

THE OMAHA BEE
DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DECEMBER CIRCULATION
Daily 65,219 - Sunday 62,644
Average circulation for the month submitted and sworn to by R. B. Reagin, Circulation Manager.

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

Greed has no class nor limit—nor sense.

Douglas county lawmakers are not idling away their time, at any rate.

Woman now asks admission to the peace table. There is where she shines.

Seattle shipyard workers are about to kill the goose that laid the golden egg.

Chicago hotel owners are going to do away with the "lady bell hops," for the good of the service.

Maybe when the law allows the policemen to form a union, the matter will not seem so attractive to them.

Paris now reports a wave of crime. Can this have any connection with the international gathering of statesmen?

John F. Stevens has been named as head of the Siberian railroads, but whether this is an asset or a liability is not stated.

The president may not be responsible for bolshevism, but he can not get out of the blame for the secretary of war.

New Zealand reports 57,932 casualties, with 16,300 killed and only 45 taken prisoners. The Anzacs are highly respected by the Huns.

The peace conference at Paris is likely to have a permanent job. Some enthusiasts are now proposing to take the Mexican matter there.

In Oregon the temperature of each legislator will be taken as he starts the day's work. It might be wiser to try 'em out after business gets under way.

Nebraska is certainly glad to get the boys back from over there, and they need not worry about their future, either. Plenty of employment will be found for all.

Mr. Baker's latest act may not be intended as a "bait to bolshevism," but it will not tend to strengthen the discipline of which the army must depend for effectiveness.

Thirty-one thousand hogs, averaging above 200 pounds and selling at \$17.20, is one day's record for the Omaha market, a pretty fair business incident, we thank you.

Activity at the land loan banks is a reflection of the determination of a lot of farmers to stick to the game, even if they have to borrow money to carry on the business.

The "grandmother of the Russian revolution" has followed a numerous brood of her grandsons to America, where already enough of trouble might have been noted.

Another "general strike" is called in Germany, where the practice has almost reached the stage of a perpetual performance. Somebody will have to go to work there pretty soon.

Mr. Armour explains that the 400 per cent stock dividend paid by his company was the result of the policy of reinvestment of earnings. The same result is achieved by borrowing money and paying it back as it produces income. There is no magic in this way of getting rich.

The ship-building business is up in the air, and doesn't know how to get down. Federal control will result in disaster, says a member of the board, and cancellation of orders given will also bring trouble. Here is a case on which the doctors had disagreed for many years, and concerning which the war seems to have taught no lesson.

The Omaha Hyphenated presents an elaborate and important program of work for the legislature. It may be impertinent to remark that each of its several items was present and just as imperative when the last legislature was in session. But that was a democratic organization, and so its time was taken up in passing laws that might give the party an advantage in ways such as the gerrymander of Douglas county.

Nation of the Water Wagon

By the final act of the Nebraska legislature this country of more than 100,000,000, composed of citizens of varied ideas as to personal liberty, moral duty and economic expediency, is now committed to prohibition through a federal amendment. We shall be home-dry at the end of a year at the utmost and may be home-dry within six months at the earliest if the emergency law passed by congress and applying to war-torn areas is effective. The possibility that actual or legal army demobilization may put off the application of the war-dry enactment is the only thing, therefore, that stands between the states and an extraordinary revolution in social life and habits.

The swiftness with which the amendment has been pressed to ratification by the necessary three-fourths of the states must be regarded as in part directly due to the social and economic upheaval caused by the war, in part to the growth of a sober judgment that the use of alcohol as a beverage was social, industrial and economic waste, and in part to the moral sense of the various communities. Undoubtedly the leaven of the states which of their own motion had previously adopted prohibition as a policy has spread resistlessly throughout the entire nation, and the growing policy of the great employing groups to make the use of intoxicants a bar to employment has exercised a powerful influence in winning men's minds to the view that liquor was an evil only to be eradicated by a drastic operation—Philadelphia Ledger.

"MAKING A MONKEY" OF THE ARMY.

Secretary Baker has just committed the most astonishing act of his amazing career as head of the War department. He has ordered "the release of 112 conscientious objectors held at Fort Leavenworth, the remission of the unexecuted portions of their sentences, their 'honorable restoration' to duty and immediate discharge from the army." They will thus emerge from prison to take their places in civil life alongside men who did the real work of the army.

