# THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING — SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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THE BEE'S SERVICE FLAG

The Marne seems to be the kaiser's Rubicon, and he has much difficulty in crossing it.

"T. R." may rest in Omaha, but it will not be quietly. Our streets are too busy to permit that.

Our navy will now get a little action in the home waters. This ought to stimulate interest in the patrol service.

With petition signatures so easy to get, that referendum on city ordinances is a two-edged sword that cuts both ways.

Turning the police force inside out will very likely encourage industry on part of those who want to remain in the service.

The Forty-first is all ready to go to Funston, but officers and men alike would much prefer to be started in the other direction.

As a soldier, General Wood obeys orders without questioning why. The great American public, however, that wants the winning of the war pushed to speediest conclusion, is still inquisitive.

Yet another hospital has been added to the record of frightfulness. Red Cross nurses and doctors and wounded men are quite as fair game for the Hun as women and children, and it counts just as much in the game to hit a hospital as it does to blow up a school house.

The tremendous influence of our Omaha senator and congressman at Washington does not seem to carry much weight in securing for us due consideration of our city's advantages for army activities even when supplemented by a paid agent of the Chamber of Commerce kept on the spot. What's the matter?

Suppose American Red Cross money raised to relieve the suffering and distress of war victims were secretly used for hiring spies and assassins, fomenting strikes and munition factory explosions—something inconceivable—what would the contributors think about it? That's what the German government did with money raised in Nebraska for the German Red Cross.

### Wage Disputes and the War.

Two items of current news must arrest attention. One refers to the refusal of the Western Union Telegraph company to accept an award by the national labor board; the other to the strike of employes in textile mills in Massachusetts. Consideration will not be given now to the merits of either case, because of the greater fact that the interests of the American government, paramount at this time and entitled to have precedence over all private concerns, are jeopardized by the resisting parties. The public is in no mood to be patient when employers and employes adjourn their contributions to winning the war, in order that they may bicker over questions of open or closed shop. Nothing that can be said on either side is sufficiently weighty to overbalance the larger question of national defense. No vital interest of the telegraph company is endangered by the award of the mediators, nor would the textile workers suffer materially if they continued production while the wage rate was being adjusted. Stubborn insistence on immediate settlement of any question of employment that is susceptible of accommodation through mediation or by arbitration is a poor way to serve the country just now.

### STRANGE RESULT OF WAR.

This great world war is producing many strange results, and not all of them are occurring "over there." Some of the strangest of these results are happening "over here" under our very eyes. For a striking example, look at our amiable hyphenated contemporary, the World-Herald, which has just come out flat-footed against the metric system of weights and measures, sagely declaring:

"A great many things are going to follow after the war. We don't know how many, but we hope very many, because they are to be, as we trust, good things. It seems to be pretty well settled that the metric system of weights and measures and capacities will not be one of them; that is, the extension of the use of this system, at least to England and the United States. There is no agreement that the metric system is a good thing."

Now isn't it too strange for anything that this same hyphenated sheet, not so many months ago, should have editorialized on this same subject, only in a directly opposite vein as against what it says now. This is what the Hyphenated World-Herald said then:

"There have been many unlooked-for results of the war, and one of the strangest is that it will probably overthrow the idiotic system of English weights and measures, than which nothing more bothersome and inefficient was ever invented. The American commercial attache at Paris reports that the Shipping World in a recent issue advocated serious consideration of the adoption of the metric system in England. The paper says that the acceptance of the metric system would sacrifice nothing except a complicated system of weights and measures.

"There is another thing that should be done in providing for the future peace and prosperity of the world, and that is the establishment of a decimal system and a universal money unit. Some of these money (present) units are equivalent to about $5, like the English pound, and some of them, like Chinese Cash, so small that there is no American coin of which they are the equivalent. A universal money unit will be a great impetus to foreign trade of all countries."

