

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

MAY CIRCULATION. 54,751. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that average daily circulation for the month of May, 1914, was 54,751.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 5th day of June, 1914. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

The worst of it is that the I. Won't Work's do not want to let anybody else work.

This is Nebraska-Panama-Pacific Dollar day. Do you get it? Or, rather, does it get you?

One Burns' sleuth is serving a prison term at Mankato, Minn., and apparently several more are headed that way.

A copy of "The Ark" is at hand, but, scanning the list of editors and contributors, we fail to note the name of Brother Noah.

A deficit of only \$237,000 in the School board general fund, and the school tax at the top notch! Time to put on brakes.

That man Bergo is getting altogether too personal for the comfort of his rivals for the democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Now, if you want to get a picture of a furious bull moose, just let George W. Perkins walk up and attempt to hand it any more of his good old trust-tainted coin.

Berge, Thompson, Metcalfe, Prince Charley and the rest of those democratic war horses may balk and snort, but Colonel Maher's typewriter goes blithely on for ever.

"You can't run for office and hold a job as policeman," is the edict. If that were the general rule, what havoc it would work with the salary-eaters, particularly on the Water board payroll.

Burns' sleuths seem to be below par all over the country. It may take a crook to catch a crook, but to job a man into committing a frame-up crime does not appeal strongly to the popular sense of fair play.

If women are to compete in the Olympic tournaments, men in self-protection may have to insist that some of the old-fashioned contests be put back, such, for example, as pole climbing and catching the greased pig.

The birds 250 years hence are sure of a good time, for some philanthropist has just put \$1,000 on interest for that period to be compounded semi-annually at 4 per cent, netting \$250,000,000 for the protection of the birds that happen to be sticking around in 2464.

John D. Rockefeller, the elder, fuming and fretting over the right of the village council to prevent his hauling that 250-ton rock to his Pocatello Hills, seems to forget that if he had faith as a mustard seed, he might not only remove a rock as big as this, but mountains also.

The populist state committee is to decide soon again whether to keep up the masquerade of a separate political party. The populist state committee is nothing but a bunch of democrats in disguise. If they think they are fooling anybody but themselves they are more fooled than we think they are.

Colombia's legislature has ratified the treaty under which it hopes to gather in a twenty-five million-dollar windfall from the United States. Did anyone believe that there was the remotest possibility that Colombia would refuse to take the money if it could get it?



Mayor Chase at last sent in his list of the appointments which the city council unanimously confirmed, but he made Thomas Cummins city marshal in place of Thomas Guthrie. The other appointments were: City attorney, W. J. Connel; city engineer, Andrew Rosewater; street commissioner, M. F. Meany; chief of weights and measures, Joseph Redman; city sewer inspector, Thomas McLane.

W. W. Keyser, one of Omaha's energetic young attorneys, left for Austin, Minn., where he will marry on Thursday of this week, a Miss Edie, a lady of rare social and literary attainments of that city.

Charles F. Stephens, for the last three years with Max Meyer & Co., starts out for himself as a piano tuner with an office room at Hooper's.

The steadily rising water of the Missouri gives signs of another rampage.

To show that they are thoroughgoing, the Thursday base of the proposed to go to New Mexico to take the Fourth of July tournament there.

A lengthy petition headed by the name of E. F. Emythe, asks the council to create the office of dog-catcher.

Back Up, Mr. School Board. The summary dismissal by the School board of a member of the High school teaching staff, without even charges, and much less a hearing, after more than fifteen years' service and successive promotions, promises to disclose whether the so-called permanent list affords any permanency or protection to teachers. It goes without saying that if the board can dismiss a permanent list teacher in this fashion, every teacher in the schools is exposed to the same treatment, and the permanent list is a farce. No one will contend that the school teacher is, or should be, immune from dismissal for cause, but he, or she, should have a right to know what, if any, charges are made and an opportunity to refute them. Our School board just now is not in such high public esteem that it can afford to violate its own rules and repudiate its own obligations just to wreak petty vengeance of individual members.

