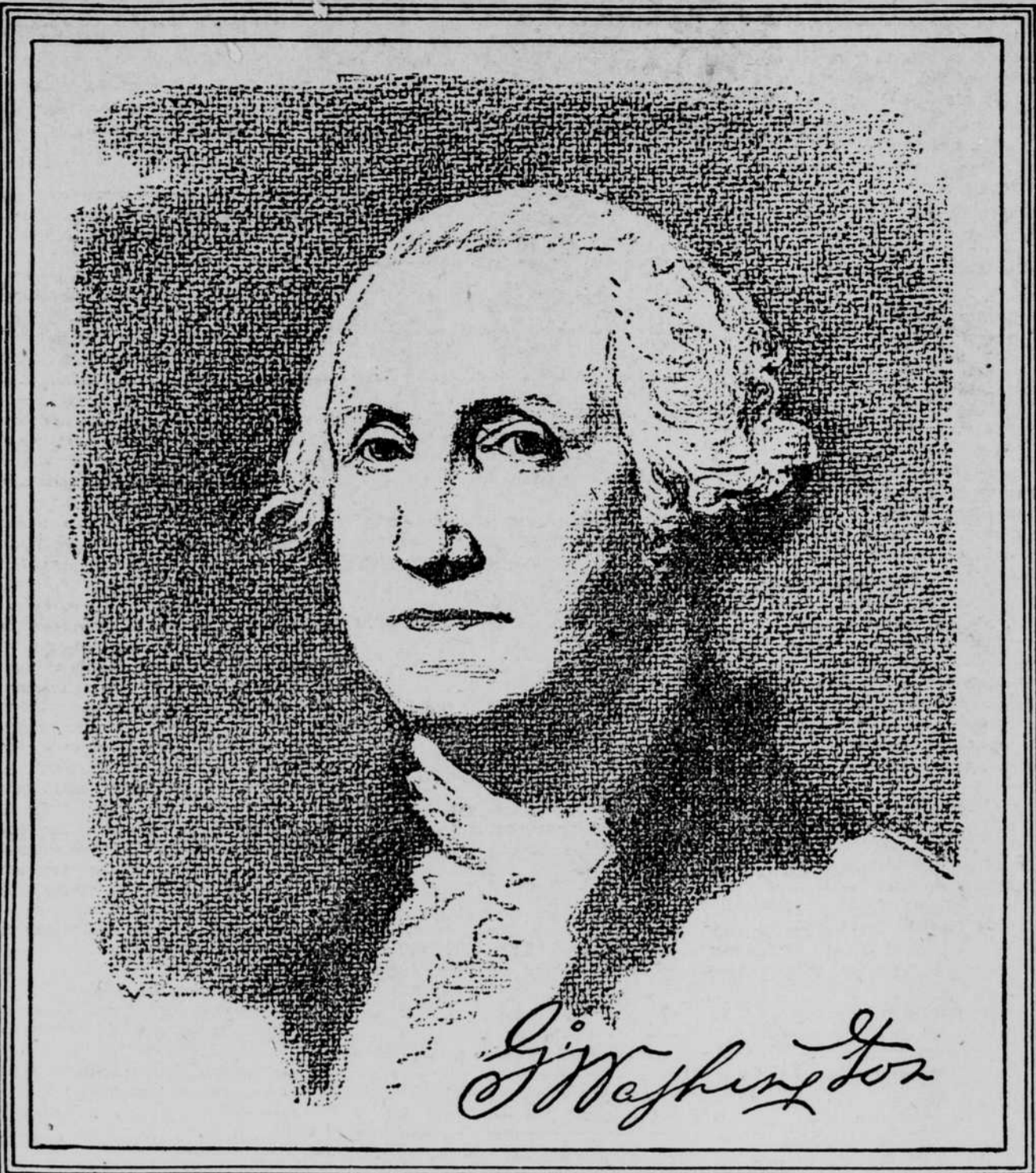


1732 WASHINGTON 1799



Where may the wearied eye repose
When gazing on the Great;
Where neither guilty glory glows,
Nor despicable state?
Yes—one—the first—the last—the best—

The Cincinnatus of the West,
Whom envy dared not hate,
Bequeath the name of Washington,
To make men blush there was but one!
—Lord Byron.