Of course, this last quoted eulogy of the metric system as against "the idiotic system of English weights and measures" (used also in the United States) was written before we got into this war, and while the World-Herald was still engaged in its self-imposed task of "tickling the Germans" by exciting hate against England and before it started its present Herculean task of hiding its pro-kaiser proclivities.

There have been many unlooked-for results of the war, and not the strangest is this funny right-about-face down the street.

### Bringing "Terror" to America.

The kaiser is bringing "terror" to America. No surprise should be manifest at the presence of one or more U-boats in our eastern coast waters. We were taught two years ago how easy the Deutschland could cross the sea, while U-53 actually sunk British merchantmen off Nantucket Light in presence of American warships. We have known these facts all the time, and have not closed our eyes to the possibilities they suggest. Watch has been kept constantly for the terrors of the ocean; that none has struck before may be due to the vigilance of that watch; that the reported raid was so successful is not to be ascribed to any relaxation on part of the navy in home waters.

Plainly the plan is to terrify Americans, if possible, magnifying the likelihood of an army transport being sunk shortly after leaving the port of embarkation. The answer to this must be that the authorities have not at any time been unmindful of the danger that attends the dispatch of large bodies of men for overseas service. Extension of the war zone to include the western Atlantic merely requires the employment of additional guardships to convoy the transports. War vessels available are amply sufficient for the service, according to the Navy department heads.

More interesting than any other aspect of the situation is the question as to whether Germany has succeeded in establishing a U-boat base on this side of the ocean. Unless such is the case, the operations of the submarines will be considerably hampered by reason of their long distance from home. The chief effect of the episode should be to apprise us further of the fact that we are engaged in war with a bold, resourceful, aggressive and relentless enemy, and must not relax our efforts for an instant until we have conquered him.

### Proper Spirit for War Time.

Citizens of a Nebraska town have agreed to close their doors for a day that they may assist neighboring farmers in repairing damage done by a severe storm. The spirit of helpfulness here shown is commendable at any time, but is particularly noteworthy now, when so much depends on the success of the country's crops. It has been suggested that the adoption of such a plan, or some workable modification of it, will do much to aid the farm labor situation. The idea is to have the ablebodied men of the rural communities give up their ordinary vocations for one or two days in each week and spend that time in the fields. These men are usually familiar with the details of farm work, and their assistance might be the means of greater production on the farms. How far it will be practiced can only be surmised, but whatever is done in this spirit will be of material value as a contribution to victory.

## Women In the Somme Retreat.

### *Experiences of Smith College Unit On Fighting Front*

Letter in London Times.

The women students of Smith college, Northampton, Mass., driven from their reclamation work in the neighborhood of Ham, are now feeding wounded soldiers of the allied armies. Dressed in plain, dark gray skirts and blouses and wearing tam o'shanter hats, their trim figures are now a familiar sight in the area of their new activity. Having come out of the evacuated zone just ahead of the German army, the following intimate account of the students' experiences by one of their number is of special interest.

Our first intimation of the impending German offensive reached us on March 20, at Grecourt, where we had established our headquarters. We had been busy rehabilitating the homes of the people, distributing vegetable seeds, tilling the small gardens in our villages with the aid of men lent by a British labor company. Alice, Lucy, Catherine, Frances and Marion had just completed fixing up our little home, working night and day. Some firing was heard in the evening of March 20, but we were awakened the following morning about 4 o'clock by a terrific cannonading. We continued our work of distributing seeds that day in spite of guns which seemed to be firing in our own park, and the frequent views of air battles between German and French planes. We were told that night that the civil population was leaving Ham on account of the bombardment by 12-inch German shells. Friday morning was quiet and we hoped that the offensive had been halted, but at noon we had news that the villages near Ham were being evacuated, so decided to take out our motor cars and help the refugees. Elizabeth went to Verlaines and remained there all day in charge of the evacuation. We sent one car to Esmery Hallon with our entire supply of milk and bread and chocolate. Streams of refugees were pouring westward and southward over roads already congested with troops, guns and military supplies, the peasants with bundles and carts, driving their cattle before them. We could carry only the aged, the sick and children. The others walked, insisting on carrying their mattresses and clothing, most of which they had collected with our help since last September.

