles is fully safeguarded in the administration's water power bill. What remains, therefore, is for congress to put this measure through without delay. The administration water power bill will first come before the house of representatives, where an effort will certainly be made to amend it in the interest of the power interests. If that fails, the water power lobbyists will endeavor to have the indefensible provisions of the Shields' bill substituted in the senate for the administration bill. Be sure that they will fail back upon the formula of obstruction and delay they have used so successfully for the last 10 years.

This measure is practical, fair and wise. The friends of conservation should insist that their friends in congress shall give their prompt and full support to the administration water power bill, and shall see to it that it is passed without emasculation, substitution or postponement. It is of vital interest to our country while the war is on and will be equally important after the war is over.

The masses of this law will secure to the American people forever vast resources whose use for the good of all will make this land a safer and a better place to live in. All the forces of conservation are behind it. I urge you to give the administration water power bill your strongest approval and support. GIFFORD PINCHOT.

SAID IN FUN.

"Jack is awfully annoying at times. He made me so angry today that I picked up a book—"

"What! You surely didn't throw it at him!"

"Oh, no; I remembered in time that we weren't married yet."—Boston Transcript.

"You look better since prohibition came along."

"I feel better," admitted Uncle Bill Botteltop. "I believe the little trip I have to take every now and then in order to obtain a few letters is kind of good for my general health."—Washington Star.

Young Bride—I wonder why they call a wife's allowance pin money?

Old Matron—Because the average husband thinks money enough to buy pins to hold her clothes together is all a wife needs. —Baltimore American.

"What do you mean by using such language in the presence of my wife?"

"It's her fault, sir. She asked me my opinion of the kaiser and I supposed she really wanted to know."—Detroit Free Press.

"Was it muscular rheumatism that attacked you?"

"I should say it was muscular. It threw me on my back and kept me from getting up for a month."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

American Father—Where is Beasle?

American Mother—She'll be back in a few moments. She stepped out to get married.—Life.

We've got to tip our hat to the Teuts for understanding the weather. Put into verse an old German proverb runs: When the rooster crows in the sunshine In the strident tone of his snare, Then the weather either changes Or remains just as it is. —Boston Transcript.

BUY A BABY BOND!

Would you help to win the war? Buy a bond. Help democracy to score. Buy a bond. For every bond you take Makes the German nation quake, Makes them easier to break; Buy a bond.

Would you break the kaiser's rule? Buy a bond. Help to stop the slaughter cruel; Buy a bond. For every bond you buy Is a swat on Wilhelm's eye; If you see the kaiser die Buy a bond.

Keep your dear ones here with you Buy a bond. Ere they cross the treacherous blue Buy a bond. For the kaiser fears our gold And if bonds enough be sold He may drop his projects bold; Buy a bond.

Help our sister allies brave; Buy a bond. See of all they freely gave; Buy a bond. Yes, they say until they bleed; See their crippled, see their dead. So no more blood need be shed Buy a bond. Omaha, K. R. R.

"Brownstone" Tints Your Hair In a Minute

Preferred to Slow-Acting Dyes. The straightest and the shortest cut to the hair is a beautiful and beautiful appearance is the use of "Brownstone" Hair Stain.

Hair Stain—This preparation will instantly change gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color. It is the softest and richest golden brown medium dark brown or black—just as you wish.

Just comb or brush it into your hair. Impossible of detection. Will not rub or wash off, and needs retouching only as the hair grows out. "Brownstone" hair stain is far superior to "dyes," and is absolutely harmless in every way.

Sold by all druggists, in two sizes, 35c and 75c. A substitute, save annoyance. "Brownstone" direct from the makers. Insist on "Brownstone" at your hairdresser's.

A trial bottle and interesting booklet will be mailed for 10 cents. Mention shade desired. Sold and guaranteed in Omaha by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., and other leading druggists. Free trial bottle coupon.

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE COUPON The Keston Pharmaceutical Company, 629 Cappin Bldg., Covington, Ky. Please send me your trial bottle of BROWNSTONE Hair Stain. I enclose 10c silver or stamps to help pay postage and packing.

Name..... Address..... Town..... State..... Do you wish golden, medium, dark brown or black? State which.....

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU Washington, D. C. Enclosed find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, Name..... Street Address..... Entirely free, "German War Practices." City..... State.....

ODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War. German crown prince delivered heavy blow at Verdun, capturing French positions at Hill 304, latter removed lost ground.

The Day We Celebrate. Meyer Klein, cigar dealer, born 1869. Thomas E. Brady, attorney at law, born 1870.

Major Frederick Palmer, famous war correspondent, now staff officer in the intelligence department of the American forces in France, born at Pleasantville, Pa., 48 years ago today.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., only son of the Standard Oil magnate, born in Cleveland 44 years ago today.