HAS SUFFERED FROM TRADITION

Modern Writer Gives Us New Version of the Character of Washington.

Great Soldier as He Is Universally Acknowledged, He Was Also a Seer—Deathless Champion of the Rights of Humanity.

MORE than any other American statesman, more than any other American, Washington has suffered from tradition, writes John D. Barry in the Washington Times.

In fact, I can't think of any other great man in the history of the world who has been damaged in just the same way, through being made to appear so good.

The reason is that he has been pre-eminently the children's hero.

He is a distinguished victim of the deceit we practice on children in the name of education.

Only the very good boys and girls care for the story of Washington and the cherry tree.

The others, the majority, are bored, or amused, or puzzled.

And then there is the saying, dinned into the ears of American childhood, "Washington never told a lie."

It alone alienates vast numbers of children from Washington. In their little hearts it finds no answering echo, no enthusiastic desire for emulation.

For truth telling, much as we love it in children, and much as we labor to graft it on those highly imaginative minds, is often a virtue that develops only with years, related to intelligence and to mature character.

It derives its beauty largely from association with other qualities more sympathetic.

Do Real Damage to Truth.

Self-assertive truth-tellers often seem rigid in character. They do great damage to truth by making it seem, not beautiful, as it should be, but hideous.

Even in minds of maturity, to the reputation of Washington there still clings a suggestion of the comic.

Thackeray did not help the situation when he introduced the youthful Washington into "The Virginians" as a highly self-conscious and priggish colonial.

There is a fine chance for a new historian of Washington, one who will bring out the real man.

Owen Wister made a start some years ago, when he published a little book, emphasizing Washington's more human qualities. But the book was too slight to be comprehensive. Mr. Wister may yet write the complete history needed by the world of today.

For today, of all times, the world ought to reflect on the service of Washington in the making of this nation and on the attitude of Washington toward the future of this nation.

Washington a Seer. Since the Spanish war the Farewell Address, once a classic and apparently just about as much alive as most classics, has fallen into disfavor. We don't hear of its being "pointed to with pride" as often as we did.

Perhaps if we go back to it we shall find that Washington, besides being a soldier and a statesman, was a seer.

than a little boy that chops down a cherry tree or a man that has never told a lie.

A seer has a way of projecting himself into the future and finding a new life there.

As a prophet Washington is a vital force today. But he is a force that was being consciously and deliberately disregarded.

Washington, the hero of Valley Forge, was essentially a man of peace. He saw that the happiness and security of this country lay, just as the happiness of an individual did, in a policy of noninterference.

And as soon as this country ceased to follow this policy Washington foresaw complications.

On the surface it seems strange that a man whose inheritance and ways of life were aristocratic should be regarded as the father of American democracy.

And to the present-day point of view it is all the more strange when we recall the reproach made against Washington that "the great Virginian held slaves."

But Washington, to be judged fairly, like everyone else, must be considered with reference to his time and surrounding conditions.

Washington deserves little credit for not yielding to the temptations to assert his aristocratic lineage by becoming a Tory. He was directly affected by the unfair attitude of the mother country in imposing taxation without representation. What he did was a natural outcome of what he was.

Where he did merit the highest honor was in his rising so magnificently to his responsibilities and opportunities. A man selfish and arrogant might have exacted more for himself, might have striven to establish himself as a permanent power over the nation he had helped to create. But there is no evidence that Washington ever felt such a temptation. Aristocrat as he was and slaveholder, he was all the more extraordinary in being able to turn from the prejudices of his training to

REFLECTION OF MONUMENT



For a certain period of the day, when the sun is shining, the reflection of the Washington memorial in the waters of the Potomac is plainly visible. The picture shows the effect.

a realization of the democratic ideal. Perhaps we can reach a little clearer understanding of what Washington was and of what he did by placing him in our own time. It was as if, at the present time, a man of distinguished position and of wealth, were to become a leader in the labor movement. For, from the point of view of England, the colonials were humble folk, mainly tillers of the field, workers in small enterprises. To their cause Washington gave dignity, as well as marvelous personal courage.

With his tattered, half-fed, poorly trained troops he defeated the professional soldiers of England and the Hessian mercenaries. He had, of course, the superlative advantage of being sustained by the power of a sublime moral idea, all the more effective because it was opposed by the weakness that goes with self-consciousness and contemptuous superiority.