In the afternoon of Friday British officers rode into Grecourt, asking how many men could be billeted in our chateau. They said they had eaten nothing for two days. We used up all our remaining supplies in lunches for tired "Tommies," who soon began to tramp in. Large guns were planted in the road outside our gates. We cooked and served food until midnight, when the last "Tommies" arrived, too fatigued to sit up, and they fell full length on the stone floor of the outer court. We carried them inside and revived them. Then we collected our bags and belongings and prepared the cars to start at a moment's notice. We lay down with our clothes on, but the guns were so noisy, and the excitement so great, that we were unable to sleep. At 4 o'clock on Saturday morning a machine gun position was taken up a few yards from our buildings, and the commanding officer told us that we must start within an hour. The soldiers helped us to load the cars, and as we left we turned the keys over to a British major, with instructions that if they had to leave Grecourt they were to burn all our remaining belongings, so that nothing should fall into the hands of the Germans. We learned two days later that they had carried out our wishes, but had used for themselves our blankets and medical supplies, as we had desired them to do.

Set out in the cold, heavy mist of early dawn, and rode to Ercheu in four cars, with gas masks at the alert, ready for immediate use, and with our prize hens. Passed through Ercheu at daylight, and continued to Roye, where we found that orders to evacuate the town had already been received. At Roye we unloaded one truck and took in nurses and sick children. Finding that Montdidier was to be the refugee center, we unloaded two more trucks and proceeded there, picking up refugees who were unable to walk. We had to leave the chickens at the British hospital in Roye, where they were made into broth for wounded soldiers. Our headquarters were established in an hotel near the main square of Montdidier, turning one room into a temporary hospital for sick children. We got some condensed milk, which we diluted and heated for the babies.

During the day several of our girls, in three cars, made trips back to the villages near Roye, bringing refugees to Montdidier. We begged the use of the stove in the hotel kitchen, and fed hundreds of refugees all that night. We commandeered a school house, spread straw on the floors, and lodged many refugees there. In our efforts to obtain milk for sick children we were assisted by some noble French peasants, who stopped to milk the cows they were driving to safety. Unaided, we took refugees from Margery (Margny), a tiny village that had been overlooked by the busy authorities, who gave us the chance. Among them were an old lady over 80, totally blind and unable to walk, with her daughter, grandchildren and one great grandchild; also a family of dwarfs who had been living in a caravan. At the request of a French officer, we took out a family of suspected spies in spite of their protest.

The order to evacuate Montdidier was issued on Sunday. The work of taking care of the people in that place, feeding them and starting them again on their way—this time by train—was left entirely to us. We established an information bureau in the public square, from which I directed the cars carrying people unable to walk to the station. Alice and Margaret kept up the canteen at the school house, Ruth and Catherine started another at the station, Elizabeth and Lucy helped the people into the trains, hunted up lost children and baggage, and tried to make order among the frightened children; our other girls were driving trucks. Thanks to the excellent train service, we had practically evacuated Montdidier by Tuesday night. Five of our girls remained there with orders to report when their work was finished.

Lusy, Daisy, Alice, Frances and I went to Amiens with two cars and spent the night in that city under fire. Next morning, owing to the bombardment, we were ordered from Amiens to Poix, which was thronged with helpless, hungry refugees, and there we found two Red Cross men who had set up stoves with fires burning, but had no food. Marion, Daisy, and I went out with a truck, filled it with supplies, and returned to Poix, where we remained two more days. Our supplies were soon exhausted. We bought all the chickens and rabbits that the refugees would part with, and Poix public square was full of chicken feathers and rabbit remnants—mementoes of the many kettles of stew we had served to the hungry people from far north villeges.

The French Red Cross took up our work at Poix, and we came on to our present quarters, where we have been actively engaged ever since in work outlined for us by the French authorities.

