

THEATRES

Oliver Theatre

WED. NIGHT, APRIL 28
 Wm. H. Crane, Thos. W. Ross,
 Macklyn Arbuckle, Amelia Bingham
 and Mabel Taliaferro in
THE NEW HENRIETTA

ORPHEUM PHOTO PLAYS
 EVERY
 MONDAY-TUESDAY-WEDNESDAY

THREE SHOWS DAILY
 2, 7 & 9
 ADMISSION 10¢
 George Richards & Co.
 The Ballyhoo Four
 The Vanderbilt Cup
 Races
 "The Tramp"
 "The athe Daily"
 "Whose Husband"

LYRIC THEATRE
 VAUDEVILLE & PHOTO-PLAYS

THREE SHOWS DAILY
 2, 7 & 9
 MAT. 10¢
 NIGHT 15¢
 Paul Kliest & Co.
 "The Land of Dreams"
 Nevins & Erwood
 "Runaway June"
 "Road o' Strife"
 "Hearst-Selig News"
 "The Guttersnipe"

E.W. TRUMAN PRES. LEO SOUKUP MGR.
THE LINCOLN DYE WORKS
 CLEANING & DYE WORKS
 320-322
 SO. ELEVENTH ST.
 LINCOLN, - NEBR. -

WHITMAN'S GLASSY CANDY
MEIER DRUG CO.
 13th and O STREETS

NORTHWESTERN TEACHERS' AGENCY
 The leading Agency for the
 entire WEST and ALASKA. Now
 is the best time to enroll for
 1915-16 vacancies. Write im-
 mediately for free circular.
BOISE, IDAHO

GARDEN GLO
PERFUME
PILLERS
RESCRIPTION
HARMACY
 Cor. 16th & O St. Phone B4423

GEORGE BROS.
Printing
 1313 N STREET

L. C. Smith & Bro.
Typewriter Co.

BAV. BEARING
LONG WEARING
 New, Rebuilt and Rentals
 125 No. 13th St.
 B2080

ARMSTRONG'S

The Pleasure of Being Well Dressed

Is only felt by men who are well fitted. The finest suit made—
 if poorly fitted, is a "thorn in the flesh" to any man who ap-
 preciates the advantage of being well groomed.

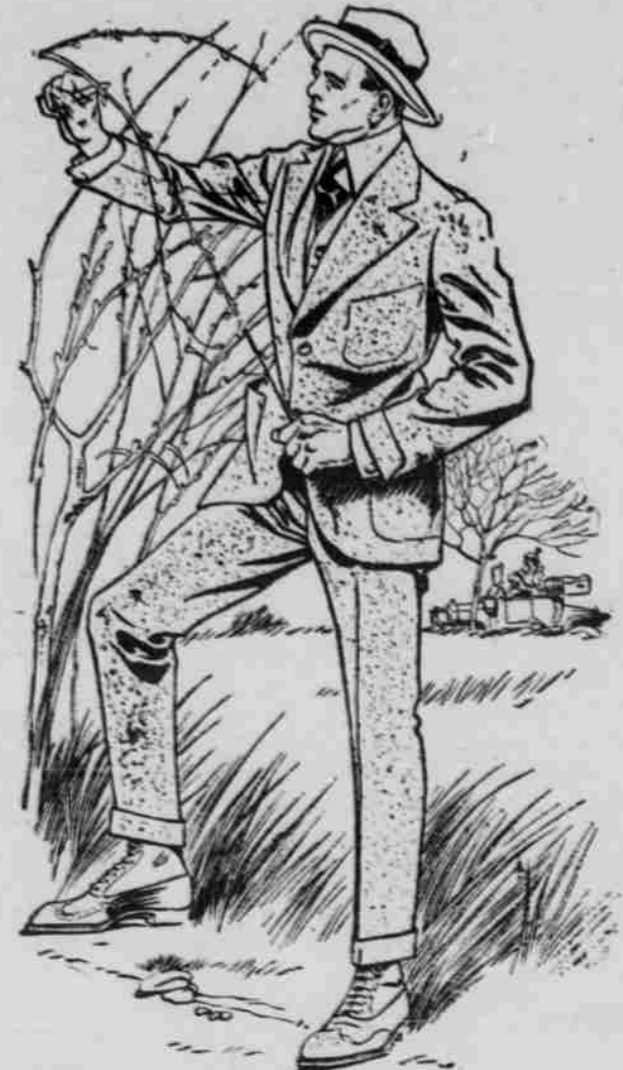
Regardless of price in selection—we positively insist upon
 a perfect fit before your suit is taken from our store.

Fortunately there is less alteration necessary on **Hart,
 Schaffner & Marx** and "Clothes-Bond" Clothes than on any
 other makes. That is one of the reasons that we "swear" by
 them.