These men had been guilty of refusal to submit to military discipline or to perform military service. Under the selective draft law, every man between the ages of 18 and 45 was required to register for military service. He was pursued as a deserter if he did not. Such as were wanted by the government were inducted into military service. Some of these were defiant of authority, and under guise of "conscientious" objection, refused to obey any order, no matter what or by whom given.

A few of these men were sincere, holding religious beliefs that taught them to abhor war or the shedding of blood. Some extreme cases of this devotion have been recorded, especially among the Mennonites and Quakers, although the latter found ways to serve without taking up arms. Mainly, however, the "C. O." element was found among the radical socialists, who, following the lead of the St. Louis conference, sought to hamper the government in every way. These men were and are insolent, not only in their defiance of military order, but of the civil courts of the land. Omaha has heard from them within the week.

Secretary Baker has heard the voice of Upton Sinclair and other socialist leaders, demanding that the "politicals" be released. He has had a civil commission, headed by Judge Mack of Chicago, a democrat of socialistic proclivities, "review" the proceedings of the courts-martial, and the first fruits of this come with the undoing of the work of the military officers, who have tried to make an army.

What may be looked for in the future, if this sort of thing prevails? How can military service be enforced, if the certain way to escape is through "conscientious objection"? And how is it possible to avoid bolshevism, when the secretary of war encourages resistance to authority by "making a monkey" of the army?

Supply and Demand on Foodstuffs.

High cost of living is intimately bound up with the price of foodstuffs, which in their turn depend on several elements, and not always the thought of well-informed people that the remedy is already provided. Laws carrying heavy penalties are to be found in the federal statute book which, if enforced, would soon prevent the United States mails from being used as a vehicle for and an accommodation to unscrupulous stock promoters. The nation has the laws; it also has an excellent secret service; it has all the machinery for detecting, arresting, indicting, trying and convicting and imprisoning violators of postal regulations. If it is really intended to protect the people who responded to the appeals of the country in behalf of the different Liberty loans, why is not this machinery put in motion?

There is something more than a few cents on the dollar involved in the depreciation of Liberty bonds; there is the question of national pride and national honor, and there is the question of common solicitude for and common gratitude to those who in the time of its trouble were ready to make any sacrifice within their power for the country's sake.

Warning to Bogus Heroes

There have been a lot of bogus heroes in America since the army began dispatching men back to the States for sickness, wounds, training and other reasons. Every soldier who has gone back has been a hero until proved otherwise, and the temptation not to prove themselves otherwise was too much for some.

There is the case of the air service mechanic who went back with heart trouble. His home-town newspaper printed his "diary," which recounted several stirring fights over the German lines, all imaginary. The nearest he had been to the front was Issoudun.

There is the case of the sergeant who lectured on the battle of Cantigny for the fourth Liberty loan (and sold a lot of bonds, too) until he was found to have spent all his stay in France, barring traveling time, at Le Mans.

And there is the case, just to show how hard it was to get a heart to beat, of the man who returned and, merely obeying military regulations, refused to be interviewed. As far as he had got toward gunfire and danger was a training school at Langres. "Modestly declines to speak of his part in Chateau-Thierry fighting," was the second line of the heading over the story about him in the next morning's paper. The fault was the newspaper's, not the man's.

To date, in the eyes of the people back home, every soldier who has been in Europe has undergone the horrors of the front. Private Johnnie Jones of the S. O. S., whose greatest hardship in this war was taps at 9:30, was pictured in his home and captioned: "Johnnie Jones, of this city, now battling for freedom in the trenches." It is going to be hard to convince the home folks that of the 2,000,000 Americans in France, half of them, through no fault of their own, of course, never got under fire.

But, once the idea is abroad, and once we get back with our first-hand knowledge of affairs over here, the bogus hero is going to have a pretty thorny trail.—Stars and Stripes.

THE DAY

The Day We Celebrate.

W. A. Foster, deputy sheriff, born 1862.

M. F. Shafer of the M. F. Shafer company, born 1870.

F. W. Harwood of the Thomas Cusack company, born 1881.

John A. Webb, a recognized English authority on economics, born 61 years ago.

Ernest Poole, who has written several successful novels of American life, born in Chicago 39 years ago.

