

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.50. Saturday Bee, one year, \$2.50. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.50. Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Evening Bee (with Sunday), per month, 30c. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per month, 85c. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per month, 70c.

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO NEWS AND EDITORIAL MATTER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED OMAHA BEE, EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT. OFFICE: Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—25 N. Twenty-fourth St. Council Bluffs—15 South St. Lincoln—34 Little Building. Chicago—154 Marquette Building. Kansas City—Tulane Building. New York—34 West Thirty-third St. Washington—725 Fourteenth St., N. W.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks except on Omaha and eastern exchange not accepted.

JULY CIRCULATION. 47,931

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less spots, unused and returned copies, for the month of July, 1911, was 47,931.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23 day of August, 1911. (Seal) ROBERT HUNTER.

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

Hope on; rain may yet reach Omaha.

Now, a recall on the weather man would be all right.

Mr. Hobson has at least been politely silent during Togo's visit.

Admiral Togo, they say, is no talker. Neither was General Grant.

Talking about machines, ask Doc Tanner what happened to him.

The plan is to adjourn congress on Sunday. Well, better the day, better the deed.

Lincoln has proved itself to be a hot old town after all, the mercury going to 103.

Togo fell asleep on the deck of the Mayflower. But Russia knows that is not his habit.

The late water coloring of Kentucky beats anything in art since Joe Bailey was done in oil.

The race between Kansas City and Reno for divorce honors grows more exciting each day.

In time of peace prepare for war, also, take no chances on overeating during hot weather.

Still, Omaha's ball team did not hope to get the record by losing only six games in a row.

The country knows by now that when Contractor J. P. Morgan builds a trust the job is well done.

Summer resorts are good things, but a man need not overdo himself at his work in order to go to one.

Since visiting Sagamore Hill, Togo invariably expresses his gratification with the virile word, "dee-lighted."

Aviation is like all other things in life. It is safe enough as long as its devotees do not try to do foolish stunts.

The government has attached the letter "h" to Pittsburg. Many people have felt like starting it off with "h."

The Congressional Record should give extra copies of Jeff Davis' speeches as premiums for subscriptions.

At any rate, Delegate Wickersham's temperature probably will fall when he gets back to that dear, cool, old Alaska.

The emergency hospital has long been needed, and now that it is at hand it should have proper support from the city.

There are 5,000,000 germs in a spoonful of ice cream, according to Doc Wiley. Possibly that is why a dishful tastes like more.

Since sailing down Broadway at noon in an automobile, Admiral Togo must feel that there is no soldier like Gotham's policeman.

President Taft knows the sort of welcome he will get in Omaha, and it may be taken as settled that he will come here if possible.

While we are not committed to the recall, it does seem that it would be a good thing for a state like Mississippi, with a Vardaman for senator.

At Columbus, O., where Governor Harmon sits and rules the state, cheers of "Bryan again for president" greeted the distinguished Nebraskan. Now, will you stand aside, Uncle Jud?

It is not impossible that Edgar Howard's apprehension as to Judge Albert's chances may yet prove well founded. The democrats do not appear to have taken kindly to his candidacy.

With the bond issue for completing the building authorized, the last excuse for delay on the court house has passed, and it should now be pushed along, because the people are getting anxious to see what they have been paying for.

Save the Pure Food and Drug Laws.

However the present controversy between persons charged, directly and indirectly, with the administration of the pure food and drug laws, may terminate, it would be most lamentable to countenance any intervention of those laws or the general movement whose purpose is to protect public health against the dangers of adulterations. The issue involved is bigger and broader than any individual or personal interests. The country looks, therefore, beyond the personnel of this unpleasant mixup to the larger objective. The people would, we imagine, sternly rebuke anything that savored of a move to restrict or restrain the good work which has been begun under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, pursuant to legislative enactment. Pure food and drug laws were placed on the statute books because of a very live and insistent need and demand for them. They could be neither effaced nor nullified with impunity. It would be extremely unfortunate even to have the reform briefly retarded by a personal controversy. The government could more easily afford to sacrifice one or two worthy servants than suffer an injury to the service. It is generally believed that certain interests not financially benefited by a rigid enforcement of the laws have wielded a sinister but potent influence against them. It is too bad, then, to have had the main issue beggared by the lesser consideration of personalities. Recompense may come in the end, however, if this tedious inquiry serves to expose the sinister influences and place the system on a better working basis.

