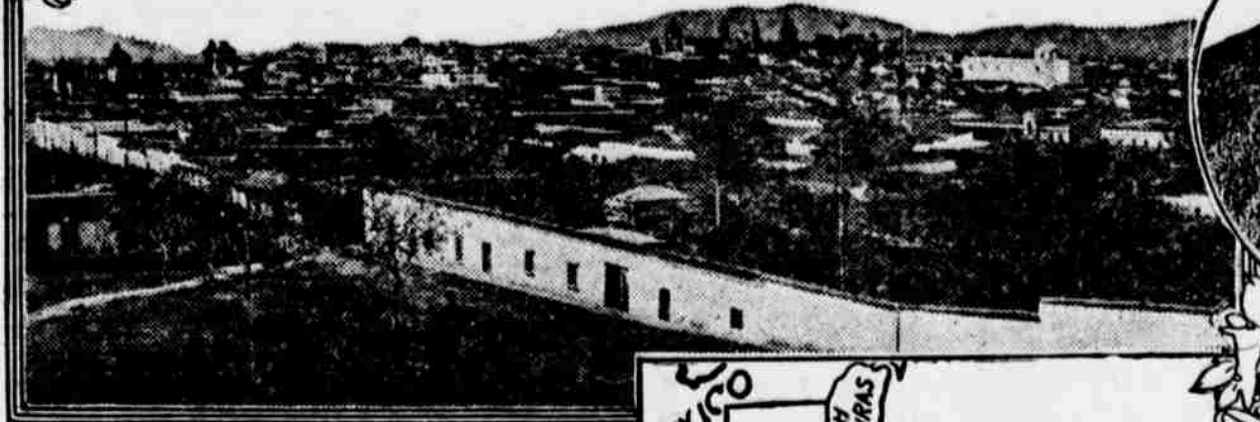


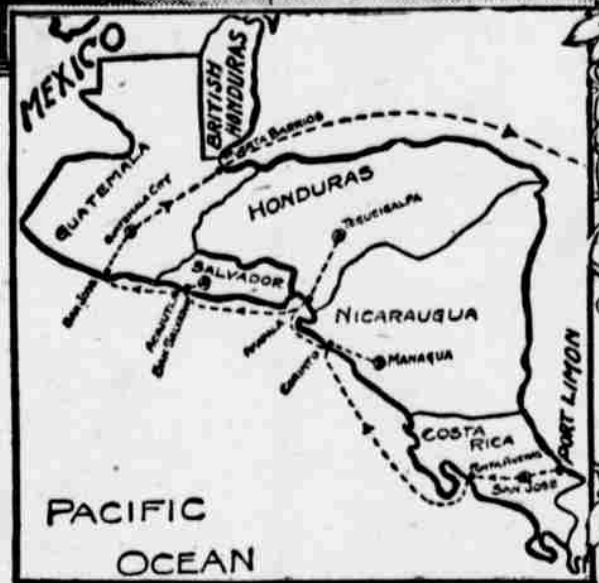
CABRERA: LAST of the DICTATORS



GUATEMALA BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE.



MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA



PUBLIC MARKET

MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, last of the Latin-American dictators, has fallen. Guatemala has a new "president"—Carlos Herrera, who led the "revolution" which ended with Cabrera's downfall.

Full details cannot be given. Not much news comes out of Guatemala—and a good deal of what does come is subject to doubt. But at this writing it is known—or at least stated—that Cabrera capitulated in April to the revolutionary forces of Herrera, investing his stronghold of La Palma, southwest of Guatemala City, the capital.

Capitulation of Cabrera followed intermittent fighting which began when Cabrera was holding the forts of San Jose and Matamoros with an entrenched position at La Palma. All attempts by the Cabrera forces to invade Guatemala City were beaten off, lively street fighting occurring in several suburbs. The Herrera forces surrounded Fort San Jose and compelled its capitulation, then drove a wedge between Matamoros and La Palma and gradually surrounded the latter place.

The loss of life among combatants was not heavy considering the amount of ammunition used, but there were many casualties among the civilians during the bombardment of the capital and in the street fighting.

From San Salvador there are reports that men, women and children to the number of 800 were killed in the recent fighting in Guatemala City. Numerous adherents of Cabrera who remained faithful to their chief were killed in their own houses. Many Guatemalans who fled from the country are returning.

Cabrera's fate, it appears, is yet to be determined. At the time of his surrender his personal safety was guaranteed, according to one report. Guatemala refugees in San Salvador have asked President Herrera that Cabrera be tried in a "competent court." He said in reply that his government was in favor of trying Cabrera in the Guatemalan courts. It is further reported that Cabrera has been given the alternative by the national assembly of standing trial for his "crimes" or leaving the country forever with his family. Pending his decision Cabrera is a prisoner.

