PRESIDENT RECEIVES A RECORD BREAKING RECEPTION.

Makes Ten Addresses in One Day-Met by Bryan in Lincoln-**Guest of Great Commoner**

Sunday.

(By Will M. Maupin.)

What a "warm western welcome" really means was demonstrated to Governor Woodrow Wilson on October 6, when he crossed the Missouri river into Nebraska. Omaha gave him a characteristic reception - characteristic of Omaha's hospitality and democracy - and democracy's standard addresses he made in Omaha and South Omaha, winding up with an address at the auditorium, where he spoke to 5,000 people who filled that great structure to the limit.

But it remained for Lincoln to stage the greatest public reception ever The capital city has been the scene of some wonderfully enthusiastic and remarkably large receptions, notably the reception to William Jennings Bryan upon the occasion of his famous "home coming" six years ago. That "home coming" event had been the standard by which western crowds were measured up until last Saturday, and then that long standing record was smashed to smithereens by the marvelous demonstration in honor of Governor Wilson. The veteran newspaper men accompanying the presidential candidate on his tour are past masters at estimating the size of crowds. They declared the crowd in Lincoln to be the largest they had ever seen, and racy the synonym of progressiveness. not one of them estimated it at less than 70,000, and several put it at above 100,000. Whatever the exact number-and that will never be known -it is admitted by all that it was such a demonstration as no presidential candidate had ever before received, and one not at all likely to be paralleled in future. Governor Wilson, accompanied by his secretaries and stenographers and the newspaper corps, arrived in Lincoln over the Burlington at 5:45. As the private car on the rear of the long train stopped opposite the depot, the police with difficulty opened a lane from the platform fellow slapped me on the back and exto the gates, and Mr. Bryan came towards the car just as Governor Wilson appeared upon its platform. As suspected that I was taken up as an the hands of the two great democratic leaders met in warm clasp there was an instant's silence. Then pandemonium broke loose. For a moment Bryan making an address, and he "I pledge you that if elected presimeither Governor Wilson nor Mr. Bryan spoke a word. They did not ing how it rejoiced him to sit at meat tary of labor, and he will be a man shake hands-they grasped hands, each laying his left hand upon the other's shoulder, and they looked straight-eye to eye. The emotion stirring both big hearts was plainly evident. Then the crowd closed in about them and they were borne on an the waiting autos. Whistles shricked, bands blared and men and women shouted until it seemed that the babel of noise would never subside. The attempt at an orderly and organized parade was abandoned. It was merely a question of getting the distinguished isitor to his hotel through the surging thousands who had gathered to evidence their interest in and support of the man who had been chosen to carry the standard of progressive democracy through another campaign-a campaign that everybody believes to be fraught with the potentialities of democratic success. The ten blocks between the Burlington station and the Lindell were literally packed with enthusiastic humanity, and as Governor Wilson bowed and lifted his hat to the cheering thousands he was given many a characteristic western greeting that wreathed his face in smiles. "We're strong for you, Woody!" shouted a campaign club, and when Governor Wilson smiled his delight at the greeting the club members fairly radiated

"And while we live we yet shall give Three cheers for Old Nassau."

ring refrain of

enthusiasm. At Tenth and O the gov-

ernor beamed with delight and waved

his hat enthusiastically when from a

bunch of stalwart young men there

came the booming "locomotive yell"

of Princeton university and the stir-

The "tiger colors" of orange and black appeared everywhere mingling with the "scarlet and cream" of the University of Nebraska, and the staccate university yell from lusty throats gave the famous educator full notice that he was again in a great university city.

At the Lindell Governor Wilson was given a few moments of rest while the guests for the "dollar dinner" were assembling. At 7:15 he entered the banquet room in company with Mr. Bryan, Dr. P. L. Hall and others of the local committee, and his entry was the signal for wild applause. The guest of honor bowed his acknowledgements and was soon eating heartily. While lies shall be put into the hands of a the banquet was in progress thousands trusteeship. We insist that private were besieging the doors of the audi-

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR the building was filled there were a board of trustees." thousands yet outside. Before going hotel.