## The Real German Drive

### *Pressure On the West Front Due to Destitution at Home*

New York World.

The real German drive is back of the lines—the ever-increasing pressure of the population for relief from the almost unbearable burdens imposed by the war.

The Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung, which is the organ of the Krupp interests, is appealing to the German people to "go barefoot this summer and help the fatherland." "In view of the alarming scarcity of leather," it continues, "rich and poor alike should dispense with boots and shoes."

German newspapers just received in New York contain the advertisement of the new drug produced by Dr. Ehrlich and Dr. Lener to subdue the pangs of hunger. It is offered to the German people as "an excellent preparation to still the premature feeling of hunger and thirst, or when food is not forthcoming at the proper time." The public is warned that it is "not a substitute for the daily minimum of nutrition, but is used with the greatest success by persons who are made ill by hunger between meals."

In Simplicissimus there is printed a long list of the pharmacies in which these tablets can be bought, including 19 places in Berlin alone.

When the population of a great empire reaches a stage in war in which it is urged to go barefooted in order to save leather and its scientists begin to produce patent nostrums to overcome the feeling of hunger, its military autocracy is bound to fight with greater and greater desperation in the effort to obtain some sort of decision that will satisfy the people.

That is the obvious meaning of the new offensive. The first failed to achieve any of its objects. The general staff was unable to drive a wedge between the French and British armies or to roll the British back to the channel. After four weeks of rest and preparation the drive is resumed in the hope of beating the British and the French to their knees before the fast accumulating American forces become overwhelming.

The German general staff has expressed its own judgment as to the seriousness of the situation by the efforts that it is making to break the allied lines regardless of cost. Hunger and destitution at home are enemies no less formidable than the French, British, Italian and American troops that hold the western front.

## *Political Peace at Home*

Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, talks like a man of sense, a sound patriot and American. "All political issues," he says, "must be subordinated to that one uppermost cause, that of winning the war. To win the war we must have absolute political peace at home, industrial peace as well; the world must know that we are united in our purpose of winning the war."

Political peace means, or should mean, that, while the republicans will vote for republicans that support the war heartily and democrats for democrats that support the war heartily, every candidate whose loyalty is doubtful or lukewarm will be rejected by his party at the polls; that, as against such a candidate, republicans will vote for a war democrat, democrats for a war republican; that, wherever the socialists are strong, democrats and republicans will unite on the war candidate, democrat or republican, who is the strongest.

That is what we conceived to be Mr. Hays' idea. In any case, that is the duty of both parties. Democrats and republicans stand by Mr. Wilson for peace with victory. Old-fashioned, "red-hot," "straight democratic" talk such as Champ Clark, for example, sometimes permits himself to indulge in, falls on deaf ears. Differ as they may on unessentials, the two parties are one, they form a union party on the sole essential duty of beating Germany. By such a union on substantials, by a peace or truce of the old trivial political warfare, the American part in bringing about victorious peace will best be furthered. There should be no whacking of party tom-toms. The one party now is the United States.—New York Times.

## The Bee's Letter Box

Germany and Bohemia.

Omaha, June 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: The crown lands of Bohemia, including Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, are indisputably the richest provinces of the whole of Europe. There is none whose soil is more fertile, whose mines contain richer deposits of the most vital minerals and whose industrial output is proportionately greater. These facts are well known to the domineering Germans and it was Bismarck who said that "the master of Bohemia is master of Europe," meaning "master of Bohemia that will know how to utilize its wealth and strength may easily become master of the whole of Europe."

So the Teutons well know the importance of Bohemia in the frame of European countries and for years and years they have endeavored to obtain possession of it, but all in vain. We, having had a touch of German spy work and bold attempts at bribery in this country can now better comprehend the similar work of the Huns in order to inveigle Bohemia into their nets. In the time of peace they were unable to do so. Now, in time of war, they have done so with consent and acquiescence of Vienna. Compact has been signed between Kaiser Wilhelm of Berlin and Emperor Karl of Vienna whereby Germany is to have all the sayso about military matters in Bohemia for a period of 25 years.