President Carlos Herrera is said to be the next richest Guatemalan after Cabrera. The former dictator has amassed an enormous fortune, it is said, largely by confiscation of plantations and other properties in Guatemala. His principal foes are among the land-owning class, many of whom he has driven from their country in order to confiscate their holdings. Herrera has been jailed over and over again in order that he might be persuaded to give a "voluntary contribution" toward running the government. Cabrera, it is said, becoming bored finally at this constant round of arresting Herrera, remarked that the only way of getting all Herrera's money away from him was to kill him. However, he was afraid that foreign nations might object to this, because of the second richest man's great prominence, so he reluctantly allowed him to stay alive, and that is where Cabrera evidently made a mistake. Apparently Herrera must have become bored by his many arrests—or else he was afraid that Cabrera might change his mind.

Grim old Cabrera fought hard to turn the tables on his enemies, as he has so often done before in his sensational career. At one time his forces, hemming in the capital from every side, had begun bombarding it; and the dictator's re-entry into the city was imminent.

And Guatemala knows only too well what such a re-entry means, says T. R. Ybarra in the New York Times, writing just before Cabrera's surrender. There have been plenty of plots against Cabrera before, and each time plenty of men—women, too, in some cases—have been stood up against a wall and shot. His way, since he came to power in Guatemala in 1898, has been soaked in blood; the prisons have been packed with his political opponents; mysterious stories have been constantly told of how influential foes of his have disappeared forever, leaving no trace of what befell them.

For Cabrera takes no chances. Even his apologists admit that his methods are, to put it mildly, drastic. One of them wrote in the course of a favorable estimate of the Guatemalan dictator:

"Doubtless he has overplayed the 'Off with his head' game." If that is what an admirer puts it, think of what his enemies have to say!

Cabrera is the last of the breed of genuine Latin-American dictators. He is an anachronism,

He has projected himself into an era in which "presidents" staying in power for decade to decade are distinctly unfashionable; in which there is altogether too much interest among Latin-Americans in elections and votes and other strange things prevalent in North America.

Yet, in the very midst of this era, Manuel Estrada Cabrera maintained himself, snapping his fingers at all attempts to oust him. He holds the world's record for escaping assassination.

Only two long-distance autocrats of Latin-America have ruled more than Cabrera's total of 22 years—Porfirio Diaz of Mexico and Dr. Francia, the famous ruler of Paraguay. The other most famous dictators of Central and South America, despite the long terms of office, have not succeeded in equalling Cabrera's total of years as "president" of his native land, "elected" by the "votes" of his fellow countrymen.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera was born November 21, 1857, at the city of Quezaltenango, in the interior of Guatemala. He studied law at the national capital and was appointed governor of the Department of Retalhuleu and, in 1886, chief justice of his native city of Quezaltenango. But these posts were not big enough for his ambitions. He managed to get himself appointed "Segundo Designado," or second vice president, of the republic. And then, when President Barrios—quite a long-distance ruler himself—was assassinated in 1898, Cabrera saw his chance. As second vice president, he was not the man who would automatically succeed Barrios—there was a first vice president in the way. But that trifle didn't bother him. He is said to have walked into a meeting of the big men of the Barrios government, laid a revolver down on the table before them, and remarked:

"Gentlemen, I am president of Guatemala!" He was right. And he has been president of Guatemala ever since. The term "president," as has been hinted, is putting it far too mildly. A czar in the palest days of czarism, a Roman emperor at the height of Imperial Rome's power, a blood-thirsty despot of the far east, might well envy Manuel Estrada Cabrera, firmly seated on his Central American throne in this year of grace 1920, cheerfully acting in a way that would have made a tyrant of antiquity blush for fear that he was overdoing things.

His rule was absolute. His capacity for attending to details, for keeping an eye on everything that would insure his remaining sole arbiter of Guatemalan destinies, was simply marvelous. The members of the Guatemalan assembly, though it is externally a perfectly good legislative body, modeled on the parliaments of really democratic lands, are simply his creatures—or so his enemies say. His cabinet ministers are slaves. Everywhere Cabrera has spies. Nobody, native or foreign, enters or leaves Guatemala without having his every move reported to the despot. So terrible is this system of espionage, so acute the suspicion aroused by the dictator's methods, so well known his ruthlessness when once he has decided to swoop down on somebody, that his name is never mentioned in Guatemala except in whispers. Every man suspects his neighbor.