Superiority in Style, Fabric, and Workmanship are the
 other reasons. Come in and see for yourself. Our Spring
 Showing is priced—

\$10 to \$40

ARMSTRONG'S



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

**TREE PLANTING ON
 OUR WASTE LANDS**

**Necessity Has Forced Most All the
 Nations to Reclaim Their Waste
 Territories**

Tree planting is not a new occupa-
 tion. Necessity has forced most
 nations to it sooner or later. Such a
 necessity caused the early Germans
 to carry earth in baskets to barren,
 rocky, unproductive hillsides, so that
 they might replant the waste lands
 surrounding their cities. Two hundred
 years before the birth of Christ, Cato

and Varro were writing books on
 nursery practice, the necessity of
 which was recognized by these early
 Romans. About the fourteenth cen-
 tury the cities of Germany began to
 take an interest in this work. Nurem-
 berg and Frankfort soon began to
 plant a specified acreage each year,
 and we also have records of when
 these tree crops were harvested. In
 this country some planting was done
 under the timber culture laws about
 the year 1873, but much of this was
 confined to Agricultural lands, where
 the planting of forty acres gave the
 right to one hundred and sixty.

the dawn of the National Forests,
 planing for commercial purposes be-
 came of great importance.

Opportunities for Local Planting

We are accustomed to associate
 Arbor Day mainly with the aesthetic
 side of tree planting, or the opportu-
 nities we have to make our homes and
 public grounds more attractive by a
 tasteful and artistic arrangement of
 trees. In possibly a larger way, Ar-
 bor Day brings before our minds the
 opportunity that we, as individuals
 of the state or nation, have in a proper
 use of the vast areas of waste lands
 now producing no income.

The very act of planting trees or
 shrubs to increase the beauty of a
 region has a broadening effect on the
 individuals concerned. We are all
 more or less "creatures of our environ-
 ment" and develop or deteriorate with
 it.

The Forestry Department of the Uni-
 versity of Nebraska has a small nur-
 sery and plantations at the State
 Farm. Here classes in silviculture are
 trained in forest nursery work, and
 tree planting. Special care is given to
 the growing of both hardwoods and
 conifers that are best suited for this
 section, and will make attractive lawns
 and parks. These trees can be pur-
 chased from the forestry department
 at a nominal figure.

Locally the city of Lincoln has many
 opportunities for tree planting. Many
 of her public school grounds are bare
 of trees, shrubs and grass. Doubtless
 it would be impossible to have many
 trees or much grass on the play
 grounds of these schools, but portions
 of the school grounds, at least, in
 many instances, could be made more
 attractive. The addition of a few
 trees and shrubs in selected places
 would help a great deal, and possibly
 have some beneficial influence on the
 children attending.

Possibly one of the best opportuni-
 ties for experimental work in tree
 planting within the environs of the
 city of Lincoln, is in the alkaline and
 salty lands lying west of the Burling-
 ton Railroad. This is the city's dump-
 ing ground. It is now covered with
 rubbish heaps, an eyesore to the pub-
 lic and probably a menace to its
 health. The Forestry Department of
 the University is at present conducting
 an experiment with several species of
 trees, in order to ascertain what trees,
 if any, can grow on these soils. The

honey locust is already found in some
 spots and doubtless other trees may
 do as well. If forest trees could be
 grown on this land it would be of
 great value from an aesthetic as well
 as an economic point of view. Anyone
 motoring out to Capital Beach must
 now pass through acres and acres of
 this waste land, much of it covered
 with the city's rubbish, and smelling
 foully.

Chicago has built beautiful wooded
 parks over its rubbish heaps, why
 couldn't Lincoln? If this waste land
 could be timbered it would give Lin-
 coln the opportunity of being one of
 the leading cities in a new movement,
 now to be taken up by an American
 city for the first time,—namely a
 municipal forest.

The Municipal Forest in the U. S.

I have already spoken of some of
 the municipal forest cities of Europe.
 Now one of our own cities is taking it
 up, and doubtless city controlled for-
 ests will come more and more to the
 fore in this country, where the land is
 suited for such.

The city government of the city of
 Fitchburg, Mass., has recently passed
 an order, without a dissenting vote,
 establishing a municipal forest. With-
 in the state of Massachusetts there
 are about one million acres of idle
 land more valuable for growing timber
 than any other purpose. Nebraska has
 over eleven million acres of poor
 lands, though much of this furnishes
 good grazing. In Massachusetts many
 far sighted and progressive people are
 beginning to realize the great econ-
 omic waste to the state in allowing
 these lands to lie idle. The manage-
 ment of this municipal forest is placed
 in the hands of a city forester, and it
 is established mainly for economic
 reasons. Fitchburg already has wood-
 ed watershed areas, parks and play
 grounds, and the movement inaugu-
 rated by this city is probably the be-
 ginning of a new development in for-
 estry in this country.

The city of Wallace, Idaho, a rich
 little city in the heart of the mining
 district of the Coeur d' Alene moun-
 tains, was a short time ago surrounded
 by a beautiful young growth of timber
 coming down the mountain sides al-
 most to the very doors of the houses.
 During the recent fires in that section
 this timber was burned off, and the
 loss to the city in this case from the
 aesthetic side alone was so great,



EDWARD POLAND and THOS. W. ROSS in a Scene from THE NEW
 HENRIETTA at the OLIVER, April 28.