The Morale on Railroads. Some time ago the Economist of Chicago suggested the formation of some kind of an organization of railway men to "encourage a high morale" in the service. It is a remarkable fact that most of the offenses against law and good morals that are committed in connection with the management of railways are committed in their financing, and that in most cases those who commit them are men who have made their money as bankers, manufacturers or mine operators and have broken into railway boards of directors for the apparent purpose of exploiting the roads. In almost every case the railways whose finances as well as their operation are directed by men who have come up in the railway service are not only efficiently, but also honestly, managed.—Railway Age-Gazette.

Coming from this well known publication devoted in the large sense to the best interests of railroads, the statement is more significant than if made by a paper or magazine of less intimate relations with railroads. The Age-Gazette hits the bull's-eye when it says that this proposed ethical organization might serve a very practical purpose if laid out on broad enough lines as to include in its membership those who are really responsible through financial manipulation for the grossest of railroad mismanagement.

"In such an organization we suppose that democracy would prevail and that those who actually operate railroads would be allowed to check up and shake the finger of scorn at the financial powers." A big grain of truth is concealed in this irony. If such a genuine reforming and raising of moral standards could be effected it would have a tremendous influence also on other industries as well as the railroads. And until those who dictate and dominate the railroads from Wall street, largely for speculative purposes, begin whatever work of regeneration is needed little change may be expected. Streams are purified at their sources. It is no longer possible to fool the people, either those in or out of the employ of the railroads, as to this principle.

False Views. That "educated" Indian who, addressing a federation of his people, deplored the failure of civilization and preferred the primitive life of his race because he saw "crime running rampant" and "the struggle of capital and labor" going on, together with other social and industrial inequalities and oppressions, is not so well educated as he might be or he would know better than to judge civilization or anything else on the basis of its faults instead of its virtues.

Superficial thinkers doubtless applauded the Indian's utterance and said he was right. Of course, he was woefully wrong. But the trouble is that so many more besides Indians are disposed to take such short-sighted and false views of the situation. Is man, "made in the image of God," so weak and frail a creature that he cannot endure the struggle of righting wrong, of equalizing oppressions, of bringing order out of chaos? Civilization is nothing but the growth and development of the race. It has had its struggles from the beginning and will have them to the end. The history of the American Indian in this twentieth century of light and reason, of tolerance and justice, of genius and progress, of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," is one of the advanced milestones in the course of this development. This very pessimistic Indian in this very pessimistic speech stands as a tribute both to the beneficence and wisdom, as well as the triumph of civilization.

The very fact that the red man, the brown man, the black, yellow or white man can stand on any dry goods box in this land and denounce this civilization to the clamorous delight of an unthinking rabble is final and irrefutable proof of the irresistible power of the very thing against which he inveighs.

Crime is not rampant among those who are graduated into the higher classes of civilization and struggles between capital and labor are not without their fruits of larger mutual rights and relations, a higher sense of justice. Happily for the strengthening of the race, civilization can look about and find plenty to keep it profitably employed for an indefinitely long time to come.

Slow-Going Haste. The reserve board, which is to have direction of the regional banks created under the new currency law, is only now completed many months after the bill was rushed through congress under whip and spur of the president as an emergency act. It will be recalled how even some democrats, as well as republicans in the house and senate, reflecting in part sentiment from the outside, insisted on more deliberate action in the passage of this measure, but all in vain, as the president was determined on putting it through as hastily as possible.

The tardy completion of the reserve board now makes clear the fact that no great emergency demanded such haste, while on the other hand a good deal might have been gained by greater deliberation in considering and framing the currency act. Of course, it is plain now, as it was then, that the president felt sure of being able to control his party in congress and, fearing dangers in delay, proposed to take no chances on putting through the bill. Whether that is the best way in which to dispose of such important issues is the question. It is rather striking proof of the fact, however, that Mr. Wilson is both chief executive and congress just now.

It would be most intolerable if this psychologically depressed condition of business were to result in scaling down the price of Mr. Bryan's chalet.



Brief contributions on timely topics invited. The Bee assumes no responsibility for opinions of correspondents. All letters subject to condensation by editor.

