

LIFE IS FULL OF MYSTERIES

Dr. Hislop Says They Are for the People to Solve.

VICTORY IS MOST GLORIOUS

Sorrow and Heartaches Are Tribulations Which Must Be Met and Conquered.

"This is a world of mystery, and mystery being a challenge, it is for the people to solve." said District Superintendent Dr. Edward Hislop before a large congregation at St. John's Methodist Episcopal church yesterday morning.

"In the World Ye Shall Have Tribulations" was the theme of Dr. Hislop's sermon. He said: "I believe these words speak a fundamental truth. There is not a single home in Omaha which has not at some time been entered by sorrow, disappointment and heartaches. There is not a living person who at some time has not been thrown into many a heartache and sorrow."

"I disagree with the sains who thought that because this world was one of tribulations one must get out of here as soon as possible. I say that I disagree with them, and it is because this world is a mystery. A mystery is a challenge and it is up to us to investigate. Man is a mystery and a most uncertain thing himself. One may have words of confidence in a friend and love him, but when the storm comes and the trials and tribulations assert themselves our man dwindles before our eyes."

There is always something to be learned from the hardships of life. It is like a boy who having passed through elementary arithmetic is given a problem in algebra. He throws the book aside, claiming it to be a mystery and beyond him. However, he is taught how to solve the problem and he soon comes to like this mystery and delves deeper into it until at last he has mastered the task and is victorious. Such is the way of the hardships of life. We must battle with them and in the end will glory in victory."

TELLS STORY OF THE BETRAYAL

Men at the Y. M. C. A. Hear from Brotherhood Secretary.

"A Fall and a Restoration," the subject of the lecture by Henry A. Atkinson, national secretary of the Congressional Brotherhood, at the Young Men's Christian association men's meeting yesterday afternoon was ably illustrated by the speaker in relating the incidents of the life of Peter. In the most fascinating manner the speaker related the incidents of the life of Peter. In the most fascinating manner the speaker related the incidents of the life of Peter. In the most fascinating manner the speaker related the incidents of the life of Peter.

FISHER FOR FEDERAL CONTROL OF POWER

(Continued from Page One.)

retarded by the retention in federal lands of the powers and the property now held by the nation. It is precisely this policy of practical co-operation which should be put into effect. There is no real conflict between the nation and the states upon the subject.

"In general all of the streams which are susceptible of water power development are also of great importance for domestic use, for irrigation and for navigation. All of them depend to some degree upon protection and aid of some kind and from some source for one or more of these uses. Increasingly that source tends to be the nation and not the states."

"Some of the individual states are developing effective policies of water conservation, but it is the federal government after all which is called upon to make the chief expenditures for the development of navigation and for the protection of the forest cover around the sources and along the watersheds of both navigable and nonnavigable streams."

Land Classification Needed.

The secretary emphasizes the recommendation made in his annual report last year for the need of a comprehensive land classification and of administration based thereon. The existing statutes, he says, attempt to recognize in a very general way the fundamental differences between the different classes of agricultural lands still remaining in the public domain. The present system is not flexible enough to recognize the differences, he declares; and "greater difficulties are found in the present laws or lack of laws with regard to other parts of the public domain, especially our timber lands, our grazing lands, our water power and reservoir sites and our lands containing coal, oil, gas, asphalt, potash, nitrates and phosphates."

Secretary Fisher recommends the "adoption of constructive legislation with respect to water power development and plication of the leasing system to the development of our public coal, oil, gas, asphalt, nitrate, potash and phosphate lands, with appropriate provision for the protection of prospectors during a reasonable exploration period preliminary to

Strangers in the Camp



the leasing of the land." He points to the fact that in the Appalachian mountains the National Forest Reservation commission is now buying lands upon which timber can be raised, but not good for agricultural purposes, for conserving the waters at the heads of navigable streams.