What does that mean? It means, in the first place, that the German militarism in Bohemia will reign supreme; that Bohemian regiments will be commanded by German officers, and that, perhaps, forceful denationalization of Bohemians will be attempted. Those are the inevitable consequences of the unholy pact between the two governments regarding the downtrodden little nation.

Will the allies stand for it? What will the Bohemians say to it? The modern Huns are selling the pelt before they have caught the bear and when they go after the bear they will be taught a lesson or two. To enforce this pact the Huns must first win the war, and even if they could win it they will have the plucky little nation to combat and that plucky little nation will cut its nails so deep into the hide of the cursed Hun that it is probable that the Hun wil drop it as fast as he picked it up.

As matters stand, should the Hun win, it would practically mean extermination of Bohemia as a nation, and as we know Bohemia she will stand upon the side of the allies to the last man and with all her power and resources of blood and wealth fight the military plague of Europe to the bitter end to help win the war for freedom and world democracy. Keep your eyes on Bohemia. With their internal uprising they are becoming a big factor in forcing satisfactory winning of the war. It costs them dearly, but they are doing it with a whoop and a yell and are making the kaiser to sit up and take notice. SIMPLICIMUS.

### LAUGHING GAS.

"I told father I loved you more than any other girl I've ever met."

"And what did your father say?"

"He said to try to meet some more girls."—Widow.

"Does that man know anything about the industrial conditions?"

"I should say he does. He knows so much he can make a living lecturing on them instead of doing any regular work himself."—Washington Star.

"Well, son," said the recruiting sergeant, "are you willing to die for your country?"

"Not much," he answered, with a smile, "I'm going over there to make a few Huns die for theirs."—Puck.

"My ideal of a wife is one who can make good bread."

"My ideal of a husband is one who can raise the dough in the hour of knead."—Baltimore American.

### KEEP THE COLORS FLYING.

Oh, keep the colors flying,
For the boys!
For the boys who bear the guns,
Ready for the sacrifice,
Be it life or limb or eyes!
For the boys who face the Huns!
Boys with high hearts and brave,
Giving self the world to save!
Keeping step,
To the grand old march of Freedom,
With its melody sublime,
Which echoes from the home land,
All the time!

Oh, keep the colors flying,
Day by day!
Keep the Flag of Service ever,
In the sun's bright ray,
That we may see before us,
The red lane that lies,
Between our boys and devils,
With lust in their eyes!
Keep the colors flying,
In your heart!
Sparks in ashes lying,
Will kindle such a blaze,
The glow will fill the trenches,
With love's bright rays!

Oh, keep the colors flying,
O'er the seas!
Brave and eager faces,
Will glow with inward fire!
The boys who love Old Glory,
Will win their hearts desire!
The Service Flag will shine,
With golden light devine—
On many a laddie's breast,
The Service Cross will rest!
Oh, love that falters not, live on,
Till tyranny's foul breath is gone,
And Freedom's Flag has been unfurled.
Because of these,
Who gave their lives,
Beyond the seas,
To save the world!

MRS. JOHN PALMER NYE.
Shenandoah, Ia.


## This Is Better Than Laxatives

One NR Tablet Each Night For A Week Will Correct Your Constipation and Make Constant Dosing Unnecessary. Try It.

Poor digestion and assimilation mean a poorly nourished body and low vitality. Poor elimination means clogged bowels, fermentation, putrifaction and the formation of poisonous gases which are absorbed by the blood and carried through the body.

The result is weakness, headaches, dizziness, coated tongue, inactive liver, bilious attacks, loss of energy, nervousness, poor appetite, impoverished blood, sallow complexion, pimples, skin disease, and often times serious illness.

Ordinary laxatives, purges and cathartics—salts, oils, calomel and the like—may relieve for a few hours, but real, lasting benefit can only come through use of medicine that tones up and strengthens the digestive as well as the eliminative organs.

