

## Mississippi's Oldest and Largest Life Insurance Company.

IN THE NINE YEARS that the Lamar Life Insurance Company has been doing business it has paid to its policy holders over \$200,000.00; has loaned to them over \$300,000.00, and now holds over \$500,000.00 of first class assets for the protection of its living policy holders. Is not this sufficient proof that this Home Company is a staunch and substantial institution? That it has successfully passed the experimental stage, and that it offers real protection to all who place their insurance with it?

All of its funds are invested in the territory from which it receives its premiums, and its investments consist of mortgage loans, policy loans, county and municipal bonds, and real estate,—no "stocks" of any kind or owned, or held as collateral for loans.

Its policies offer guarantees, not "estimates," and these guarantees are made secure by depositing pre-

scribed securities with the Treasurer of the State of Mississippi, just as issues of currency by National Banks are made secure by deposits of bonds with the United States Government. Death claims are paid promptly upon receipt of proper proofs of death of the insured; there are no undue "red tape" requirements to cause delay in settlement of claims.

Policies are liberal and fair and premium rates compare favorably with any other old line legal reserve life insurance Company.

Talk to a Lamar Life Agent, or write to the undersigned, if you are interested in up-to-date life insurance. We have liberal contracts and good territory for reliable, active agents.

LAMAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Jackson, Miss.

W. Q. Cole, President

C. W. Welty, Secretary

**Jas. H. Ramsey, Dist. Mgr., Houston, Mississippi**

## THE HUMMER

RAD HARRILL REED, EDITOR

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### More Nations Engulfed in W

From Meridian Dispatch.

Spanish and Scandinavian promise shortly to be the only people of Europe at peace. Bulgaria may at this moment be at war with Russia and Greece, Serbia having been attacked, maybe in the Balkans with her army. Whether actually under fire or not, Greece is no longer neutral, for she has permitted the troops of the Allies to cross her territory, from Saloniki. The prophecy that the whole of the continent would be involved in the destructive business of war is near its fulfillment.

On the one side we have fighting now or ready to fight England, France, Russia, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece and probably Rumania; and on the other side Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. The warring countries have in the field between twenty and thirty millions of men.

Far from bring hostilities perceptibly nearer a close, the entrance of the new belligerents promises but to prolong the struggle. Progress by the allies against the Dardanelles and the need of Turkey for more arms and supplies for her army and her people led Germany to attempt a passage through the Balkans. In this sought and secured the aid of Bulgaria.

Greece, bound by treaty to fight with Serbia in case Serbia was attacked by Bulgaria, has been drawn into the vortex. Greece and Bulgaria may be said to offset each other in the struggle of the nations.

Rumania and Switzerland, entirely surrounded by war, are threatened. Switzerland contemplates the conscription system in order to place herself in a better condition for defense. Rumania is trembling upon the brink.

Switzerland's sentiments are with Germany. Rumania would probably give her strength to the cause of the Entente.

The war drags. Two million men have lost their lives already and there is no decision.

We had hope for a turn of events when the allies, two weeks ago, assumed the long-looked-for offensive in the West against the Germans. They gained several miles of trenches and announced that they had annihilated three German army corps, which would total 120,000 men. This was the French statement. A German statement Monday said that the French and English losses were 190,000 men in this offensive and that the German losses were not one-fifth so great.

Whom are we to believe? The German claim of allies' losses is without denial in London at this time.

Mr. Bryan, in his address at the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon, asserted that this war would not extend to the annihilation of one nation or one group of nations; but that the peoples arrayed against each other in arms would become so sick of blood that they would be ready for peace without decisive victory or defeat. Mr. Bryan is a prophet whose predictions have not always come to pass; and yet if there is to be a termination of the fighting within the period of hope, his utterances are not without foundation.

We have seen more than a year of war without apparent lasting advantage to either side. Every re-enforcement of one belligerent group has been counterbalanced by an addition to the strength of the other side. The odds are against the German group cut off from the seas; but to annihilate a people or a nation may be a task too great for the whole of the Entente powers to accomplish within a decade.

### Super-Battle-Cruisers For the Navy.

From Meridian Dispatch.

That the United States navy, without a battle cruiser at present, will be made more efficient by ships of this type better than any afloat is the announcement that comes from Washington. President Wilson and Secretary Daniels, together with the chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, are said to have agreed upon a building program that includes the super-battle-cruiser and the submarine.

The Dispatch, in common with other members of the press, has pointed out the need of such vessels for our navy; for they have proved their superiority over vessels of the class which are now our best. They will mount the heaviest guns and develop a speed far superior to the super-dreadnought.

President Wilson and his advisers will take a sane view of preparedness. Without the hysteria of the fear-some and without the jingoism of the jingo, they have set about placing the army and navy upon a basis to defend the country properly. We shall soon have an army to mobilize upon Mr. Bryan's hard-road checkerboard and a navy to keep the Krupp guns from getting a caterpillar grip on these same thoroughfare.

### Still More Astonishing.

Following the first meagre announcements of the feat of the government engineers, in cooperation with the American Telephone Company, in sending the human voice from Washington to Hawaii, without the use of wires, comes the prediction of Craham Bell that it will soon be possible to circle the globe. Such a thing seems impossible, but in view of the late accomplishment one will hesitate in saying what will happen next in the way of vocal transmission of the human voice.

