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SECOND ANNUAL OMAHA LAND SHOW

(THE WESTERN LAND PRODUCTS EXHIBIT)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16 TO SATURDAY OCTOBER 28, 1911.

Organized and Conducted by
THE OMAHA DAILY BEE and
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER

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LOUIS W. BUCKLEY, Managing Directors.

Omaha, May 5, 1911.

A. I. Root, Inc.
Omaha, Neb.

Gentlemen:
I have just returned from an Eastern trip and find on my desk a large number of acknowledgements of the Omaha Land Show Souvenir. I am not surprised that most of these letters, which come from the heads of commercial clubs, general passenger agents and presidents of railroads, governors and other state officials, compliment us on this beautiful specimen of the printer's art. Inasmuch as it was designed and executed entirely in your plant, I felt that you would be gratified to know this. My own opinion is that it is the handsomest booklet ever produced outside of the workshops of New York or Chicago.

Very truly yours,

President.

A. I. ROOT, Incorporated

1210-1212 Howard Street

Printing Binding Designing Engraving Steel Die and Copper Plate Work Embossing

IN THE SHADOW OF THE ALAMO

Some Things About the Quaint City in the Southwest.

WHERE THE ARMY MOBILIZED

Tented City Spread Over Ground Made Historic Before Present

Day Troopers Were Born.

Just where the hill country merges into the western plains of Texas about 135 miles as the crow flies from the Gulf of Mexico, and some 150 miles from the border of our sister republic, stand San Antonio de Bexar, the city of the Alamo, vailed in reverent love for its valiant and heroic dead.

As a settlement of Franciscan friars this quaint city originated in 1715 the courageous pioneers building what was to become one of the famous forts of modern history, where were enacted the most thrilling passages of the chronicles of Texas.

After more than 100 years and the village had blossomed into a town of stone houses, with balconies and patios as is the Spanish style, and quaint streets and plazas; it became the center of political controversy, being almost destroyed by the contention for liberty. During its alternate occupation by Texas patriots and Mexican forces the narrow, crooked thoroughfares resounded to martial tread and were made the setting for acts of pillage and wanton destruction.

Through these early days fraught with chaos and struggle, war and Indian depredations, the city's progress and growth necessarily was slow, but now, chastened it has proudly arisen and deservedly bears the title "Queen City of the Lone

Star State." The greatest strides for improvement are apparent in the last decade.

The recent disturbances in the Mexican republic and the present mobilization of between 15,000 to 20,000 troops at Fort Sam Houston brings the city before the public eye after many years of retirement from war and its accoutrements. The tread of soldiery and martial music are again heard and the rumble of cannon wheels recalls to the old settlers the days of long ago.

The government post covers 400 acres. The spacious officers' residences, privates' quarters, kitchens, messrooms, stables, barracks and arsenal form an imposing group of substantial buildings and comprise an instructive tour. Grass-covered drill grounds, where daily maneuvers are practiced, lie between the upper and lower barracks, where a garrison of 1,500 permanently occupy the accommodations for five times that number. Inclosed by the first quadrangle is a deer park, in the center of which stands the old stone clock tower, with its winding stair, around which the great Geronimo and his staff of stately warriors were caged while government prisoners. From its balcony and loopholes, eighty-five feet above, a splendid view of the city is obtained.

"Distinctly suggestive" of the city's origin are the streets, among which are: Dolores, Guadalupe, Lombroso, Zarzamoras and San Jacinto. It greatly resembles a seaport, in the crowded amusements and the population, composed of almost every nationality. The leisurely southerner, the boisterous cowboy, bearded and attired in gaudy chaps and large braided sombrero; the demure señorita, under the silent espionage of its faithful "duena"; the Chinaman, with neatly plaited cue; the dulciana and basket vendors and Syrian lace peddlers, are some types frequently to be seen. The shop signs are a motley array: Syrians, Russians, Germans, Japanese, Italians, Jews, Chinese and Spanish being plentiful. Occasionally in the business district you

come upon a pioneer homestead, the ivy-draped portals nestling among stately trees, whose towering trunks of large girth and great age, once protected some Indian brave in hasty retreat or stealthy approach upon his unconsenting prey. The quaint garden in the foreground filled with a riot profusion of fragrant crepe myrtle, honeysuckle and climbing roses has been usurped by a florist, who displays neat boxes of pruned and rooted plants near the decaying and neglected remnants of another period.