"It is inexcusable," he declares, "to permit public lands of this character to be acquired now by private interests, when we are spending public money to buy just such lands elsewhere and may have to repurchase in the future the very lands from which the government is now parting." There are public lands in the west in a similar situation to those being bought in the east, he adds, and these "should be retained by the government in order that the streams whose head waters they protect may be made as useful as possible. I am informed that there exist areas of public lands on the head waters of streams in the west, and particularly in the arid southwest, which should be withdrawn from entry because if their acquisition by private interests is permitted the usual destructive effects will follow. It is not proposed to include lands whose value for other purposes is greater than their value to the community for stream protection."

As to homestead law legislation, the secretary says he is still of the same opinion, in spite of a somewhat different law passed last June, that "the homestead settler should be excused from the necessity of residing upon his land during the first two years after entry, provided he substituted for residence during that period the improvement and cultivation of a substantial portion of the ground."

The law passed, he says, is being administered to encourage as much as possible the bona fide settler.

The whole development of Alaska, he reports, is waiting largely upon the passage of suitable legislation for the development of its transportation facilities and of its coal lands.

As to the reclamation service, he says, the problems confronting that bureau "are rapidly becoming those of administration rather than engineering. Financial and technical questions of building shrink into insignificance compared with the more difficult human problem of dealing with thousands of settlers and of inducing them to take action along lines which will lead to their greatest individual success."

WHITELAW REID DIES AT HIS LONDON HOME; TWO NATIONS GRIEVE

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ceptible, and found great difficulty in shaking it off.

News Shocks Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—News of the death in London today of Ambassador Reid came as a shock to official Washington. It had been generally realized that Mr. Reid's illness was of a serious nature.

President Taft paid an unusual tribute to the late ambassador and expressed his grief in a cable reply to a message of sorrow from King George of Great Britain which reached the White House early today. The president also sent his sympathy to Mrs. Reid. Through his own personality Mr. Reid, the president said, had drawn America and Great Britain in closer friendship. The king's message said:

"It is with the deepest sorrow that I have to inform you of the death of Mr. Whitelaw Reid at noon today. As your ambassador in this country his loss will be sincerely deplored, while personally I shall mourn for an old friend of many years' standing for whom I had the greatest regard and respect. The queen and I sympathize most warmly with Mrs. Whitelaw Reid in her heavy sorrow."

"Taft Replies to Monarch." "Your majesty's sad news of the death of Mr. Whitelaw Reid," replied the president, "has just reached me. Mr. Reid's death is a loss to both countries, for his service as ambassador was exceptional in the closer friendship that he secured between them through his own personality. His intimate knowledge of both countries, his profound respect and love for England, entirely consistent with the highest loyalty on his part to this country, gave him peculiar influence for good in his great station. I sincerely thank your majesty for your message and your expression of sympathy and respect."

Mr. Reid the president called a message of sympathy.

Board of Arbitration. A board of conciliation and arbitration to take the place of the provisions of the Erdman act for the settlement of disputes between railroads and their employees is suggested by Mr. Nagel. The secretary points out that as Dr. Charles P. Nell, commissioner of labor, and Judge Knapp, of the commerce court, who constitute a board of mediation under the Erdman act, will in time have to retire, there is danger "that with the retirement of one

or both the advantage of the very admirable system which they have built up may be lost."

Immigration conditions, especially at New York, where the quarters are declared inadequate, are still unsatisfactory, says the secretary in urging larger appropriations for the service.

One feature of the secretary's report indicates that some American citizens who formed part of the great immigration to Canada during recent years are probably contemplating returning. Many of them are applying the secretary says, for the bulletins issued by the division of information of his department, setting forth the labor needs, and small investment opportunities in the United States, especially in the agricultural districts.

Immigration Decreasing.

During the fiscal year of 1912 there were admitted to the United States 338,172 immigrant aliens, a decrease of 40,415 as compared with the previous year. On the other hand, 233,262 emigrant aliens departed, an increase of 37,536 over 1911. Of the 1912 immigrants more than 14 years of age, about 24.5 per cent were illiterate, the same percentage as 1911. Southern and eastern Europe still continue to supply the greatest proportion of immigrants to the United States. Nearly 70,000 aliens were naturalized during the fiscal year.