He has a large army, which he keeps efficient, since he realizes quite well that his power rests on bayonets. The private soldiers are recruited by force and get only a few cents a day. The officers, too, are poorly paid, but they, like the civilian officials of Cabrera, are not, according to common belief, deprived of means of improving their stipends.

Cabrera has escaped assassination in miraculous ways. The attempts to kill him have been far from bungling essays by amateurs; they show a skill in planning that should place them high among the classics of their kind. As a result of

these various attempts on his life, Cabrera, it is said, wears a bullet-proof coat. Another story is to the effect that, fearing poison, he would take no food except that specially prepared for him by his mother, which was served to him in a hermetically closed steel casket which he opened himself at table.

There seems small room for doubt that Cabrera's regime was ruthless and his methods utterly despotic, but his defenders insist that, on the whole, his long reign has brought more good than evil to Guatemala. He has improved the country's finances, they say, carried out many important public works, reformed and liberalized the laws, fostered agriculture, introduced modern systems of sanitation. Above all, they declare, he has shown himself such a zealous believer in education that he has installed in Guatemala a really up-to-date school system based on American models.

During the great war the Guatemalan dictator, according to report, was instrumental in nipping in the bud a German plot for causing revolutionary outbreaks throughout the five Central American republics and extending them, if possible, to Panama and Colombia. The German minister at Guatemala, Herr Lehmann, was said to be the master mind behind this plot, and Herr Eckhardt, German minister at Mexico, was also named as one of its instigators. Cabrera, it was said, got wind of it, warned the United States government, and thus effectually blocked its progress.

Porfirio Diaz ruled over Mexico from 1872 to 1890 and from 1894 to 1911. Francia was absolute autocrat in Paraguay from 1814 to his death in 1840. His successor, Lopez I, kept himself in power for 22 years and then turned the government over to his son, Lopez II. Rosas, despot of the Argentine, ruled from 1829 to 1842. Blanco, the Venezuelan dictator, ruled for 18 years, from 1870.

Antonio Guzman Blanco was a little different from the rest of these dictators. He came into power in 1870 and his novel methods gave him eighteen years of ascendancy. Unlike Cabrera, Rosas, Francia, Diaz and the rest, Guzman Blanco was clever enough to keep the reins of power in his hands without sticking close to the job. Several times he went to Paris to have a good time, leaving "presidents" in his place who administered Venezuela in his absence without for a moment questioning his authority as the real boss of the show. But one of these substitutes, Dr. Rojas Paul, got tired of being president in name only and, in 1888, suddenly announced that he would no longer take orders from Guzman Blanco, then comfortably enjoying himself in Paris. The dictator threatened all sorts of terrible things as soon as he got back to his capital, but Rojas Paul had chosen a psychological moment. Guzman Blanco never dared to assert his authority again and, what is more, never dared return to his native land. Though surrounded in Paris by every luxury that wealth could buy, yet he died a broken-hearted exile, yearning to return to Venezuela, eagerly questioning every Venezuelan visitor for the latest news from home.

Juan Vicente Gomez of Venezuela has been "president" for 12 years.

FARM POULTRY

CLUB GIRL'S HENS PAY WELL

Valerie Henning of Mississippi Is Paying Her Way Through College on Profits From Flock.

"I am a poultry club member, and my records show that this year the net profits from my chickens were \$525.35." This is the report of Valerie Henning of Panola county, Mississippi, who at sixteen holds the championship of her state in poultry-club work. She, with six other Mississippi girls and two chaperons, recently visited Washington. The five-day trip was a prize offered by Mississippi bankers and business men to the girl in each district of the state who made the largest profit in her club work.

Miss Henning has been a member for two years of one of the poultry



Prize-Winners of Mississippi Girls' Clubs Witnessing Demonstration in Use of Egg Tester at Beltsville Government Farm.

clubs supervised by the United States department of agriculture and the state colleges.

To obtain her start in club work she borrowed \$13.50 from a local bank. With this money a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks, consisting of four hens and one cockerel, was bought. The profits from her chickens last year, her first in poultry work, were \$374, and her flock for 1919 consisted of two cockerels and nineteen hens. By the use of trap nests and leg bands the record as a layer of each hen had been observed, and only the good egg producers were kept. From January 1 to October 16 the 19 biddies laid 2,840 eggs. Miss Henning sells nearly all the eggs for hatching purposes; but the birds she raises, aside from the culls, bring from \$15 to \$20 a pen. The money this club girl has made through her poultry work is being used to pay her way through an agricultural high school.

DESIRABLE HENS TO RETAIN

On Most Farms Size of Flock Could Well Be Increased—Range Is Very Important.

The average farmer might find it desirable to increase the size of the flock of hens. While most farmers have little time to devote to poultry raising, yet their families may attend to the fowls and see that they are well cared for and protected.