Old City Remodeled.
The new San Antonio is not a city individual of the old, but a remodeling and engraving, which shows peculiar scars from the lengthy and unsystematic operation. The encroachment of the modern steel-frame business blocks and apartments upon the sites of the pioneer adobe buildings, has recently destroyed some of the most interesting landmarks of the Spanish era, among them the Vermejo palace, home of the Spanish alcaides. Like no other city of the state, San Antonio has been forced to expand large sums in widening and modernizing her streets, and the removal of mesquite blocks and substitution of asphalt, pressed brick and bitumastic has greatly improved conditions for traffic. The illumination of the streets, with decorative arches of colored electric globes, gives the city a carnival aspect.

San Antonio is more of a residence city than any of relative size in the state, being fortunately situated for suburban additions, which have sprung up on every hand. Built on a series of rolling hills rising to the north and east, it is naturally drained by the river of its name and two creeks, all of which wind circuitously through it. These waterways are spanned by 23 bridges, sixteen of which are ornamental steel. In the business portion the banks are grass grown, displaying a variety of trees, flowers and fruiting plants, lending a tropic picturesqueness to the busy scene.

The atmosphere is one of Bohemian quaintness, many of the customs of old Mexico still holding sway and the effect of the southern clime is everywhere apparent. Here and there the forceful enterprise of the native of a colder climate is visible.

The sociable, hospitable and generous temperament of the people attracts and has a welcoming influence on all comers. They are pleasure-loving, but imbued with enthusiasm and activity, and their belief in the opulence of their city's future is justified by its wonderfully rapid growth, the population having almost doubled in the last ten years. The census for 1910 records it at 94,614, exclusive of the army post, state insane asylum and one of the suburbs, part of which lies outside the city limits, but counting these, brings the present figure up to 135,000. The prevalent belief that a large portion of the inhabitants are Mexicans is erroneous, as the percentage is small, many being highly educated Castilian families. The resident mortality rate is low; approximately 9.70 a thousand a year.

In accordance, as a winter health resort, San Antonio is a city of hotels, affording the three best, modernly equipped and handsomely appointed hosteries in Texas.

Flowers for Ten Months.
Snow visits this part of the state about every eight years, and then only a fall of from one to three inches. The summers are modified by the gulf breeze, which continues from June to October. It is therefore an equable and ideal climate, the air being light and dry. Flowers bloom ten months of the year, clothing the rose bushes during the Yuletide season and oc-

casional the visitors' usual exclamation of delight.

The Alamo city is noted for its verdant parks and quaint plazas, there being forty-three scattered throughout, ranging from two to three hundred and seventy acres and containing memorials to various noted men. In them are also seen the date palm, cacti, ferns, trees and flowers natural to a semi-tropical clime. The city's public buildings all face on plazas.

San Pedro park is of unusual interest. There is a pretty cluster of springs in the center of the park of twenty-four acres, part of which is a natural grove of oak and pecan. A pond, on which majestically float swans and pelicans, and a zoological garden of Texas animals, birds and reptiles, are other attractive features. A rock house remains, which was occupied by the Texas hero, Ben Milam, at the time of his death, just prior to the storming of the Alamo. Indian arrowheads and fragments of other primitive weapons are often found, as the springs were an Indian watering place in the frontier days and the scene of frequent skirmishes with the white settlers. Numerous caves exist in the adjoining rocky highland bearing traces of use for storage and hiding.

The city market house is distinctly at-

tractive for its typical Mexican stalls, where can be purchased goatmilk cheese, pottery, confections, their native fruits and vegetables, handwoven baskets of cacti roots and split and peed cane, willow and mesquite twigs, hats of palm and raffia, blankets, rugs and silk shawls, many of which display artistically colored designs and excellent workmanship.

Teams with History.
San Antonio teems with relics of its history-making period. The missions, a stone-walled cemetery in the Mexican quarter, the parks with monuments and the decaying homesteads, whose aged walls are marked by shot and cannon ball, contribute to interest and entertain the resident as well as tourist.

It is inevitable that one should speak of the Alamo (1781), the scene of one of the greatest battles of the world's history and around which are woven innumerable tales of romance and superstition. Little but the church remains in a fair state of preservation. It faces on the plaza of its name, raising its hoary portals to the west, resembling an aged veteran gazing out upon a miracle city and seeing only a phantom of a bygone day.

Forming an L to the west and south

comprising a chain of twelve miles are: San Fernando, Mission de la Concepcion, San Jose, San Juan and De Espada, which were built about ten years after the erection of the Alamo. Originally they were a combination of church, monastery and fortress, the priests tilling the adjacent lands and Christianizing and converting the members of less hostile wandering Indian tribes. Several ancient irrigating ditches, with their queer primitive wooden locks are in use at the present time.