Prof. Michael L. Pupin of Columbia University announces that he has perfected a device which will entirely eliminate what are known as static disturbances.

These have been the greatest obstacles in the way of wireless engineers who are striving to make wireless telegraphy and telephone commercially dependable.

With the aid of his device Prof. Pupin declares that it will be possible to transmit the human voice an unlimited distance by wireless without the least interference from these ever-present electrical disturbances. If this be true, and Prof. Pupin is correct in his theories and his discovery, there will be nothing to prevent the transmission of a message by wireless telephone to every part of the globe.

The discovery of Prof. Pupin is said to be the result of seven years' work in the electrical laboratory of Columbia. He withheld the announcement until the government tests with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company had been made public. So far there is no reason to believe that the wireless telephone is commercially practical, yet the mere fact that so much has been accomplished offsets logical grounds for the belief that before many years it will be possible to telephone to almost any point of the globe without the use of wires.

The general public is yet doubtful, and the public cannot be blamed. The idea of the transmission of the human voice across the ocean, so that it may be easily recognized, seems so improbable, so utterly impossible, that even the wisest have a right to be skeptical.

If the tests made in Washington did not bear the official stamp of the government it might be looked upon as a press story, but the fact is officially announced, and with the sanction of Uncle Sam, so we must accept it as being genuine.

We must bide our time and wait for still more astonishing things.—Commercial Appeal.

## An Interesting Reminiscence.

(Continued from last week.)

ed. My shoes, which were thoroughly soaked in the salt water in crossing the bay, had become so hard that I could not wear them. But I had not been in the habit of calling on young ladies in that style, and though all the ends of my toes had been knocked off by the rocks, which are so numerous on those macadamized roads, I crammed my feet into the old shoes and proceeded to call upon the young ladies.

But, oh, how my feet did suffer! I tried to keep from limping, but it was impossible. Marable was in better shape. His shoes did not hurt him. As we approached the house, the young ladies disappeared, but the young man came down the steps and met us in the yard, with a smile on his face. After passing the compliments of the day, I asked for a drink of water. He asked us to walk around, as we supposed, to the well, but not so. He carried us to the back door of the dining-room, where we entered. The only words spoken on the way to the dining-room, was a remark, made by the young man, that "You were not born in these parts?" "No, a good ways from here," was the reply. To which he replied: "I thought so."

WHISKEY AND SUGAR.

After entering the dining-room he set a decanter of whiskey, with sugar, water, etc., on the sideboard, and told us to help ourselves, and, like Crockett's friend, didn't stand and watch to see how big our drinks would be, but turned off and began putting edibles on the table. The first thing put on was a large boiled ham. I can see that ham yet. Our soldiers know how we felt.

While he was thus engaged, in walked a young lady, then another, and another, till all were helping the young man prepare the table, and oh, what a table! I never saw a better—with such waiting maids.

The young ladies, as soon as we were seated at the table, began to show their curiosity by asking questions; but a wink from the brother caused us to deal out but little information at that time. Dinner over, we walked out on the veranda, where the young man informed us that it would not be safe for us to remain in the house, as a company of "Yankees" were encamped not far off, and frequently passed. He then walked with us down to the road, where he gave us some information about Baltimore. He induced us to hide in a corn patch near by until night, as it would be dangerous to travel in daylight. He then blew his whistle for his pointer dog, which had crossed the road, and returned to the house, while we secreted ourselves in the corn patch.

Just after dark, the moon shining brightly, we heard a vehicle at the house, and when it got opposite the corn patch the whistle blew. We hurried to the road and soon the carriage turned and came back, and the whistle blew again, when we walked out into the road in front of the horses, a fine pair of grays. The young man on the driver's seat, threw open the door, and we stepped in and took the front seat, the other being occupied by his sisters, and a young lady from the city of Philadelphia, sitting by the driver.

We had a delightful moonlight ride of about 12 or 15 miles, and at the same time had been furnished funds enough to supply our needs until we should reach Old Virginia. We then took leave of our friends, they returning to their home, and we continuing on our way to Baltimore.

Should this be seen by one of the above persons, I would be very glad to hear from them. I have for a long time—ever since the war—wanted to write to young Mr. P., or his sisters, or Miss—, of the city of Philadelphia, but failed to remember their address, and, although I made frequent inquiries, have so far failed to learn their post-office.

REACHED BALTIMORE.

The second morning after leaving our friends, on Sunday it was, just before day, we came to the edge of Baltimore. Our route was through the city by way of Frederick, Md., to Harper's Ferry. But passing through Baltimore was rather dangerous for a "Reb" at that time; but it was a long way around, and we were terribly footsore and dreaded the march.

So we decided to bluff the city, and remained hidden in the woods near the road all day Sunday. We came near being run into several times during the day, but Providence was on our side, and no one saw us. As soon as dark came we hit the road, and we were soon in the city.

We called at a stable to get a turnout to carry us through, thinking it the safest, but all their teams were out, and, besides, the proprietor, or some one in the stable was a little insolent in suspecting us to be "Johannies." We gave him some tough jaw and left, making our way through without attracting any attention.

Out of the edge of the city were many tents, occupied by United States soldiers. We passed many of them on the sidewalks, but they took no notice of us, or we of them. We passed on altogether at night after leaving Baltimore, avoiding cities and towns, and met with nothing worth re-

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