Maj. Gen. Henry P. McCain, former adjutant general of the United States army, born in Carroll county, Md., 58 years ago.

Maj. Gen. George Bell, who commanded the 33d division (Illinois) in France, born in Baltimore 60 years ago.

Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, president of Drew Theological seminary, born at Camden, N. Y., 58 years ago.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago.

The Union club gave a brilliant reception in its rooms at Fifteenth and Farnam streets.

The general freight agents of the roads centering in Omaha organized, among them, W. N. Babcock of the Northwestern, Thomas Miller of the Burlington, Daniel King and J. Philippi of the Missouri Pacific, M. B. Williams of the Wabash and F. A. Nash of the Milwaukee.

John A. Vandenberg sold his drug store at 1611 Howard to C. G. Hunt.

Night Clerk W. A. Strong of the Millard is away for a vacation.

Rev. A. W. Lamar was presiding moderator at the annual meeting of the First Baptist church.

Swindling Bond Owners

Christian Science Monitor.

For months the United States mails have been used for the transmission of letters and circulars addressed to persons presumably in possession of Liberty bonds informing them how easily they might use capital now tied up at a low rate of interest in the purchase of shares in companies which would, so the circulars have asserted, double, and, perhaps, quadruple and quintuple their incomes. The literature employed, as a rule, is skillfully prepared, and the propositions, whatever they may be, are attractively presented. It would seem as if the names of Liberty bond purchasers had been obtained in some way, and usually it is the moderate bidder of the war securities, or the small saver, who seems to have been selected for the attack.

It is said that in the Middle West some \$20,000,000 of Liberty bonds have so far been exchanged for shares in mining and oil promotion companies of questionable standing, and that the flooding of these bonds upon the market recently by many those gathered in by financiers in other parts of the country, contributed toward the decline in their market value. The success so far achieved by the mine and oil stock promoters, and by others offering opportunities for "getting rich quick," has, it is believed, so whetted the appetite of the unscrupulous that they are redoubling their efforts to find ready buyers.

It is a sad commentary upon the administration of the law in the United States, if, notwithstanding the legislation enacted to prevent misuse of the mails, the postoffice of the country is now being used as a vehicle for the accommodation of an army of swindlers. The quietude of protecting the Liberty bond and the Liberty bondholder has been taken up in congress recently; it is being discussed in several of the states. Edward S. Brogan, assistant district attorney of New York, as a result of a recent inquiry, found that unscrupulous promoters of worthless financial enterprises had taken advantage of many small bond buyers ignorant of market affairs to start a selling movement in the market, that holders of government securities might be induced to exchange them for stocks of fictitious value, and on the strength of his announcement of this discovery, Senator Loring M. Black of the New York legislature, proposed to introduce a bill into the state legislature for the enactment of a "blue sky law," similar to those now in force in 31 of the states. With reference to the matter he has written Mr. Brogan, in part, as follows:

"Your investigation into the exchange of valueless stock by so-called stock brokers for Liberty bonds has strengthened my belief that the state of New York should have some form of blue sky law on its books. A great many states in the union have such laws, but some of them seem very drastic and a hindrance to legitimate business."

It must occur to thinking people, one would suppose, that this is a matter not for state, but for federal action, and it must flash upon the thought of well-informed people that the remedy is already provided. Laws carrying heavy penalties are to be found in the federal statute book which, if enforced, would soon prevent the United States mails from being used as a vehicle for and an accommodation to unscrupulous stock promoters. The nation has the laws; it also has an excellent secret service; it has all the machinery for detecting, arresting, indicting, trying and convicting and imprisoning violators of postal regulations. If it is really intended to protect the people who responded to the appeals of the country in behalf of the different Liberty loans, why is not this machinery put in motion?

There is something more than a few cents on the dollar involved in the depreciation of Liberty bonds; there is the question of national pride and national honor, and there is the question of common solicitude for and common gratitude to those who in the time of its trouble were ready to make any sacrifice within their power for the country's sake.

Warning to Bogus Heroes

There have been a lot of bogus heroes in America since the army began dispatching men back to the States for sickness, wounds, training and other reasons. Every soldier who has gone back has been a hero until proved otherwise, and the temptation not to prove themselves otherwise was too much for some.