Defining Contempt of Court.

A law more explicitly defining contempt of court would seem to be a necessity in this country. Congress may enact such a law out of the bill introduced in the house by Chairman Clayton of the judiciary committee. It is not surprising to know that the tangle and confusion arising from the case of the American Federation of Labor officials and the Buck Stove and Range company inspired this measure. Now, the house has set a time next winter for hearings on this bill, together with an inquiry into the contents and penalties emphasized by the court in this notable case.

Not only the labor leaders involved, but thousands of other people, have never believed that what Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison did came rightly within the definition of contempt of court. The trouble is that in the absence of more definite and specific rules, judges are given great latitude in arbitrarily determining what is and what is not contempt of court and what may strike one judge as such might not so impress another. It would seem to depend a good deal on the sensitiveness of the court. But not only the litigant would be benefited by a more explicit definition; the court and the state would be even more benefited, and as for the respect for the law and sanctity of the judiciary, they would, under a fixed construction, really come to mean something.

Embarrassing Mr. Underwood.

In explanation of how the steel and iron schedules came to be attached to the cotton tariff bill, this excerpt out of the press dispatches is significant: Senators Simmons and Overman of North Carolina, Foster and Thornton of Louisiana and Johnstone and Bankhead of Alabama made vigorous protest against action on cotton during the present session. Senator Williams of Mississippi took special exception to the proposition to attach the steel schedule, emphasizing the opinion that to attempt to do so would be an embarrassment to Chairman Underwood of the house ways and means committee in view of the criticisms of William J. Bryan.

Mr. Underwood assured a committee of senators that he not only would not be embarrassed by the senate's incorporation of steel in the cotton bill, but would be delighted at such action. With the report of this committee before it, the caucus had little difficulty in deciding to attach to the bill the steel and iron schedules, materially reducing the duties.

One of Omaha's Needs.

That Omaha already has a great many social advantages and conveniences for its citizens is apparently too well established to require argument. Existence here is padded with many little creature comforts that are fully appreciated by the people, but all has not yet been done. The attendance at a circus performance during the week emphasizes one of the city's greatest needs, that of popular amusement during the hot months of the year. We have base ball, but that is available only during the daylight hours; we have public parks, but they, too, are only of service during the day, for when the evening comes the birds and the squirrels go to bed, and cease to be entertaining. We have some private adventures in the amusement line, but nothing to meet the popular want.

The genius who will provide Omaha with something rational and popular in the way of amusement for the hot summer nights will be a real benefactor.

People Talked About

In one day last week Charles Gee of St. Johnsbury, Vt., who is 67 years old, mowed, raked and cocked, all by hand, sixty-seven cords of heavy English hay.

Henry C. Fricke is returning from the industrial fring line. He will erect a stately mansion in New York. What is there in Pittsburg to hold a man with \$100,000,000?

Representative Henry H. Bingham of Pennsylvania is the oldest member of the continental congress for 37 terms. He lives at Philadelphia, where he was born not quite 70 years old.

The officials of the "bottled sunshine trust" of New York have been arrested. It is charged that the sunshine that glowed in the bottles was supplied by an electric current. This concern had planned to turn every cloudy day into one of clear skies at the cost of a few bottles.

Charles R. Jones of Chicago, chairman of the prohibition national committee, has been making an extensive tour of the far west, consulting with the leaders of the party in regard to the advisability of holding the next national convention of the prohibition party in that section of the country.

Thomas Shaw, a retired farmer of Detroit, Mich., with his brother, John Shaw, librarian of the War department at Washington, arrived at the summer home of Mrs. Anna H. Shaw, president of the Woman's National Suffrage association in Moylan, Pa. They met for the first time in fifty-three years.

John Gardner, president of the Norwalk (O.) National bank, is in his ninety-sixth year, and has the reputation of being the country's oldest banker. Recently he has been visiting his son, W. L. Gardner, in East Orange, N. J. Mr. Gardner, the elder, does not wear glasses; neither does he smoke nor drink coffee.

Colonel Edward H. R. Green, president of the Westminster company, with assets of \$125,000,000, owned of the Texas Midland railroad and son of Mr. Hetty Green, is going to marry within a year. Who the bride-to-be is he doesn't know, but he said in all seriousness that his bachelorhood will end before he is a year older.