Immediately after the auditorium meeting Governor Wilson was hurried | way to set the people free is to set big to the University of Nebraska, where he addressed the students for thirty ness." minutes. Then he was hurried to the Labor Temple. The crowd of workingmen was so large that no attempt was made to hold an indoor meeting. and Governor Wilson spoke from his auto. Immediately following the address at the Labor Temple Governor into whose hands I would give the

he remained as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan until Sunday afternoon, at which time he resumed his journey. going to Colorado.

During the entire day crowds were arriving in Lincoln, coming by special trains and in automobiles. The regular trains all carried extra coaches, bearer showed his appreciation. Six and all were crowded to the limit. telling points were often heartly ap-Wilson and Marshall clubs from surrounding countles were out in force, banners and flags flying. Twelve bands, including three from Lincoln. were pressed into service, but play as hard as they could, only occasional snatches of music could be heard above the din of voices as the auto tendered to any presidential candidate. contining Governor Wilson and Mr. Bryan pushed slowly through the dense mass of humanity from the depot to the hotel. "How many people do you suppose are here?" asked a Lincoln newspaper man of one of the correspondents. "Huh! This crowd has to be figured by acres," was the reply. But all admitted that it was the greatest crowd ever turned out to

welcome a candidate for any office. At the Banquet.

Chairman Thompson introduced Governor Wilson immediately following the banquet, telling the candidate that he was being introduced to the "fighting squad of Nebraska democracy"-the representatives of democrats who had made Nebraska democ-Governor Wilson paid a tribute to the militant qualities of Nebraska democracy, and to the magnificent leader under whose generalship the party had fought its way to undying fame as the exemplar of principles so dear to liberty lovers everywhere. "I have been profoundly touched and gratifled by the magnificent reception," said Governor Wilson. "When first lighted therein. Student bodies in mentioned in connection with the nomination I was considered 'academic.' I was made to feel, at first, that I was out of touch. But the first thing I students begin to take politics seriousknew the crowds were calling me ly; when they begin to study political 'Woody' and intimating that I was an 'all right kid,' and then I knew what it was to be in touch. One day a good claimed, 'You're all right, Doc!' and the ice was broken. I have sometimes 'innocent,' but if I was the men who Bryan is always sure of that when he did it have since realized their mistake."

The banqueters insisted on Mr. in his own home town by the side of Governor Wilson, and to see the magnificent reception that had been accorded the distinguished guest.

At the Auditorium.

When the governor's party, headed by Dr. P. L. Hall and Mr. Bryan, apirresistible tide of enthusiasm towards peared on the auditorium stage the great audience arose and broke into prolonged cheering. There were no cheer leaders to manufacture applause. It was the spontaneous outburst of a people who knew what they wanted and felt assured of being soon to get it. Dr. Hall introduced Mr. Bryan as the chairman of the evening, and Mr. Bryan briefly presented Governor Wilson. Mr. Bryan's arising was the signal for another cheer not less enthusiastic than those greeting the candidate himself. He simply introduced Governor Wilson as "a man to be trusted, a leader who leads-the next president of the United States."

> given me," said Governor Wilson, puts me under bond to live up to what you expect of me. I am come to the Mecca of progressive democracy. I know that the standards of democracy you will hold me to here in Nebraska are the highest that can be a good joke, can take one, and if he raised." This allusion to Bryan and ever had a grouch he managed to his leadership immediately put the speaker in full sympathy with his great audience, and he was forced to he referred to Mr. Bryan as "the great is there for us to do?" . And quick as leader who set the democratic party a flash a man with a foghorn voice refree at Baltimore," the great building plied: "Vote for Wilson!" When fairly rocked with applause.