Voting Qualifications in Nebraska. THALHEIM, Cal. June 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: I am a reader of The Bee and a former citizen of Nebraska. Will you please answer the following question in your letter box: "Can a foreign-born citizen of Nebraska still vote on his first papers?"

I think he can.—Some Omaha people think he cannot.—REINHOLD FISCHER. Answer: May vote on first papers after six months' residence in Nebraska.

Short Ones. OMAHA, June 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: Considering the shortness of life and the uncertainty of the hereafter, no young man ought to spend more than eight hours a day exercising a dog, yet if the dog is intelligent and discriminating, he may find some qualities, even in a blubbing idiot, that would be worth imitating.

The best way to remember a thing is to try to forget it. The idea that we can forget things by trying is an error, and the more we practice forgetting, the more we remember what we are trying to forget.

The spendthrift would take more pleasure in the cost of the cigar than in the enjoyment of it; he would laugh at each other, and the world laughs at both, so everybody is happy.

If the "meek inherit the earth," the poor must be awfully proud, for they inherit nothing. It is likewise certain that the only way a meek man could get the earth, or any portion of it, would be by inheritance.

It is not proper to call a man poor until he has lost his job and spent three days without eating; nor to pronounce a man rich until he owns five automobiles and a choice collection of soul-mates.

Some folks are born happy, others achieve happiness, and yet there are some who never twisted a tango, never rode behind a snorting automobile at a mile a minute, and some have not even been divorced.—E. O. MINTOSH.

Figurehead Normal Presidents. OMAHA, June 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: The State Normal board is to meet at Wayne June 23, among other things to consider the selection of a president for the Kearney normal. It is said the two teacher members have about given up the idea of occupying the place they held to make vacant. It is generally understood that Deitz and Cavert, directed by Malors, are largely responsible for certain rules recently adopted which will prevent any competent man, who knows conditions, from accepting the place.

Under the rules, the president is the nominal head, but has no authority to do anything. He must consult his registrar for permission to do practically anything. The president has no voice in the selection of apparatus, furniture, supplies or equipment. Neither can he exercise any direction in the care of the grounds and buildings, the placing of walks, nor the lighting and ornamenting of the premises. The janitors and other laborers are specifically placed under the direction of the registrar. The president has no authority to ask a janitor to pick up a piece of paper, dust a window, sweep a floor or move a piece of furniture. The president has nothing to do with the printing. All that seems to be left for the president is permission to visit classes occasionally.

The statutes make the president of the normal school its chief executive officer, with all others connected with it subordinate to him. The president, who is held responsible for the general policy and efficiency of the school, has his hands tied by these foolish and highly unnecessary restrictions.

According to good authority, the rules making the president a mere figurehead were what decided Chancellor Fuller to decline the position. The first thing the board should do is to remove to heads of the normal school the right which is theirs by law to do the real and not the nominal heads. If the board will do this and then quit doing fool things all the time, its members will not have so much occasion to ask, "Why is the normal board being criticized so much?"—R. L. MOORE.

Overstepping the Limit. OMAHA, June 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: I was out to Hancock park a few evenings ago when a couple of men on motor-cars, with an automobile policeman, saw they were police, and proceeded to turn their searchlights on everyone. Several parties strolling around, as well as those sitting on the park chairs, were subjected to their searchlights in a manner most humiliating. It seems to me the police, if they were police, could be used to better advantage.

SUBSCRIBER.

Trade Statistics

Scotland last year mined 3,184,000 tons of shale. United States in 1913 imported 2,267,322 pounds of mica. United States mint last year produced 196,621,911 coins. New Orleans is to have natural gas at 46 cents per 1,000 feet. British capital invested in Mexico is estimated at \$48,250,000. The buffalo of the United States and Canada now number about 1,000. Between 1907 and 1912 horned cattle in Germany decreased by 500,000 head. Tampico, Mex., last year exported to the United States crude oil valued at \$7,130,632. In April thirty-seven United States mining companies paid out \$7,415,000 in dividends. In twelve years, at present rate of increase, Russia will have a population approximating 215,000,000. There are 296 railways in the United States, operating 139,901 miles of track which last year carried 49,808,488 passengers without a single fatality. There were about 250,000 more horses in the United States on the first of January 1914 than three years ago, worth on the average \$14 a head less; 63,000 more mules, worth 56 cents less; 340,000 more milk cows, worth \$5.91 a head more; 175,000 less other cattle, worth \$4.77 more; 1,763,000 less sheep, worth 16 cents more; and 224,000 fewer hogs worth 51 cents more.