For nearly forty years Gibson Ruland, who died in Patchogue, L. I., lived next door to his wife and never spoke to her. He would meet her in the street daily and pass as though he did not see her. He never forgave her for the gossip which greeted him on his return from the civil war. His implacable conduct broke her heart. She died some years ago.

News of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen, which occurred at her home in Tuckahoe, N. Y., recalls her poem, "Rock Me to Sleep," a poem which every one in the English world has read. Elizabeth Chase was born seventy-nine years ago at Strong, Me. She wrote under the name of "Florence Percy," contributing to the Atlantic and other magazines.

The House of Commons is eminently a business body. After taking the money bills away from the control of the House of Lords, members of the former body voted to pay themselves salaries. Yankee thrift could not have better seized an opportunity.

Futile Run for the Money. Japanese reporters followed Admiral Togo from New York to Oyster Bay in taxicabs at the expense of \$250, and were not permitted to photograph their countrymen when they got there. The man who looks over the bills at the home office will conclude that giriks has come high in the mountains of Long Island.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

Compiled from Bee files. AUGUST 18.

Thirty Years Ago—At a special meeting of the city council the Slocumb ordinance failed to pass. The judiciary committee, consisting of Messrs. Stull, Hochberger and Kaufmann, reported the papers back without recommendation, the ordinance being a repetition of the established Slocumb law. The question at issue is the amount of the license fee. A vote was taken on inserting \$100 instead of \$1.00 for the license fee and was lost. Messrs. Baker, Corby, Dunham, Herman, Stull and President Daily voted in the negative, and Messrs. Nelson, Hornberger and O'Keefe in the affirmative.

Prof. Drummond of Fremont and Prof. Hailley of Crete are to assist Prof. Polina at the session of the teachers' institute. P. T. Fitzgerald sprained his ankle very badly this evening at the corner of Sixteenth and Izard streets. It was caused by a bad sidewalk.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Land league, Mrs. Ella Kennedy presiding, it was decided to picnic in Oklahoma park on the Bellevue road. Mr. Hascall has donated the park. Likewise fitted up a platform for dancing. Two conveyances will take the women to the park who are to wait at the hotel.

John L. Webster left for a pleasure trip to Fort Robinson and Fort Fetterman and will be absent about three weeks. A. J. Simpson returned from Lake Chaunauqua feeling much improved in health.

Twenty Years Ago—Miss Carrie Stevens of Boston is visiting Mrs. J. E. Preston, 403 South Twenty-fifth avenue.

Congressman W. J. Bryan called on The Bee. Mr. Bryan kindly consented some days ago to interest himself in the efforts of The Bee to help Mr. S. Gerber, the Omaha man who went back to Russia and was soon after exiled to Siberia. The congressman referred the case to the secretary of state and has just received a reply, the effect of which was contained in the letter transmitted through Assistant Secretary Crouse and published in The Bee.

E. B. Branch returned from an extended trip over the Elkhorst and reported business along that line as very good.

Miss Mary W. Niles, D. D., a missionary at Canton, China, who has been visiting her brother in Omaha, left for San Francisco to board a steamer for the orient.

Mayor Cushing reads the law to the city council showing it cannot out of office Dr. Clark Gopen, city health commissioner, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Naught returned from a long visit to St. Paul and Minneapolis for a few days. Mrs. Naught was greatly benefited in health.

Ten Years Ago—Word was received that Miss Josephine Mitchell and Miss Della Walsh, both of Omaha, had taken the veil at the Sisters of Providence at the home of the order in Richmond, Ind. The former was given the name of Sister Mary Lerna and the latter of Sister Mary Philomena.

Earl Lewis of Burr Oak, Ia., complains to the police that a woman he incidentally met on the street got away with \$25 of his hard-earned cash.

J. O. Beardsley of the Schuyler Sun, who was in Omaha, said very nearly half a crop of late corn would be harvested in Colfax county.

J. Hiram Stevens, president of the general council of the American Bar association, stopped in Omaha en route to the big town meeting at Denver. Accompanying him were in the evening were E. M. Bartlett and daughter, Miss Henrietta.

H. W. Gannett was successfully operated on for appendicitis.

Clarence English and Kid Jensen fought to a finish in East Omaha, the finish being Mr. Nelson throwing up the sponge in the eighth round.

Charles T. Hinkle, a pious and versatile burglar, who in the midst of a campaign of thievery served as a vestryman in a colored church, led a big "meetin'" at the city jail, where he was then getting his mail.