Governor Wilson attempted no flights of oratory. Instead, he seemed to lean over and take his hearers into his confidence. Terse, epigrammatic, liminary." the sentences sprang from his lips and burned themselves upon the hearts of his hearers. "I'd rather trust governmental affairs to the head under a single hat if I know the man who owns that head, than to trust it to a legislature walking around under God as the parade turned east on O street knows whose hat." "The monopolies "but I believe this is the first time of this country are carrying a body of water that no set of men should be made to carry. They must get rid of that body of water, else we who are not water tanks will outrun them in the race when the new order of things

is established, as soon it will be." "Our opponents insist that the work of regulating or controlling monopo-

WILSON IN NEBRASKA torium. When the doors were opened at 7:00 there was almost a panic. In less than five minutes 4,000 people had not in a trusteeship. Of the three torium. When the doors were opened erable, therefore must be wiped out. crowded in, filling every available nook | candidates I am the only one who is and cranny of the big building. When not a candidate for the presidency of

"The people know the processes by to the auditorium Governor Wilson which monopoly has been established; spoke briefly from the balcony of the and they now know the process by which monopoly may be destroyed."

"I am profoundly convinced that the business free; along with little busi-

"Mr. Roosevelt would use monopoly in order to make us nappy; would make the great trusts partners of the government and trustees of the rights and happiness of the people. I do not know any body of trust magnates Wilson was taken to Fairview, where safeguarding of the rights and the happiness of the American people."

Governor Wilson briefly sketched recent political history in New Jersey. and told how the fight there had been won. He departed from the usual plan of discussing the issues, speaking in terms easily understood, relieved now and then by a flash of humor. The plauded, but so rapidly came these telling points that the audience evidenced its interest more by its tense silence than by the usual shouting and handelapping.

While Governor Wilson was speaking at the University and Labor Temple, ex-Governor Shallenberger and John H. Morehead spoke to the crowd at the auditorium.

Speaks to the Students.

To the nerve racking boom of the "Uni Yell" Governor Wilson entered Memorial Hall immediatery after leaving the auditorium. That he felt at home facing a crowd of students was plainly evident.

"This country is in need of young men and women who think, who act on their own initiative, who are not too ready to accept the dictum of a is a professor. See to it that your college life does not overshadow your college duties. To you, young men and young women, must soon be turned over the task of making this republic stronger and better. The responsibility is so great that it should impress you and weigh heavily upon you. Think for yourselves. Why is it that in this country no one takes serious consideration of what students think of politics? In Russia the government watches nothing so closely as the student bodies, knowing rutt well that the fires of progress are constantly being America should be wielding a tremendous, a potent influence upon the politics of the nation, and it will when questions as they should."

At the Labor Temple.

When Mr. Bryan stood up in his auto to introduce Governor Wilson to the workers in front of the Labor Temple, he received an ovation. Mr. talks to Lincoln unionists. Nor was the welcome to Governor Wilson less sincere or generous.

who knows conditions and who is in touch with the hopes and aspirations of the men of toil." Governor Wilson hastily sketched some of the labor laws enacted in New Jersey during his administration ,and made plain his position upon those questions now of most concern to the wage earners of the country. He expressed his pride that the New Jersey Federation of Labor at its last meeting and unanimously endorsed his position and com-

mended him for his work. Governor Wilson spent a quiet Sunday at Fairview, receiving only a few visitors. Sunday afternoon his private car and that of the newspaper correspondents were attached to a Rock Island train and carried to Denver. The newspaper men are all warmly attached to Governor Wilson, "Why, I thought I was going to trail along with a 'highbrow'," said one. "And instead of being standoffish and austere he is the most lovable man I ever met. "This splendid reception you have That is the unanimous verdict of the whole "bunch" of correspondents.

Oliver P. Newman, a former Lincoln newspaper man and now representing the United Press with the Wilson party, said: "Governor Wilson is the best story teller I ever knew. He loves keep it from us, and we are paid to learn all we can about him."