There is the case of the air service mechanic who went back with heart trouble. His home-town newspaper printed his "diary," which recounted several stirring fights over the German lines, all imaginary. The nearest he had been to the front was Issoudun.

There is the case of the sergeant who lectured on the battle of Cantigny for the fourth Liberty loan (and sold a lot of bonds, too) until he was found to have spent all his stay in France, barring traveling time, at Le Mans.

And there is the case, just to show how hard it was to get a heart to beat, of the man who returned and, merely obeying military regulations, refused to be interviewed. As far as he had got toward gunfire and danger was a training school at Langres. "Modestly declines to speak of his part in Chateau-Thierry fighting," was the second line of the heading over the story about him in the next morning's paper. The fault was the newspaper's, not the man's.

To date, in the eyes of the people back home, every soldier who has been in Europe has undergone the horrors of the front. Private Johnnie Jones of the S. O. S., whose greatest hardship in this war was taps at 9:30, was pictured in his home and captioned: "Johnnie Jones, of this city, now battling for freedom in the trenches." It is going to be hard to convince the home folks that of the 2,000,000 Americans in France, half of them, through no fault of their own, of course, never got under fire.

But, once the idea is abroad, and once we get back with our first-hand knowledge of affairs over here, the bogus hero is going to have a pretty thorny trail.—Stars and Stripes.

THE DAY

The Day We Celebrate.

W. A. Foster, deputy sheriff, born 1862.

M. F. Shafer of the M. F. Shafer company, born 1870.

F. W. Harwood of the Thomas Cusack company, born 1881.

John A. Webb, a recognized English authority on economics, born 61 years ago.

Ernest Poole, who has written several successful novels of American life, born in Chicago 39 years ago.

Maj. Gen. Henry P. McCain, former adjutant general of the United States army, born in Carroll county, Md., 58 years ago.

Maj. Gen. George Bell, who commanded the 33d division (Illinois) in France, born in Baltimore 60 years ago.

Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, president of Drew Theological seminary, born at Camden, N. Y., 58 years ago.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago.

The Union club gave a brilliant reception in its rooms at Fifteenth and Farnam streets.

The general freight agents of the roads centering in Omaha organized, among them, W. N. Babcock of the Northwestern, Thomas Miller of the Burlington, Daniel King and J. Philippi of the Missouri Pacific, M. B. Williams of the Wabash and F. A. Nash of the Milwaukee.

John A. Vandenberg sold his drug store at 1611 Howard to C. G. Hunt.

Night Clerk W. A. Strong of the Millard is away for a vacation.

Rev. A. W. Lamar was presiding moderator at the annual meeting of the First Baptist church.

The Bee's Letter Box

Bolshevism and Hunger.

Oxford, Neb., Jan. 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: President Wilson requests congress to vote \$100,000,000 for food relief in Europe and gives as a reason for congress to act immediately that "food is the key to the whole European situation." Bolshevism is steadily advancing westward, is poisoning Germany. It cannot be stopped by force, but it can be stopped by food. It is steadily advancing westward, is poisoning Germany. It cannot be stopped by force, but it can be stopped by food. It is steadily advancing westward, is poisoning Germany. It cannot be stopped by force, but it can be stopped by food.

It is said that in the Middle West some \$20,000,000 of Liberty bonds have so far been exchanged for shares in mining and oil promotion companies of questionable standing, and that the flooding of these bonds upon the market recently by many those gathered in by financiers in other parts of the country, contributed toward the decline in their market value. The success so far achieved by the mine and oil stock promoters, and by others offering opportunities for "getting rich quick," has, it is believed, so whetted the appetite of the unscrupulous that they are redoubling their efforts to find ready buyers.