San Fernando is well preserved, large sums having been expended upon its renovation and improvement. It has been used for more than fifty years continuously as a Mexican cathedral and contains some aged paintings and statuary. The altar and stained-glass windows are much admired. The priests' house, in the rear of the structure, was the headquarters of the Mexican forces on several occasions and from its dome Santa Anna's black flag of "no quarter" was unfurled. On the east and west are the city hall and county court house, surrounding it with a busy work-a-day world.

San Jose has a handsome main doorway, ornamented with a variety of beautifully chiseled figures, borders and clusters of

cherubim, which has been greatly marred by the souvenir collector. A window of this mission is much copied in our modern homes, being considered an artistic ornamental design. A motion picture firm is at present making San Jose the scene of various romances which will become familiar to the citizens of the United States in general in the near future.

The ingenuity of the pioneer priests is displayed in the construction of the solid walls of adobe and limestone, the baking of primitive brick, and the roofs, planted with cacti as a protection from their foes—the marauding redmen. The engraving on the stone archways; carving of the heavy cedar doors, riveted with wooden pegs; the winding stairs, hewn from blocks of cedar and the wrought steel bars across the windows remain as evidence of their varied talents.—St. Louis Republic.

Before ordering your Sunday dinner look at The Bee Market Shopper on page 8.

Buy a Booklover's Title Catalogue of 5,000 titles and solve puzzle pictures in Booklover's contest. 25 cents; by mail, 35 cents.

Stupendous Bargain Offerings on Tailored Suits Saturday Nearly 1,000 Spring Suits at Half

All the Suits from the New Haven Dry Goods Co. Stock and hundreds of beautiful suits from our own regular stock, making a collection of nearly 1,000 suits to be sold at Half. So great is the assortment, so varied the styles that description here would be impossible. Suffice it to say that the models are absolutely correct, showing distinctive style qualities and workmanship unsurpassed at the regular prices. Every size, every desirable fabric, all sizes included.

The exceptional assortment for selection and matchless bargain prices make this the greatest bargain giving suit sale of the entire year. Can you afford to miss?

\$12.50 Tailored Suits	\$6.25	\$35 Tailored Suits	\$17.50	\$70 Tailored Suits	\$35.00
\$15.00 Tailored Suits	\$7.50	\$40 Tailored Suits	\$20.00	\$75 Tailored Suits	\$37.50
\$17.50 Tailored Suits	\$8.75	\$45 Tailored Suits	\$22.50	\$80 Tailored Suits	\$40.00
\$20 Tailored Suits	\$10.00	\$50 Tailored Suits	\$25.00	\$85 Tailored Suits	\$42.50
\$25 Tailored Suits	\$12.50	\$60 Tailored Suits	\$30.00	\$90 Tailored Suits	\$45.00
\$30 Tailored Suits	\$15.00	\$65 Tailored Suits	\$32.50	\$95 Tailored Suits	\$47.50

Many Other Grand Bargain Offerings in Saturday's Great Sale.

Women's Long Spring Coats, fine serge in tans, blacks, blues and fancies, values up to \$20.00; Saturday, choice. \$10	Long Black Satin Coats—A splendid assortment of these popular garments to \$35 values, at \$19.90	Women's Silk Underskirts—All colors, made to sell at \$5, on sale Saturday, at, choice. \$2.95
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New Spring Dress Skirts—All latest models, best assortment shown in Omaha, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 up to \$25.00. Children's White Dresses—Most complete line ever shown in the city, at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 up to \$20.00. Summer Dresses and Gowns—Fine Lingerie, Marquisettes, etc., matchless assortment, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25 to \$125. Women's Silk Underskirts—All colors, made to sell at \$5.00, on sale Saturday, choice. \$2.95

Hayden Brothers' Suit Department

Omaha Man to Preside When Commercial Teachers Meet

An Omaha man, H. B. Boyle, has been chosen to preside over the annual convention to be held at Des Moines of the Central Commercial Teachers' association and the West-Commercial School Managers' association. He was elected president of the Commercial Teachers' association at the 1910 convention, and when the joint convention of the two organizations is held he will act as chairman. The convention will assemble in the Iowa capital May 18, 19 and 20.



H. B. BOYLE

As a commercial college teacher and proprietor Mr. Boyle has been a leader for a long time in this part of the country and by his enterprise and foresight has built up two large schools, the Boyle's college of Omaha and the Boyle's Iowa college of Council Bluffs. He started out with a small school in two rooms in The Bee building, where he had but a few pupils and had a reputation to make. He succeeded in getting more and more pupils and his school became better and better known until he was able to build a three-story brick building, equipped with all facilities and a gymnasium for his students and extended his work into Iowa with a branch across the river.