As Governor Wilson plunged into pause long to let the applause subside. his address at the auditorium he pre-And when almost immediately after faced it with the question, "Now, what the applause and laughter finally subsided Governor Wilson started it all over again by smilingly retorting, "That, I admit, is the proper first pre-

The eastern newspaper correspondents wired their papers that "between 75,000 and 100,000 people welcomed Wilson to Lincoln.

"I've been out west before," re-marked lovernor Wilson in an aside "but I believe this is the first time ever was really in the west."

Those people who have conceived the notion that Woodrow Wilson is a hollow-chested bookworm would be astonished to see his well-knit frame and to learn that in his student days he was a "phenom" third baseman and a batter who "hit 'em to the fence."

If Woodrow Wilson was any happier than William J. Bryan over the Lincoln reception, then Woodrow Wilson was monopolies are indefensible and intol- the happiest man in America.

SIGNING OF STATEMENT AFTER PRIMARIES IN DISPUTE.

GOSSIP FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Interest Gathered from Re liable Sources and Presented In Condensed Form to Our

Readers.

Asked to Make Ruling.

The right of candidates for the leg-Islature to sign statement No. 1 under the Oregon plan after the primaries has been disputed and Secretary of State Wait has been asked to make a ruling. He's inclined to the belief that candidates can sign the statement any time before the official ballot is prepared. Some contend that a candidate is not entitled to have it appear on the ballot that he has signed the statement unless he signed prior to the primaries. Those who sign the statement agree to vote for the candidate for United States senator who receives the largest number of votes at the general election this fall. They contend that they are morally bound by the statement whether they sign it before or after the primaries, and it matters little whether their agreement to be bound is printed on the ballot or not.

Prison Population Decreases.

The population of the state penitentiary has decreased to 394. Liberation of prisoners by parole and by pardon and the discharge of prisoners by reason of the expiration of sencollege professor simply because he tence and the lack of committment of derstand this to mean so much the prisoners by the courts during the removal of actual uncleanness, but summer vacation are reasons given for the decrease. During the past year or two the number of prisoners has averaged about 450. September 1 there were 405 convicts in the penttentiary, according to the report of Warden S. M. Melick filed with the governor. During the month of September seven were received, one on parole returned and one escaped prisoner was returned, eight were discharged, ten we.e paroled, one was sent to the soldiers' home at Milford on furlough, and one died in the prison hospital, leaving a total of 394 prisoners at the close of the month.

Before Board of Irrigation.

Two new filings in the Loup river power case, now before the board of irrigation, have been made by the Commonwealth Power company. The new filings for a power site on the Loup cover much the same grounds as the original ones. Fees amounting to \$2,425 were paid to the state engineer to cover the costs of the filinds. Arguments were taken up before the board of irrigation on the Babcock-Doherty contest under the old draft. W. M. Morning, attorney ual, but in the fulfillment of life, e. g. Public Ownership league of Lincoln, was allowed fifteen minutes to pre sent arguments against granting any further power rights to private enterprises. He also obtained permission of R. B. Howell, president of the Omaha water board, to file a printed brief in the case. The board allowed one hour to each side to present arguments. Jesse Root of Lincoln and A. M. Post of Columbus spoke for the Babcock-Doherty interests, and B. J. Painter and C. C. Flansburg of Lincoin presented arguments in favor of canceling the flings.

An Interesting Relic. After lying carefully folded away in pasteboard spool box for nearly thirty-eight years, a copy of the first daily paper printed in Fremont has been exhibited at the rooms of the state historical society. Secretary C. B. Paine secured the much prized exhibit from N. W. Snails while in Fremont attending the unveiling ceremonies of the monument erected on the overland trails. It is the first copy printed of the first issue of the first daily paper in Fremont and was presented to Mr. Snails by the editor and publisher, R. D. Kelley. Paine also sectured the files of the paper dating from this first issue down to the time when the paper was received regularly by the society.