Romain Rolland, famous French author and Nobel prize winner, born 52 years ago today.

Barney Oldfield, one of the most famous automobile racers, born at Waukegan, O., 49 years ago today.

This Day in History. 1787—Thomas Paine, author of "The Age of Reason," born in England. Died in New York, June 8, 1809.

1761—Albert Gallatin, a son of Switzerland, who adopted our country as his own and gave us devoted service, born in Geneva. Died at Astoria, L. I., 1819.

1774—Benjamin Franklin appeared before the English privy council, to present a petition from Massachusetts.

1779—A force of 2,000 British took possession of Augusta, Ga.

Just 30 Years Ago Today

Weather indications for Omaha are: Colder, fair weather, light to fresh, variable winds.

George M. Ribbel and H. Adalbert Smith, two well known traveling men, will quit the road February 1 and start out on their own account in the commission business.

A meeting preliminary to organizing a branch of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent association, was held at Kinler's drug store, John R. Purdy was elected chairman and P. J. Barrett secretary.

Rev. J. E. Ensign, accounting secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, presided over a revival meeting inaugurated at the Dodge Street Presbyterian church, which will continue for one week under the direction of W. J. Harsha as pastor.

The hotels swarming with representative commercial travelers, who put in the day straightening their order books, writing letters, reading and other high pursuits.

Plattsmouth Journal manages to keep warm and cheerful regardless of the weather, while Uncle Sam's tax collectors supply the fuel. "First," says the Journal, "they seize our incomes and what we are left with is a mere pittance. Then they change hands and, grasping us firmly by our disbursements, shake us down for what is left." In spite of the dizzy excitement of the winter season, the Journal is temperate with humor and saved "Our potential anticipations." Your real optimist greets a touch with a smile.

After forty years in an upstairs print shop the Crete Vidette-Herald is about to move to the ground floor. Forty years climbing stairs deserves a change that conserves knee muscles and make for business comfort.

Kearney Hub expresses a shade of doubt of Governor Neville's statement: "In the main Nebraska's prohibition is being pretty well enforced." The absence locally of the co-operation of citizens in tipping off the bootlegging puts the Hub among the doubters.

Grand Island Independent features a fuel conservation plan which is simplicity itself. Just bale your waste paper into convenient briquets and feed them into the furnace. This plan followed in summer produces a reserve for cold weather and saves many a shovelful of coal. "At all events," says the Independent, "we already know from the fuel saved that this office has a resourceful janitor doing his job to the hilt."

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With State Editors

Minneapolis Journal: What, peace on earth and good will to men? It is winter.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Early to bed, late to rise, saves fuel, and if it doesn't make you wealthy it proves you wise when soft coal is \$7 a ton.

Washington Post: In good old wet towns where the dispensaries are despoiled by the cold weather, it may be to take a few extra drinks to keep warm.

New York Post: "Two per cent of drafted men lack brains." This gratifying low ratio suggests the possibility of applying the draft for war administration.

Brooklyn Eagle: If railroad salaries are fixed by a Claude Kitchen Ways and Means committee, no Wobblies will be employed. Eigness is not to be expected from little minds.

Baltimore American: The effect of Lloyd-George's epigrammatic summing up of the condition, go on or go under, is not difficult to understand. It is the building tenacity of the British character.

New York World: Wheat stored to use for wild-duck bait was seized in Oregon. But let not the east be troubled by the news that it has been reported as fed to pigs boast too much of superior virtue.

Baltimore American: Tremendous advances in the cost of men's clothing are predicted for the coming season. It is to be expected that the people will have through their insistence brought about a federal bureau to determine when prices are warranted or not.

Peppery Points

Wisdom of Silence. An officer, far from popular with his men, coming to camp one evening, was almost drowned in a river swollen by recent heavy rains. He was rescued by a private in his own regiment. The officer was duly grateful and asked his preserver how he could reward him.

"The best way, sir," said the soldier, "is to say nothing about it."

"But why?" asked the astonished officer.

"Because, sir," was the reply, "if the other fellows knew I pulled you out, they'd chuck me in."—Chicago Herald.

The Magnet. "The climb ain't so perilous."

"Not at all."

"Then why don't more people ascend Mount Blair?"

"Well, there's a pretty good inn about half way up."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Extreme Want. Mrs. A—I suppose you find many cases of extreme want during your visits to the poor.

Mrs. B—Yes, indeed. I visited a family today, and actually they hadn't a drop of gasoline for their automobile.—Boston Transcript.

Transporting Jewels. "My dear wife, the earth are you carrying so carefully in your knitting bag?"

"Sh! don't talk so loud! It's two dozen pieces of hard coal."—Baltimore American.

Twice Told Tales

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