The usual "advice" to poultry raisers to begin with a few hens is sound. But on most farms the women and girls have had the responsibility of the flock for years and most of them could well afford to increase the number of laying hens.

Range is very important for poultry. But range alone is not enough. The fowls must have feed and shelter when they need them.

When one is about to increase the number of hens it is well to see that those kept are worth keeping. Poor hens are not an asset; they are generally a liability.



Cull out weak or slow-growing chicks.

Eggs being taken to market should be protected from the sun's rays.

If the hen house is damp, it is safe to say fewer eggs will be laid.

Infertile eggs will withstand marketing conditions much better than fertile eggs.

A chicken can stand any amount of cold, but very little moisture, when housed.

Rapid growth and no bowel trouble are essential in developing profitable flocks of chicks.

Make hens take exercise by feeding their grain in litter, where they will have to scratch for it.

Begin marketing the cockerels as soon as they weigh 1 1/2 pounds or attain a marketable weight.

Bran and charcoal are two valuable feeds for young chicks. They can be placed in hoppers before the chicks at all times.

HAD CHRONIC BRONCHITIS FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS NOW WELL AND HAPPY THIS IS WORTH READING

The experience of Mr. E. J. Tou-palik, 1438 Rose street, LaCrosse, Wisconsin, is chiefly remarkable on account of the length of time he was afflicted.

He writes: "I have been suffering with chronic bronchitis for twenty-six years and every winter I would catch cold and become so hoarse I could not speak for six or eight weeks. I could get only temporary relief.

"This winter I was taken with Grip and was in awful shape. A fellow workman advised me to take PE-RU-NA. By the time I had used three-fourths of a bottle, the hoarseness was gone, also that tired feeling. I am on my second bottle. Hereafter PE-RU-NA will be constantly in my house. It is the best medicine ever put up for the purpose."

For any disease due to catarrh or catarrhal conditions, PE-RU-NA is equally dependable. Coughs, colds, catarrh of the head, stomach trouble, constipation, rheumatism, pains in the back, side and loins, bloating, belching gas, indigestion, catarrh of the large and small intestines, are some of the troubles for which PE-RU-NA is especially recommended.

PE-RU-NA can be purchased anywhere in either tablet or liquid form.

Harvest 20 to 45 Bushel to Acre Wheat in Western Canada

Think what that means to you in good hard dollars with the great demand for wheat at high prices. Many farmers in Western Canada have paid for their land from a single crop. The same success may still be yours, for you can buy on easy terms.

Farm Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre

located near thriving towns, good markets, railways—land of a kind which grows 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Good grazing lands at low prices convenient to your grain farm enable you to reap the profits from stock raising and dairying.

Learn the Facts About Western Canada

—low taxation (none on improvements), healthful climate, good schools, churches, pleasant social surroundings, a prosperous and industrious people.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, railroad railway rates, etc., write Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or

W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Canadian Government Agent

FRECKLES

POSITIVELY REMOVED by Dr. Barry's Cream, Ointment, or Pills, 100 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.

Safe Position. "In this dangerous reform I am going to the front."

"That's right, I'll back you."

Cuticura Soap for the Complexion.

Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment now and then as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. Add to this the fascinating, fragrant Cuticura Talcum and you have the Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Adv.

Every time a modest girl sees a man look in her direction she imagines he is trying to flirt with her.

Nebraska Directory MOORE "30"

"Looks Good" "Hides Well" \$1,175 Factory List

The World's Biggest Little Automobile Good territory open to live dealers.

KNUDSEN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY 2107 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

Distributors, Nebraska and Western Iowa. 7% PER ANNUM TAX FREE

The Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph Company, Lincoln, Neb., is offering to investors at par, \$100 per share, some of its tax-free 7% stock that has paid quarterly dividends for the past 11 years. This is a safe and convenient investment, checks for \$1.75 per \$100 share in January, April, July and October. For information or for shares of stock address C. F. Bussell, Secy. Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph Company, Telephone Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.

Creamery and Cream Station Supplies

Milk Bottles and Dairy Supplies; Ice Cases and Churns; Etc. KENNEDY & PARSONS CO. 1309 Jones St. OMAHA 1901 E. 4th St. SIOUX CITY

KODAKS

Developing, Printing and Enlarging Lincoln Photo Supply Co.

Dept. K, 1217 O St. Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN SANITARIUM

SULPHO SALINE SPRINGS Located on our own premises and used in the Natural Mineral Water Baths Unsurpassed in the treatment of RHEUMATISM Heart, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Diseases. Moderate charges. Address DR. G. W. EVERETT, Mgr. 94th and M Sts. Lincoln, Neb.