Vaccination Has Been Fatal. Vaccination of horses with a serum used to safeguard cattle from blacklet, in a blind attempt to protect the horses from the strange and fatal horse epidemic, has proved to be about as destructive and costly to farmers some of the Nebraska localities as has the horse malady. In Webster and Franklin counties, especially, has the loss been heavy, and hundreds of horses are dead and are dying from the vaccination, and nothing has been found which will stop the deadly work of the vaccine.

Asylum Authorities Puzzled. With more than 100 persons being seld at various places over the state for admission to the asylum at Lincoln, and Attorney General Martin of the opinion that the state board of public lands and buildings has no legal right to expend money to open two new buildings, state officials are in perplexing position with respect to the situation. The last legislature appropriated \$100,000 for the construc-tion of two new buildings at the local hospital for the insane. Nothing was appropriated for furnishings.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 13.

CLEAN AND UNCLEAN.

LESSON TEXT-Mark 7:1-23.
GOLDEN TEXT-"For the Kingdom of God is not eating and drinking, but rightcoursess and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost."-Rom. 14:17 R. V.

This lesson deals with the last of those four events that marked the crisis in the life of Jesus at Capernaum. It occurred just before the third period of his Galilean ministry and his final departure for Jerusalem.

Lessons II. and VII. of the second quarter of this year showed us Jesus' attitude towards the law. Here we see his attitude towards rabbinical tradition. (1) They are the traditions of men, and not the law of God. (2) They were made a pretext whereby men evaded the commands of the law.

We see before us three general divisions, I .- The accusation, v. 1-5; II .-The answer, v. 6-13, and III.-The ap-

The growing hatred of the Phari-

plication, v. 14-23. Ceremonial Neglected.

sees led them to make the long journey from Jerusalem that they might observe him and find wherein to accuse him. While they were studying him they at the same time revealed their ideal of the kingdom of God. They took special notice that the disciples of Jesus ate without the careful observance of the ceremonial cleansing of their hands. We must not unrather that the disciples had neglected the ceremonial oservance of the washing of hands of which the Pharisees were so punctilious. Mark (v. 3 and 4) adds illumination by calling especial attention to these traditions to which the Jews adhered so tenaclously. Thus we can see that their ideal of man's relation to God was largely a matter of external ceremony. Purity to them was an outward matter, something largely governed by the traditions of men and which they had "received to hold" v. 5. The answer of Jesus reveals a very opposite ideal, He begins by calling the Pharisees hypocrites. A hypocrite is a play actor, one who hides behind a mask. Then applying the prophecy of Isalah. Jesus tells the Pharisees that they are hiding their true character behind the mask of ceremonial cleansing. Such play acting is but a poor imiation of the real heart condition demanded by God (Ps. 51:10). Their hearts were far from God even though with their lips they professed to serve him, "and many like things ye do." The service which is pleasing to God is the doing of his will. It consists not in the fulfilling of a rit-

Disciples Perplexed. Jesus takes advantage of this discussion and turning to the mutitude upon whom the Pharisees would bind such a grievous burden of cermonial ism and falsehood (Matt. 23:4) warns them that it is not so much that which enters into a man that deflies him, but rather that which proceeds out of a man, v. 15. It seems quite natural that the disciples should be perplexed and should ask Jesus what was meant by such a statement. Jesus' answer, v. 18-23, shows us very clearly that these things coming forth, reveal the corruption within. Read Matthew 12:34, 35, Gen. 6:5 and James 3:10-12. Real purity is purity of heart, if the heart be not cleansed, what will it avail if we wash the hands? What, then, is the application for this pres ent day? Clearly we are taught the danger of lip service without a change of heart. The danger of substituting the good for the best. Forms and ceremonies are good and have their place. They are significant. They are important teaching factors, but they must not be substituted for pure heart. We must beware lest we hide behind such a mask.

There is here also the plain teach ing as to Jesus' estimate of the Pentateuch and inferentially of the prophscy of Isaiah. He specifically calls it the "Word of God." Surely we can accept his estimate as contrasted with the traditions of the elders or the "consensus of modern thought."