The arrangement with Japan regarding the admission of Japanese and Koreans to the United States is giving satisfactory results, the secretary says. During the last fiscal year, 5,358 Japanese were admitted to this country proper and 3,331 to Hawaii. The department admitted 5,374 Chinese during the same period.

Secretary Nagel asks that congress repeal the provision of the recent furnished law imposing a closed season in Alaska for five years. Two of the nations which signed the fur seals treaty with the United States, he says, have expressed dissatisfaction, as the law is a substantial repudiation by this government of the position it has maintained for twenty-five years that the depletion of the herds was attributable to pelagic sealing and in no measure to land killing.

TO TELL OF THE FARM LIFE

Agriculturalists of Nebraska Hold Convention in Omaha This Week.

MANY SPEAKERS ON PROGRAM

Various Topics Relative to the Country Here to Be Discussed, with Sir Horace Plunkett Probable Speaker.

Fifteen hundred men interested in all phases of farm life are expected in Omaha Tuesday to attend the three-day convention of the Nebraska Country Life congress, at which the various problems which confront the modern ruralist will be presented and discussed.

Experts on farm economics, agricultural organization, rural society, education, conservation and many other topics of present day discussion have accepted invitations to give to the convention their ideas and ideas.

The principal address of the first meeting will be "Economic Necessity, the Basis of Agricultural Organization," by Millard R. Meyers, editor of "The American Co-Operative Journal." Each of the addresses of the convention will be followed by a discussion.

The usual addresses of welcome will be made by Mayor Dahlman, President George E. Haverstick of the Omaha Commercial club and J. S. Conroy of Minden, president of the State Co-operative Shipping association. J. B. Grinnell, vice president of the congress, will respond.

The second day, The president's annual address will be the feature of the second day's program. L. C. Lawson has prepared a report of the work of the congress to be included in this. Committees will be appointed and resolutions and memorials introduced.

The principal address will be by Miles K. Culver of St. Ansgar, Ia. His topic will be "Sin and Society: the Necessity of Co-Operation in Its Larger Sense." Miss Paye H. Hartley of Lincoln will be heard on "The Academy of Political and Social Science and the Nebraska Farmers' Congress."

"Agricultural College and Farm Economics" will be the subject taken by Prof. C. W. Pursey of the state university at the afternoon session. E. P. Brown of Davy, Neb., and Mrs. R. H. Davis of Pacific Junction, Ia., will talk respectively on "Corn and Civilization" and "The Social Side of Farm Life."

Sir Horace Plunkett May Talk.

R. B. Howell of the Omaha Water board will be the principal speaker Wednesday evening. His subject will be "Conservation and Control of Nebraska's Water Power." "An Enlarged University" will be described by Chancellor Samuel Avery of the state university.

O. P. Dornblazer of Brunswick will be one of the speakers at the closing session Thursday morning. "The Industrial and Educational Farmers' Union of America" will be his subject. "The Orange as a Factor in Rural Progress" and "The Co-Operative Creamers" will be discussed by J. D. Beam of the state college of Broken Bow and J. H. Franzen of the University of Nebraska, respectively.

Sir Horace Plunkett of Dublin, Ireland, former member of the English Parliament, is in the city and it is expected that he will deliver an address at some of the sessions. He is one of the recognized agriculturalists of the world, having been engaged in encouraging and putting into operation modern methods of farming for the last twenty-five years. He is also an extensive land owner in Ireland.

one of the speakers at the closing session Thursday morning. "The Industrial and Educational Farmers' Union of America" will be his subject. "The Orange as a Factor in Rural Progress" and "The Co-Operative Creamers" will be discussed by J. D. Beam of the state college of Broken Bow and J. H. Franzen of the University of Nebraska, respectively.

Friends Pay Tribute to the Memory of Charley Johannes

The funeral of the late Charles E. Johannes, assistant manager of the Paxton-Gallagher company, was held from his residence, 46 North Fortieth street yesterday afternoon, the home overflowing with friends of the deceased. Besides many of the neighbors, there were large delegations of Masons and Shriners, of which orders Mr. Johannes had for years been an active and prominent member.