The howl that is going up from the democrats is a pretty good indication that the republican ticket in Douglas county is not what they wanted. Well, it wasn't expected that they would be satisfied with it, but it is a ticket that will draw a lot of democratic votes, and maybe that is why the "Jim" crowd is worrying over it.

It will be noted that the startling stories of crime now being published have nothing to do with Omaha. This is interesting only as showing that wickedness is not confined altogether to this city, as some would have us believe.

One of the eloquent tributes to the value of newspaper advertising is the vote that is piling up for Judge Hamer. He used more newspaper space than any of the others, and he is getting more votes.

Henry Waterson probably realizes by now that the democratic party is not the same organization he helped bring into prominence. He is simply the latest of its great leaders to be sidetracked.

Reducing the Load. Indianapolis News. Cheer up! Beef prices are to be higher and you may not have to carry so much idle money through the winter as you feared.

A Move for High Favor. Cleveland Plain Dealer. Ollie James had a real fight with Mr. Underwood on the floor of the house. Mr. James' name will probably be found in the next edition of the W. J. R. eligible list.

Rivaling Yankee Thrift. Baltimore American. The House of Commons is eminently a business body. After taking the money bills away from the control of the House of Lords, members of the former body voted to pay themselves salaries. Yankee thrift could not have better seized an opportunity.

Futile Run for the Money. Brooklyn Eagle. Japanese reporters followed Admiral Togo from New York to Oyster Bay in taxicabs at the expense of \$250, and were not permitted to photograph their countrymen when they got there. The man who looks over the bills at the home office will conclude that giriks has come high in the mountains of Long Island.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha. Compiled from Bee files. AUGUST 18.

The Bee's Letter Box. Letter Box at Omaha.

OMAHA, Aug. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: I do not believe people who are asking that school houses be open to public meetings are carefully considering where it will lead to and what serious consequences will result if their petition is granted.

I think it one of the most serious mistakes that our school board could make if it should grant the request. The great mass of people, I believe, are opposed to it, and just like many propositions of the kind those who favor them make themselves heard, while the great majority of people say nothing, believing that such a mistake will surely not occur, even without their protest.

From the beginning of our government until the present in cities and villages it has not been the school building which has been used for discussion of public questions, but the town hall, the city hall, court house or other public places, or places secured for such purposes.

The school building has been converted, fitted, equipped and seated for children and for no other purpose, and has been set apart for the use of our children, and it must seem strange to those advocating the open school house that if it is proper and feasible, as they claim, that it has not been so used in cities and villages in the past, and we in Omaha are the first to discover this new use.

Among the many serious objections to using the school house in cities and villages for public meetings are: First—it is not suited for adults and there are no rooms suitable for such meetings.

I speak of the grade schools or sub-urban schools, as they are the ones that would likely be used for such purposes.

Second—To equip them for public meetings would involve much needless expense in furniture, light, heat and janitor hire.

Third—if the school house is once open for public meetings then no distinction can or will be made as to the nature of the meetings.

Fourth—Interminable troubles will ensue as to conflict of dates, favoritism in letting the house, objections or preferences to certain gatherings, and the like, and having once opened the school house to the public it is too late to close it.

Fifth—As no useless rooms are placed in our school houses, meetings must be held in rooms rented, seated, equipped and beautified for the children, and it gives opportunity for careless persons to deface or mar the room or property or make way with the books or other property of the schools.

Sixth—You cannot regulate the use of a school room if let open to any and all public meetings so that the use will not be at times of serious detriment to the building or its contents. Who will be present to regulate it and to protect a marring of the seats or the walls, or injury to the books, papers, pens and pencils and other property of the scholars? It is idle to talk of regulation.

Seventh—Those who have studied best results education find that along with good teachers and good methods go beautiful school rooms, neat and well kept desks and furniture, books and other equipment, together with orderly and systematic surroundings.

I can well imagine the looks of some of our school rooms the morning after some public meeting, having been held, and the influence it would have on the boys and girls of our city. The surroundings of the scholars in the school room have much to do with their future. It is true that we own the school houses, but it is not a sufficient consideration for our ownership that our children in the brief years of their school days be given the very best opportunities possible.

I have known of instances where a school room was used for public meetings and the next morning the scholars and teachers found the room in a deplorable condition, with their books scattered, some of them gone, the books marked and defaced, the writing paper and tablets to a great extent used and very few lead pencils left. That may not occur in Omaha, but it may occur, not at the hands of those who would be members of organizations who would meet in such rooms, but at the hands of those who take advantage of such opportunities to do wrong, and perhaps to steal.