There is here also a great opportu nity to emphasize filial duty. This is a day and a sime that needs emphasis upon the fifth commandment. Consideration of parents' sacrifice, co-operation with them in the bearing of burdens, comfort for them in sorrow and adversity, and cheer for them as they journey down life's pathway. Filial disrespect and an iconoclastic in reverence of things holy are two things that are cursing the rising generation.

And lastly, there is here a lesso to emphasize as to what constitutes real cleansing. The believer is cleansed "once for all." Heb. 10-1-12, but needs frequent daily confession that he may abide in unbroken fellowship. The blood of Christ not only cleanees from the guilt but the sefilement also.-Eph. 5:25-27 and I

"Less talk and more walk, "Less wishing and more doing,
"Less preaching and more practio

ing. "Less organisations and more the Spirit,

BACKACHE IS DISCOURAGING Until You Get After The Cause

Nothing more dis-couraging than a con-stant backache.

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spells. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and
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WAS FEELING WRONG BUMP

Sagacious Phrenologist Mistaken in His Conclusions, as It Turned Out.

The learned professor was giving his public lecture on phrenology, and for purposes of demonstration he invited a boy to the platform, says the New York American. After a critical examination of the lad's cranium, he turned to his audience:

"Ladies and gentlemen." he said, "the protuberance on this little boy's head is remarkably well developed. It is the bump of philoprogenitiveness. In the present case it proves that the boy has an extraordinary love for his parents. (Addressing the boy:) Isn't that true, Johnny?"

Johnny hesitated a moment, then

said: "Well, I get along pretty well with the old lady, but the old man ain't such a much.

"Why, how is that, my boy?" asked the professor. "Well, if yuh want me ter let it out,

the bump yer blowin' about is where pop hit me yesterday wit' a bell buckle."

he Knew.

"'Where there's a will there's a way," avers Taylor Holmes, appearing in "The Million. "The way, however, varies, as in the case of a certain pickpocket, who was convicted and promptly fined.

"The lawyer of the pickpocket took the fine imposed upon his client very much to heart.

"Twenty-five dollars!" he expostulated. Your honor, where is this poor, unfortunate man to get \$257' "His honor did not know, or if he

did he refrained from saying so, but the prisoner was less discreet. "'Just let me out of here for ten or fifteen minutes,' he said 'and I'll show you!" -- Young's Magazine.

The Greatest Woman.

Who was or is the in all history? Two hundred teachers answered the question and with enthusiasm and unanimity the judges awarded the prise to the one who made this reply: "The wife of the farmer of moderate means who does her own cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, brings up a family of boys and girls to be useful members of society, and finds time for intellectual Improvement."

Those love truth best who to the selves are true, and what they dare to dream of, dare to do.—James Rus sell Lowell.

What human nature wants is so body to pay the freight.

One proof that a woman is jealer is to hear her say she isn't.

IT'S THE FOOD. The True Way to Correct Nervi Troubles.

Nervous troubles are more often caused by improper food and inliges tion than most people imagine. Even doctors sometimes overlook this fact. A man says:

"Until two years ago waffes and butter with meat and gravy were the main features of my breakfast. Finally dyspepsia came on and I found myself in a bad condition, worse in the moraing than any other time. I would have a full, sick feeling in my stomas with pains in my heart, sides and

head. "At times I would have no appetite, for days, then I would feel ravenous, never satisfied when I did eat and so nervous I felt like shricking at the top of my voice. I lost fiesh badly and hardly knew which way to turn until one day I bought a box of Grape-Nuts food to see if I could eat that. I tried it with . telling the doctor, and liked It fine; made me feel as if I had some thing to eat that was satisfying and still I didn't have that heaviness that

I had felt after eating any other food. "I hadn't drank any coffee then in five weeks. I kept on with the G Nuts and in a month and a half I gained 15 pounds, could eat almoanything I wanted, didn't feel bad after eating and my nervousne all gone. It's a pleasure to

Name given by Postum Co., I Creck, Mich. Read the book, Road to Wellville," in page. "I'l & reason."