Why?

The Outlook Asks This Question and Undertakes to Give the Answer.

Business is disorganized. New enterprises are not begun; old enterprises are curtailing their business; willing workers are laid off; every morning newspaper reports the cry of the unemployed; dividends are reduced or passed altogether. The crops are promising; conditions demand prosperity. But business is not good; prosperity is conspicuously absent. Why?

Mexico does not want war; the United States does not want war, and yet we are in a state of restrained war with Mexico. American property has been looted; scores of American citizens have been killed. The American flag has furnished no protection; for protection Americans have fled to the English and German flags. The hostility of the Mexicans to the United States is increased; their respect for the courage and efficiency of the United States is diminished. That our relations with England, Germany and Spain are not more seriously strained is due to their unparalleled patience. That we are not embroiled in actual warfare with Mexico is due to the kindly offices of our South American neighbors. No one wants war and yet we are on the edge of it. Why?

We have had the responsibilities and duties of sovereignty thrust upon us in the Philippines. We have fulfilled those responsibilities and performed those duties with notable success. We have substituted law for anarchy and a domestic government partially representative for a foreign government wholly despotic. We have subdued hostile tribes, made life and property safe, banished epidemics, established a public school system, built good roads, promoted commerce and industry and furnished protection to a hapless people from foreign aggression. It is now proposed to acknowledge ourselves unable to continue that protection without aid and to invite Japan and Great Britain to share with us in furnishing it; to abandon the attempt to protect the peaceful citizens from the ignorance of the many and the misgovernment of the few, and to leave this people unaided to struggle their way as best they can from childhood to maturity. Why?

The answer is simple. This democratic administration does not believe in a strong government. It fears that the strong government will be a despotic government. It seeks refuge from that peril in weakness.

It confronts great industrial organizations. It does not believe in making the government strong enough to regulate such organizations and compel them to deal justly with the people. It, therefore, endeavors to disorganize these business organizations and convert each one of them into two or more competing rivals. Business is disorganized because it is the avowed policy of the present democratic administration to disorganize business.

Mexico is torn by contending factions, neither of which recognizes the necessary conditions of peace or the modern laws of war. The democratic administration does not believe in maintaining a government strong enough to say to both factions: "The laws of war toward noncombatants must and shall be obeyed. So it looks on appalled, but inert while bandits plunder and assassins murder. It will pursue, but not enforce it; it will intermeddle, but not intervene.

It looks across the ocean and sees an island under the protection of the American flag; learning under American tuition the lesson of self-government. But it does not believe that the United States government is or should be strong enough to protect and instruct a people on the other side of the globe. It believes that this nation neither has nor ought to have the power to complete the task which it has begun; it, therefore, proposes that the United States enter into one of those entangling alliances with foreign nations against which Washington warned his countrymen, pay for this alliance by disavowing the right of the United States to control the canal built by the money of the United States through the territory of the United States and then pull down our flag in the Philippines and retire, with confession of our weakness, from our uncompleted undertaking.

It is sometimes said that it makes little difference what men believe if their characters are good. No one questions the character of President Wilson and his advisers. Their intentions are excellent; their spirit is patriotic. But they believe that a strong government is inimical to individual liberty, that in weakness is safety. It is this belief which has invited disaster at home, brought dishonor in Mexico and now summons us to retreat from the Philippines. Consistently applied, it would withdraw our flag from Hawaii and Porto Rico, abandon our protectorate in Cuba and transform the Panama canal into an international highway, owned, regulated and policed by an international commission.

The American people have the opportunity this fall to elect a house of representatives which believe in a strong government—able to control the great industrial organizations at home, able to protect persons and property in Mexico and able to carry to a splendid consummation the national work so splendidly commenced in the Philippines. It is for them to decide whether the policy which in fifteen months has brought us to the present conditions, at home and abroad, shall be continued or halted now and in 1916 reversed.