Get a 25c box of Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) and take one tablet each night for a week. Relief will follow the very first dose, but a few days will elapse before you feel and realize the fullest benefit. When you get straightened out and feel just right again you need not take medicine every day—an occasional NR Tablet will then keep your system in good condition and you will always feel your best. Remember, keeping well is easier and cheaper than getting well.

Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) are sold, guaranteed and recommended by your druggist.

Beaton Drug Co., Omaha, Neb.

Nature's Remedy NR-TABLETS-NR Better than Pills For Liver Ills. GET A 25c Box


## Odd Bits of Life

Several houses in a Spanish town are built of meerschaum, a coarse variety of which is mined in the neighborhood.

When a barrel of molasses burst on a Freeland (Pa.) street, firemen were called out to flush the bricks so traffic could proceed.

A plant has been discovered in Cuba that bears fruit resembline figs, in which flies lay their eggs to be hatched by the sun.

By systematic reforestation Java is constantly increasing its teak forests, which now cover more than 1,480,000 acres, despite the great amount of timber cut every year.

The natives of New Guinea are the shortest lived people in the world, which is attributed to their diet of the larvae of certain beetles and their practice of drinking sea water.

Abyssinia is the original home of the coffee tree, and in the southern and western highlands of that country there are still immense forests of it that have never been touched.

Pharmacy has been added to the list of occupations for women which will be considered by University of Wisconsin women students at their anual vocational conference this year.

The Chinese have observed their annual dragon boat festival since 450 B. C. wherever streams in China will permit use of long dragon boat paddles with which the boats are propelled.

It is now proposed to use a rubber sponge molded to fit the inside of the casing, and in this manner produce a puncture-proof tire. The air still rides on air, but this air is confined in innumerable little sacks.

The Manchurian barbers are likely soon to blossom forth as full-fledged "tonsorial artists." Consular reports say they are replacing their antiquated and time-honored Chinese equipment with modern American barber supplies.

Speeding Business

THE HOTEL of perfect service will speed your business by preventing the petty annoyances that distract from your purpose.

Every room with bath and circulating ice water; special care given to guests by your own floor housekeeper; every want supplied from shops in the building.

Terrace Garden, Chicago's Wonder Restaurant, gives the rarest combination of high-class theatrical entertainment and unexcelled dining facilities.

Single $2 to $4; Double $3 to $5.

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Let Cuticura Soothe Your Itching Skin

Nothing purer, sweeter or more effective for rashes, itchings and irritations. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. They prevent skin troubles if used for every-day toilet purposes. For free samples address: "Cuticura, Dept. 2A, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.

ADVERTISE WITH PICTURES

Your copy will be much more attractive & the Selling Power should be noticeable on your cash book.

BEE ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT OMAHA


## TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War.

General Brusiloff succeeded General Alexioff as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies.

Final instructions issued to local boards for registration of men of military age under the selective draft act.

The Day We Celebrate.

Fred W. Rothery, office manager for the Miller Hotel company, born 1879.

David M. Fitch, attorney-at-law, born 1882.

David Cole, president King Cole company, born 1857.

Rev. Charles Stelzle, director of the campaign of the Federal Council of Churches against the liquor traffic, born in New York City 49 years ago.

Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Illinois, the first woman to be chosen as a presidential elector, born at Ransomville, N. Y., 56 years ago.

This Day in History.

1882—Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, who rose from ensign to commander-in-chief of the British army, born in Ireland. Died at Menton, France, March 25, 1913.

1861—Southern newspaper editors agreed to suppress the news of movements of confederate troops.

1908—Jury disagreed on the fourth trial of Caleb Powers for the alleged murder of Governor Goebel of Kentucky.

## *Just 30 Years Ago Today*

Dr. J. T. Van Ness of Council Bluffs has opened an office in South Omaha on N street.

A. V. Miller has won the championship medal of the South Omaha Gun club with a score of 17 out of 20.

The new variety-theater of South Omaha is now being erected on Twenty-eighth street, opposite the ball park.