It is a sad commentary upon the administration of the law in the United States, if, notwithstanding the legislation enacted to prevent misuse of the mails, the postoffice of the country is now being used as a vehicle for the accommodation of an army of swindlers. The quietude of protecting the Liberty bond and the Liberty bondholder has been taken up in congress recently; it is being discussed in several of the states. Edward S. Brogan, assistant district attorney of New York, as a result of a recent inquiry, found that unscrupulous promoters of worthless financial enterprises had taken advantage of many small bond buyers ignorant of market affairs to start a selling movement in the market, that holders of government securities might be induced to exchange them for stocks of fictitious value, and on the strength of his announcement of this discovery, Senator Loring M. Black of the New York legislature, proposed to introduce a bill into the state legislature for the enactment of a "blue sky law," similar to those now in force in 31 of the states. With reference to the matter he has written Mr. Brogan, in part, as follows:

"Your investigation into the exchange of valueless stock by so-called stock brokers for Liberty bonds has strengthened my belief that the state of New York should have some form of blue sky law on its books. A great many states in the union have such laws, but some of them seem very drastic and a hindrance to legitimate business."

It must occur to thinking people, one would suppose, that this is a matter not for state, but for federal action, and it must flash upon the thought of well-informed people that the remedy is already provided. Laws carrying heavy penalties are to be found in the federal statute book which, if enforced, would soon prevent the United States mails from being used as a vehicle for and an accommodation to unscrupulous stock promoters. The nation has the laws; it also has an excellent secret service; it has all the machinery for detecting, arresting, indicting, trying and convicting and imprisoning violators of postal regulations. If it is really intended to protect the people who responded to the appeals of the country in behalf of the different Liberty loans, why is not this machinery put in motion?

There is something more than a few cents on the dollar involved in the depreciation of Liberty bonds; there is the question of national pride and national honor, and there is the question of common solicitude for and common gratitude to those who in the time of its trouble were ready to make any sacrifice within their power for the country's sake.

Warning to Bogus Heroes

There have been a lot of bogus heroes in America since the army began dispatching men back to the States for sickness, wounds, training and other reasons. Every soldier who has gone back has been a hero until proved otherwise, and the temptation not to prove themselves otherwise was too much for some.

There is the case of the air service mechanic who went back with heart trouble. His home-town newspaper printed his "diary," which recounted several stirring fights over the German lines, all imaginary. The nearest he had been to the front was Issoudun.

There is the case of the sergeant who lectured on the battle of Cantigny for the fourth Liberty loan (and sold a lot of bonds, too) until he was found to have spent all his stay in France, barring traveling time, at Le Mans.

And there is the case, just to show how hard it was to get a heart to beat, of the man who returned and, merely obeying military regulations, refused to be interviewed. As far as he had got toward gunfire and danger was a training school at Langres. "Modestly declines to speak of his part in Chateau-Thierry fighting," was the second line of the heading over the story about him in the next morning's paper. The fault was the newspaper's, not the man's.

To date, in the eyes of the people back home, every soldier who has been in Europe has undergone the horrors of the front. Private Johnnie Jones of the S. O. S., whose greatest hardship in this war was taps at 9:30, was pictured in his home and captioned: "Johnnie Jones, of this city, now battling for freedom in the trenches." It is going to be hard to convince the home folks that of the 2,000,000 Americans in France, half of them, through no fault of their own, of course, never got under fire.

But, once the idea is abroad, and once we get back with our first-hand knowledge of affairs over here, the bogus hero is going to have a pretty thorny trail.—Stars and Stripes.

THE DAY

The Day We Celebrate.

W. A. Foster, deputy sheriff, born 1862.

M. F. Shafer of the M. F. Shafer company, born 1870.

F. W. Harwood of the Thomas Cusack company, born 1881.

John A. Webb, a recognized English authority on economics, born 61 years ago.

Ernest Poole, who has written several successful novels of American life, born in Chicago 39 years ago.

Maj. Gen. Henry P. McCain, former adjutant general of the United States army, born in Carroll county, Md., 58 years ago.

Maj. Gen. George Bell, who commanded the 33d division (Illinois) in France, born in Baltimore 60 years ago.

Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, president of Drew Theological seminary, born at Camden, N. Y., 58 years ago.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago.

The Union club gave a brilliant reception in its rooms at Fifteenth and Farnam streets.

The general freight agents of the roads centering in Omaha organized, among them, W. N. Babcock of the Northwestern, Thomas Miller of the Burlington, Daniel King and J. Philippi of the Missouri Pacific, M. B. Williams of the Wabash and F. A. Nash of the Milwaukee.

John A. Vandenberg sold his drug store at 1611 Howard to C. G. Hunt.

Night Clerk W. A. Strong of the Millard is away for a vacation.