People and Events

Mr. Tesla joins the prophetic chorus of electrical wizards. He foresees the day when aeroplanes without engine or fuel, impelled and directed by wireless. Next!

By ballot, Dr. Charles W. Elliot has been declared the first citizen of Massachusetts. The decision might be good even if the map were enlarged by taking in the rest of New England and a good deal of territory west of New England.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Speck of Nickerson, Kan., are spending their honeymoon at school, the bridegroom taking a short course in farming at the state college, while the bride at the same institution is studying domestic science.

An echo of past times and conditions comes with the news that the only man who could read Horace Greeley's writing to print it is dead. It is no longer a mark of genius to send illegible writing for the printing press. The typewriter has changed all that.

A number of rich New Yorkers have organized a corporation with \$1,000,000 capital for the purpose of establishing a chain of poor men's banks which will loan money at low interest rates in competition with "loan sharks." Clark Williams, former state comptroller, heads the corporation.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, having chased No. 3 out of the clover, says she'll never again take on the matrimonial yoke. A woman so charming and gifted as a money-producer will have some job shoeing away gallants eager to banish her loneliness and help her spend the money. Mere man aims in that role.

Vincenzo Perugia, who stole "Mona Lisa," gets off with a light sentence for one who gave the civilized world so much anxiety, but it is likely that he was a little unbalanced. The most unfortunate consequence of his exploit of 1911 is the stimulus which it has given to the British vandals, who have mutilated works of art instead of merely stealing them.

Aviators desiring to make a living out of the flying business hereafter must consult the Wright brothers of Dayton, O., whose patent rights have been confirmed by the courts. A Wright license for six months costs \$1,000, in addition to \$5 a day for flying. Various aeroplane exhibitions planned in this country have been abandoned, owing to the Wright penalty.

GRINS AND GROANS.

Tom—I wish I knew what my girl would like for a birthday present. Jack—Why don't you ask her? Tom—Oh, I haven't money enough to buy anything so expensive.—Boston Transcript.

"I'll bet you can't sing the third stanza of 'The Star Spangled Banner'." "I'll bet I can sing it as well as I can sing the first stanza."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wife—In a battle of tongues, a woman can always hold her own. Husband—But she never does.—London Opinion.

"A man's sins find him out sooner or later," said the philosopher sentimentally. "Yes," said the cynic; "but, unfortunately, most of the time they find him in."

"There appears to be a great deal of friction among the leaders and their followers in Mexico." "Yes, strange to say, there is a lot of friction, considering they are all greasers down there."—Baltimore American.

Hemorrhoid—Is there any way to make the women dress decently? "Yes, Hemorrhoid—Certainly there is. 'Well, what is it?' " "Will off the men."—Youngstown Telegram.

"I was outspoken in my sentiments at the club this afternoon," said Mrs. Garulous to her husband the other evening. With a look of astonishment he replied: "I can't believe it, my dear. Who outspoke you?"—National Monthly.

He—Are you beginning to care for me a little? She—I believe I am—I do, really. I can almost listen to your proposals without laughing.—Denver Times.

"You are in favor of government ownership?" "With certain limitations," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "I'd welcome an arrangement by which the government would be pledged to buy any of my property that

I'm tired of trying to run.—Washington Star.

"The rich young men are getting tired of automobiles. Yes, they seem to be." "They want airships now." "Well, thank goodness when they are seized with the speed mania up in the boundless blue they won't run over anything more important than a buzzard or a crow."—Florida Times Union.

WHAT IS LIFE?

The Pessimist. What is life? Ah! Who can say? A little pleasure by the way; A ray of light, the break of dawn, A song, a smile, and then—its gone.

What is life? Ah! who may know? A little joy and happiness here; A little pain, a little sorrow; Here today and gone tomorrow.

What is life? Ah! Who can guess? Mingled we and happiness here; In the days we have to dwell Upon the earth. And then—farewell.

What is life? A few short years Of joy and sorrow, smiles and tears; A brief "Good day," a sad "Good bye," A fleeting breath and then—to die.