All of the traveling men of the Paxton-Gallagher company who could reach Omaha were present. Besides them there were scores of others who came in to be present.

The floral tributes were profuse and most beautiful, there being a great number of set pieces, the Paxton-Gallagher people sending three. One was from the company, another from the traveling men and a third from the house employees. The pallbearers were:

- Honorary—C. H. Pickett, John McDonald, V. R. Caldwell, J. F. Baxter, J. L. Paxton, George W. Leomis, Arthur English, W. M. Newton, W. W. Bingham, George A. Joslyn, E. E. Bruce, M. C. Peters, H. H. Deuel, C. H. Russell, John McDonald, J. F. Baxter, Active—Frank Keogh, E. E. Bruce, F. E. Kimberley, Ben Gallagher, Joseph Hunter, M. W. Cavanaugh, R. E. Atkinson.

The active members were all members of the Paxton-Gallagher company or employees and for years were co-workers with Mr. Johannes.

How to Bankrupt the Doctors.

A prominent New York physician says, "If it were not for the thin stockings and thin soled shoes worn by women the doctor would probably be bankrupt." When you contract a cold do not wait for it to develop into pneumonia, but treat it at once. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended especially for coughs and colds, and has won a wide reputation by its cures of these diseases. It is most effective and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all dealers.—Advertisement.



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Advertisement for Nagel for Self-Regulation. (Continued from Page One.) matters of no real public concern, adds the secretary, would permit more prompt publicity than is possible under the present method of laborious investigation in each specific case. Mr. Nagel believes the bureau of corporations should act in an advisory capacity to the federal courts in formulating plans of re-organization of corporations found to be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, because he says the questions involved in restoring competition in a great business depend as much upon intimate knowledge of conditions in an industry as upon questions of law. Although he thinks the bureau already has authority to render this assistance, he suggests that it be specifically authorized by statute. In connection with the awakening of the world by the Titanic disaster to the urgency of greater safeguards of life at sea, Mr. Nagel endorses the proposition to hold an international conference and calls attention to the need of laws governing personnel of crews with a view to better guaranty of the fitness of men employed. The interest of the United States in this subject is keener than any other country in the world, not excluding Great Britain and Germany, the secretary points out, because 2,000,000 persons annually cross the ocean to and from this country. A year's operation of the act of August 13, last, requiring the licensing of all wireless apparatus will demonstrate, in the judgment of Secretary Nagel, whether in this country, as abroad, the government should take over all seacoast wireless stations and operate them jointly for public and commercial purposes. Board of Arbitration. A board of conciliation and arbitration to take the place of the provisions of the Erdman act for the settlement of disputes between railroads and their employees is suggested by Mr. Nagel. The secretary points out that as Dr. Charles P. Nell, commissioner of labor, and Judge Knapp, of the commerce court, who constitute a board of mediation under the Erdman act, will in time have to retire, there is danger "that with the retirement of one

Advertisement for Schlitz Beer. Beer Exposed to Light for 5 Minutes Becomes Undrinkable. This is not our statement, but the deliberate opinion of one of the most renowned scientists in the world. Read the entire statement: "We have tested beers repeatedly, placing the bottles in the direct sunlight, and testing the same after one, two, three and five minutes exposure, found that the beer with three and five minutes exposure became undrinkable on account of the peculiar odor developed. The detrimental effect of light upon beer can be successfully counteracted by the employment of brown or dark colored glass bottles, and such bottles are, therefore, recommendable."—Wahl-Henius Institute of Fermentology. It is not enough that beer be brewed pure, it must be kept pure. Many Americans prefer beer in a light bottle. Most brewers follow the course of least resistance. Light starts decay even in pure beer. Dark glass gives the best protection against light. Schlitz is sold in Brown Bottles to protect its purity from the brewery to your glass. Schlitz The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous. See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz." Phone: Doug. 1597; Ind. A. 3023. Schlitz Bottled Beer Depot: 723 S. 9th Street, Omaha, Neb. Phone 424. My. Gerber, 101 S. Main St., Council Bluffs.