Armour & Cudahy awarded the contract for the erection of a number of buildings in addition to their present house at South Omaha, which will require the laying of 3,000,000 bricks.

F. B. Johnson, A. B. Hunt, S. L. Wiley and J. H. Dumont filed articles of incorporation of the Interstate Fire Alarm company, with a capital of $50,000.

James D. Pilcher, John P. Davis and C. C. McGuigan were recommended for admission to the Douglas county bar.

## *State Press Comment*

Fremont Tribune: The advocates of German language newspapers in America would be sadder as well as wiser men if they could test their views through an experiment in English language newspapers in Germany.

Lyons Mirror-Sun: Hurrah for Governor Harding of Iowa! He issued an order prohibiting foreign language from being used in schools, churches, on trains, in public places and over the telephone. Now let Governor Neville follow suit for Nebraska.

David City People's Banner: No matter what a girl's accomplishments may be, her education is not complete if she has not some knowledge of bake-ology, boil-ology, roast-ology, stitch-ology and mend-ology. Even if she should never be required to do the work herself, she ought to know how.

Beatrice Express: German female alien enemies who are called upon to register under a proclamation issued by the president of the United States will appreciate the fact that the registration will furnish them with another opportunity to have their pictures taken. "Look pleasant, ladies!"

Polk Progress: Those fellows who are convicted and sentenced to federal prisons for seditious utterances can sympathize with the parrot that had learned to say "sicem" and tried it out on the house dog. Emerging from the muss and taking a slant at its badly torn coat of feathers, the bird observed that it had "talked too darned much."

## *Editorial Shrapnel*

Washington Post: Any one dissatisfied with the way this country is running the war has a fine line on how the kaiser feels.

Louisville Courier-Journal: "We want nothing," says the German chancellor, "but our place in the sun." And the place you are going to get is something a sight hotter than the sun.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: When Charles E. Hughes gets through investigating everybody will know exactly what happened in the airplane affair, and there is glory in inspiring such confidence.

Baltimore American: The kaiser has again gone to the western front to take charge of the new drive. Profiting from experience, however, he has not yet set a date for his oft-postponed triumphal entry into Paris.

New York World: Von Hertling's confidence that there is to be peace this year may be said to exhibit almost uncanny knowledge of the time when von Hindenburg and Ludendorff are going to be licked.

Minneapolis Journal: The demand in Europe and the orient for silver has made the silver dollar rare in the pocketbook. It will be some time before we again experience the agreeable sag caused by five silver dollars in the pants pocket.

Brooklyn Eagle: With $16,000,000,000 government insurance on the lives of our fighters, America makes one more world record. In a money way we are fair and liberal to the army and navy, as no government has ever been before.

## *Twice Told Tales*

### Military Precision.

A colored drill sergeant is reported as saying to his squad: "Now when I gives de word of common', 'Eyes right!' I wants to heah every niggah's eyeballs click."

Apropos, the story is told of Grant being offered a battalion of backwoodsmen. He admired the fine physique of the men, but had his doubts about their training.

"Colonel," said Grant, "I'd like to see your men at work. Call them to attention and order them to march with shouldered arms in close column to the left flank."

Instantly the colonel shouted to his troops: "Boys, look wild, thar! Make ready to thicken and go left endways. Tote your guns. Git!"—Boston Transcript.

### Dodging the Scales.

Two brothers once ran a store in a small western town, where they had quite a large trade in wool on barter. Evidently one of the brothers became converted at a revival and it was not long before he was urging the other to follow in his footsteps.

"You ought to join, Jake," said the converted one. "You don't know how helpful and comforting it is to be a member of the church."

"I know, Bill," admitted Jake thoughtfully, "an' I would like to join, but I don't see how I can."

"Why not?" persisted the first. "What is to prevent you?"

"Well, it's jes' this way, Bill," declared Jake. "There has got to be somebody in the firm to weigh this here wool."—Philadelphia Telegraph.