The Optimist. What is life? Oh! Life is hope! As each morn's dewy portals open To usher in the new-born day Hope enlightens all the way.

What is life? Oh! Life is love, Flooding the earth from heaven above; Binding with an endless tie This life to eternity.

What is life? Oh! Life is trust In God both good and just; In the heart of brother, friend, In the journey's unknown end.

What is life? 'Tis years of joy; Golden hours without alloy; Durs to have and ours to hold, Precious moments filled with gold. OMAHA. DAVID.

Friday and Saturday, We Place on Sale Over 10,000 DRESSES at less than one-third regular values. Wash Dresses, House Dresses, Children's Dresses. from Our Recent \$6,000 Apparel Purchase. BRANDEIS STORES

Vacation Tours Through the West

Round Trip From Omaha. PACIFIC COAST. San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle. \$60.00. Seattle, still lower rates, June 6 to 18. \$55.00. Including California and Seattle, additional. \$17.50. YELLOWSTONE PARK—Open About June 16. To Gardiner, Cody or Yellowstone. \$32.00. Side tour from Livingston, all accommodations. \$33.50. Tour via Gardiner, all accommodations. \$32.50. Tour via Cody, all accommodations. \$34.50. Tour, in via Cody, out via Gardiner, all accommodations. \$37.25. Tour, in via Gardiner, out via Cody, all accommodations. \$38.50. Tour, in via Cody, out via Yellowstone, scenic Colorado, all accommodations. \$103.50. Tour, in via Scenic Colorado, Yellowstone; out via Gardiner or Cody, all accommodations. \$93.50. Wylie Permanent Camp tours, from Gardiner, 6 days. \$40.00. Wylie Permanent Camp tours, from Cody, 7 days. \$50.75. Frost and Richard conducted tours, from Cody. \$80.00.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN TOURS—Glacier National Park, newly revealed wonderland; to Glacier Park Station. \$35.00. Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo. \$17.50. Estes Park, one of Colorado's most attractive regions. \$24.50. Salt Lake City, with stopovers through Colorado. \$30.50.

THE BLACK HILLS—Hot Springs, S. D. \$15.75. Deadwood and Lead. \$18.75. THE BIG HORN REGION—Sheridan and Ranchester, Wyo., in the beautiful Big Horn Mountains—gateways to Absaroka Park, Eaton's Ranch, Paradise Ranch, Piney Inn, Teepe Lodge, Mountain Home Ranch and many others. \$25.75. Thermopolis Hot Springs, Owl Creek Mountains. \$32.00. Cody, Wyo., east entrance to Yellowstone Park; depot for 3-bar Ranch, W-Diamond Ranch, Morris Ranch, Pahaska Inn, Holm Lodge, etc. \$32.00.

Homeseekers' Excursions First and Third Tuesdays. Booklets free—"California Excursions," "Summer Tours of Pacific Coast," "Yellowstone Park," "Cody Road into Yellowstone," "Colorado-Yellowstone Tours," "Northwest Tours," "Colorado-Utah Handbook," "Estes Park," "Big Horn Resorts," "Summer Tours Westbound," "The Black Hills." CITY TICKET OFFICE, 1502 Farnam Street. Phone D. 1238.

TODAY—JUNE 17

Nebraska Panama-Pacific Dollar Day. This is the day proclaimed by Governor Morehead as "Nebraska Panama-Pacific Dollar Day." Loyal Nebraskans are invited to contribute \$1.00 each toward a Nebraska building at the world's greatest exposition. Upon receipt of each contribution handsome medallions (bronze for \$1.00, and gold plated for \$5.00 or more) bearing the seal of Nebraska and the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be sent to all contributors. Also all names of contributors will be published in the Nebraska building so that all may know who was actually responsible for its erection. Send the attached coupon today.

S. R. McKELVIE, Lincoln, Nebraska. I wish to contribute \$... toward the Nebraska building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Please send me souvenir medallion. Name _____ P. O. _____ State _____ If you wish to cast your vote for any of the ladies in the contest, please fill in name here: Name _____ P. O. _____