Rev. A. W. Lamar was presiding moderator at the annual meeting of the First Baptist church.

Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

(Balky Sam leads an army of mules to rescue captive Belgian and French animals from the Germans. Peggy and Billy Belgium go along.)

CHAPTER IV.

The Army of Ghosts.

Gallop, gallop, gallop, went the troop of mules along a snow-covered road, until they came out upon the brow of a hill overlooking a large camp.

"Hee-haw! Hee-haw! There are the Germans," brayed Balky Sam, halting his army. "Homer and Carrie Pigeon will see scout ahead and see if you can find any Hun horses for us to whip."

Homer and Carrie Pigeon, who had been opposed to Balky Sam's plan, now saw the wisdom of it. They galloped on ahead of the mules, and when they saw a line of sentries, they whistled and called to the mules to charge.

"Are the horses guarded?" asked Balky Sam. "By a whole company of Germans!" replied Homer Pigeon. Galloping to the graveyard, the

new war until he explained that it was to free the Belgian horses and cows carried off by the Germans, were now eager to help him. They flew away and were soon out of sight. Dark was falling when they came back.

"The horses are at the far end of the camp," they reported. "You can attack their corral through a graveyard on the hill."

"By a whole company of Germans!" replied Homer Pigeon. Galloping to the graveyard, the

new war until he explained that it was to free the Belgian horses and cows carried off by the Germans, were now eager to help him. They flew away and were soon out of sight. Dark was falling when they came back.

"The horses are at the far end of the camp," they reported. "You can attack their corral through a graveyard on the hill."

"By a whole company of Germans!" replied Homer Pigeon. Galloping to the graveyard, the

new war until he explained that it was to free the Belgian horses and cows carried off by the Germans, were now eager to help him. They flew away and were soon out of sight. Dark was falling when they came back.

"The horses are at the far end of the camp," they reported. "You can attack their corral through a graveyard on the hill."

"By a whole company of Germans!" replied Homer Pigeon. Galloping to the graveyard, the

new war until he explained that it was to free the Belgian horses and cows carried off by the Germans, were now eager to help him. They flew away and were soon out of sight. Dark was falling when they came back.

"The horses are at the far end of the camp," they reported. "You can attack their corral through a graveyard on the hill."

"By a whole company of Germans!" replied Homer Pigeon. Galloping to the graveyard, the

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

(Balky Sam leads an army of mules to rescue captive Belgian and French animals from the Germans. Peggy and Billy Belgium go along.)

CHAPTER IV.

The Army of Ghosts.

Gallop, gallop, gallop, went the troop of mules along a snow-covered road, until they came out upon the brow of a hill overlooking a large camp.

"Hee-haw! Hee-haw! There are the Germans," brayed Balky Sam, halting his army. "Homer and Carrie Pigeon will see scout ahead and see if you can find any Hun horses for us to whip."

Homer and Carrie Pigeon, who had been opposed to Balky Sam's plan, now saw the wisdom of it. They galloped on ahead of the mules, and when they saw a line of sentries, they whistled and called to the mules to charge.

"Are the horses guarded?" asked Balky Sam. "By a whole company of Germans!" replied Homer Pigeon. Galloping to the graveyard, the

new war until he explained that it was to free the Belgian horses and cows carried off by the Germans, were now eager to help him. They flew away and were soon out of sight. Dark was falling when they came back.

"The horses are at the far end of the camp," they reported. "You can attack their corral through a graveyard on the hill."

"By a whole company of Germans!" replied Homer Pigeon. Galloping to the graveyard, the

new war until he explained that it was to free the Belgian horses and cows carried off by the Germans, were now eager to help him. They flew away and were soon out of sight. Dark was falling when they came back.

"The horses are at the far end of the camp," they reported. "You can attack their corral through a graveyard on the hill."

"By a whole company of Germans!" replied Homer Pigeon. Galloping to the graveyard, the

new war until he explained that it was to free the Belgian horses and cows carried off by the Germans, were now eager to help him. They flew away and were soon out of sight. Dark was falling when they came back.

"The horses are at the far end of the camp," they reported. "You can attack their corral through a graveyard on the hill."

"By a whole company of Germans!" replied Homer Pigeon. Galloping to the graveyard, the

new war until he explained that it was to free the Belgian horses and cows carried off by the Germans