Arbogast the Hero.

GRAND ISLAND, Aug. 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: In connection with a report of the national convention of sheriffs at Omaha, a week or more ago, there appeared the statement that Sheriff Dunkel was the man who single-handed and alone, captured the Giltner bank robbers on an island of the Platte. The many friends of Chief of Police Arbogast of this city object to this statement. It was hoped that the publication of the story was through some misunderstanding and that it would be corrected ere this. But it has not been and as one interested in The Bee as well as in getting the facts before the public, I would like to call attention to the fact that Mr. Arbogast it was who captured the robbers. Mr. Arbogast had had some experience in police work at North Platte, but he had, at the time of the robbery referred to, been at the head of the Grand Island police force only a few days. There was no one near him when he suddenly came upon the robbers and, armed with a Winchester rifle, not only held the three men, but had searched them before others came to his aid. Sheriff Dunkel is said by some others, who were participating in the manhunt, to have been a mile away at the time. If any credit belongs to any single man in that hunting party of several scores of men, it belongs to Chief of Police Arbogast. ONE WHO KNOWS.

Hypocritical Reformers.

Indianapolis News. The hollowness of reform pretenses in congress is shown by the impossibility of getting the mileage graft cut out. Economy is perennially demanded of every department of the government. Party indignation is expressed by one set of reformers after another over the wasteful expenditure in this that in other direction, but when it comes to the outrageous mileage rate of 60 cents, indignation fades and the most vociferous reformer pockets the money. Just now the democratic brethren are especially active in "probing" for abuses and extravagance, but they are very careful not to touch mileage. Reform sentiment can best prove itself by beginning at home, and until it does so may be properly labeled as sheer hypocrisy.

Not a New Thought.

St. Louis Republic. The assertion in the report of the senate committee on foreign relations that Mr. Taft's arbitration treaties are "breeders of war and not of peace" is startling but not new. It was Machiavelli who said: "Each treaty plants the seeds of a new war."

Save Progress.

Cleveland Leader. The uplift movement is working. It has been noticed that seven orators in congress during the last few days had occasion to refer to the ocean and not one of them called it the "briny deep."

POLITICAL SNAPSHOTS.

Cleveland Leader: Deprived of the opportunity to engage in any of the other summer sports, can you blame congressmen for occasionally taking a fall out of Bryan?

Pittsburg Dispatch: Senator Cummins figures that the great fight in the next national convention will be over the platform rather than the candidate. It is not improbable, since there seems so far to be little prospect of much of a fight over the candidate.

Minneapolis Journal: Mr. Bryan's position is that if a referendum shows that he was wrong, he will apologize to Mr. Underwood. Mr. Underwood's is that Mr. Bryan owes it to himself to take the initiative in the recall of remarks for which he has no sufficient foundation.

Philadelphia Press: Colonel Bryan declares he is not afraid of any effort to recall him out of the party. Probably he has no reason to be afraid, but he is generally so busy reading others out of his party that he may yet be able to look forward to the time when he can enjoy exclusive membership.

St. Louis City Journal: Over in Nebraska a "reformer" has handed out a chunk of reform in the concrete which may be mentioned, though it is not worth a slug head. This particular reformer, though he has been head of the state industrial school at Kearney—coming in and put there as a shining light of reform—only a few months is able already to show a payroll including his wife as matron, a daughter as stenographer, another daughter as housekeeper and a brother-in-law as school farmer making altogether a family salary of \$30 per month. This gentleman was lately chairman of the popular state central committee. He could probably do more in that line if given more time.

DRASTIC ACTION CALLED FOR.

Methods Employed to Nullify the Pure Food Law. Philadelphia Ledger. The feeling of bewildered amazement with which the public received the publication in Washington a few weeks ago of a formal opinion of the attorney general recommending the "contumacious punishment" meaning the practical dismissal in disgrace from the public service—of Dr. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, and the disciplining of several of his associates in the pure food crusade, has given place to one of indignation amounting at the substance of the revelations which have been made before the house committee of inquiry.

Such an exposure of bureaucratic usurpation of power to thwart the purposes of law, to browbeat and coerce servants of the government and to bend the administration of the Agricultural department to the service of private ends, has never been made before in the history of the government.

Enough has been elicited to warrant drastic action by the president, and while Mr. Taft's judicial temperament will guard him against hasty action, the country will look with confidence for such action by him as shall end forever the McCabe cabal and its mischievous operations. The exposure has been so startling and complete, based as it is upon the admissions of the chief actors themselves and upon the official records, that not much more in the

way of investigation would seem to be required as ground for summary action. And the action ought not to be confined to incompetent subordinates, but should be made to apply to every official responsible for the present deplorable condition of affairs.

SUNNY GEMS.

"Strange that a mere transportation should make one garb stylish and the other plain."

"How is that?" "Just think for a minute of the difference between overall trousers and slivery waisls."—Baltimore American.

Papa Indian: My dear, I know where I can get a peach of a war bonnet for about two skins.

Mamma Indian: The Society of Enslaved Squaws has decided against war tactics for family men. The feathers that the papoose.—St. Louis Times.

"You say I had been drinking?" "Well, you were riding around in a hack with a sailor."

"But had I been drinking?" "Well, you were ordering him to go along and reef sail."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Old Tightwad had a quick delivery after they got him to the sanitarium, didn't he?" "Yes, the first week a bill showed him that it was costing him to be sick.—Houston Post.

"What's this? Lady at the seashore falls through a crevice in the board walk?" "I knew the girls were carrying the hipless craze too far."—Washington Star.

"His father laid the foundation of a fortune by burning midnight oil?" "Yes, and he is wasting it by exploding midnight gasoline."—Washington Star.

"How many men does he employ?" "He isn't an employer. He works on a salary like the rest of us."

"That's queer. I thought he must be the boss. I just heard him telling another man that he hadn't taken a vacation in twenty years."—Detroit Free Press.

"Since he ran away with and married her he has had only two regrets?" "And what are they?" "Well, the first was that he didn't run away with her, and the other is that he did not run away from her."—Houston Post.

MERCERIZED.

Have you ever seen a gown, Soft and fine and fittingly like—Pink or white, or blue or brown—That your senses seemed to strike For its luster and its style. By its owner duly prized? Have you heard some people talk Proudly of their social doings? Heard them boast of their gifted friends, Of their prowess and pursuit? Have you thought them real stuff, And the friends they sought? Then have you seen some man find That this goods was mercerized?

Have you met what seemed a friend, Who had sworn allegiance true, Who approved of all you said, Who often often came up in you? Have you then by daily wear—Most before you realized—Found them not the real stuff? Proved them only mercerized?

But in cloth or social status, Also in the friends you make, Tho' you often make the boast, Let not this your courage shake; For behind the fake the real Still exists and still is prized. Waiting for your better efforts—Hid behind the mercerized.

BAYLOR, N. E. TREBLE.

Opening Chippewa Indian Lands, Minnesota. 9:00 A. M., August 22, 1911.

Uncle Sam will throw open to white settlement 82,220 acres of Chippewa Indian Lands in the Cass Lake Land District and 8,884 acres in the Duluth Land District, Northern Minnesota. Any American citizen who does not own more than 160 acres of land and has not already used his homestead birthright, can get 160 acres of this Government land, under the Homestead Laws, for only \$1.25 an acre. This \$1.25 is paid in five annual installments. 25 cents is paid on each acre at the end of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years. This land can be commuted.

File at Cass Lake and Duluth

File at Cass Lake, Minnesota, on August 22, 1911, for lands in the Cass Lake Land District, or at Duluth for lands in the Duluth District. You can file any time after nine o'clock in the morning. First come, first served! Make arrangements to start before August 22 and get to Cass Lake or Duluth in plenty of time.

Get a farm in this great coming dairy country—where there is plenty of water and timber. Good near-by markets and creameries; good schools. Make money raising potatoes, clover and garden truck. Make money from cows and chickens. There is a ready market for all the farm can produce.

Low round trip homeseeker's fares to Cass Lake from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, from points north and west of Benson, Sauk Center and Congo. One and a half fare for round trip, minimum fare \$8, limited to 25 days. For further details address

E. C. LEEDY, Gen'l Immigration Agent. 115 Great Northern Bldg., ST. PAUL, MINN.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Number Six at Six O'Clock

VIA CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

The Road of Perfect Service

A train of quality, leaving Omaha Union Station promptly at six P. M. every day and arriving Chicago Union Station at eight o'clock next morning.

The equipment of this train consists of new steel