Really Deserves More Credit. Washington has not been accorded by the world the credit he deserves for his share in establishing democracy as a working force in a nation. We are likely to forget that democracy, while he fought for it, was not accepted by the world as practicable.

To a few it was a beautiful theory, an ideal. To the many it was impracticable, a denial of what they regarded as the natural unfitness of human beings in large masses to govern themselves. From France, mainly through Rousseau, had come the great democratic theory. But France had yet to see its establishment in the blood of the French revolution.

RARE RELICS OF WASHINGTON

United States National Museum Has Interesting Property of the Nation's Father.

Among the many interesting objects pertaining to the history of this country, there is probably nothing which touches the hearts of true Americans more quickly than the relics and mementos of "The Father of His Country," George Washington, many of which are displayed in the older building of the United States National Museum in Washington. This collection consists of a variety of material gathered from numerous sources. While composed largely of articles of domestic and artistic interest owned by Washington at Mount Vernon, the collection also includes mementos of his life in the field during the War of the Revolution, and a number of other miscellaneous relics of greater or less importance.

The most noteworthy objects are four pieces of plaster statuary, and a face mask, several portraits and engravings, many pieces of furniture, including Washington's easy chair, tables, chairs, mirrors, bedstead and footstool, numerous candelabra, lamps and candlesticks, glass and chinaware, and table furnishings as well as many personal relics. These latter perhaps represent more to the visitor, since they were the individual property of this great statesman and warrior.

There are two interesting costumes worn by Washington; the first an infant's robe of white brocade silk, lined with old rose China silk, used on the occasion of his christening, and the other a Continental army uniform worn when he resigned his commission as commander in chief of the Continental army at Annapolis, Md., December 23, 1783. Representing, as these costumes do, two such separated periods of his life, they tend to remind the observer of the great things which were accomplished by Washington between the times these diversified costumes were worn. Other articles of wearing apparel comprise a waistcoat and what were known as small clothes, or knee breeches.

AUTOS IN NEBRASKA

NEARLY 60,000 WERE LICENSED LAST YEAR

LARGE INCREASE OVER 1914

Items of General Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources Around the State House.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Secretary of State Pool has compiled figures concerning automobile licenses paid to the different counties of the state during the years 1914 and 1915. These figures show an increase of 18,542 during 1915 over the preceding year. It is also shown that but one county in the state failed to register more cars in 1915 than in 1914, namely Thomas.

Table with columns for county names and license counts for 1914 and 1915. Total for 1914 is 41,410 and for 1915 is 59,952.



J. A. OLLIS, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Of Ord, recently elected president of the State Board of Agriculture.

Table with columns for county names and agricultural statistics. Total for 1914 is 40,598 and for 1915 is 59,140.

Schools Must Teach German. The supreme court of Nebraska unanimously hold that German or other European languages must be taught in public schools above the fourth grade as an elective study when fourth parents or guardians of pupils petition. The court has affirmed the judgment of the judge of the district court given in a Nebraska City case instituted by Charles Thayer. The school board appealed the case to the supreme court of Nebraska where prominent attorneys on both sides presented arguments. German organizations employed some of the attorneys to uphold the law.

Governor Morehead has appointed five distinguished Nebraskans to represent the state at the twentieth annual meeting of the American academy of political and social science which is to be held at Philadelphia April 28 and 29. The appointees are A. J. Sawyer of Lincoln, Ed. P. Smith of Omaha, Samuel Rinaker of Beatrice and W. H. Thompson of Grand Island.

Seed Testing Begins. Samples of seed are beginning to come in to the state food commissioner to be tested for germination qualities and purity. Most of those so far received are alfalfa. The department invites people who wish seed tested to send it in. A charge of 50 cents is made for each test, this being only a part of what the service costs. The germination test requires a week's time, but the purity test can be made in a few hours. Few farmers have asked to have corn tested, as they know how to do that themselves.

FUNDS FOR STATE SCHOOLS

Increased Apportionment Shown in Several Counties

The semi-annual state school apportionment for January, made by the state superintendent in accordance with an amendment to the statute adopted by the last legislature, shows that fifty-one counties gained over the amount previously apportioned to them, thirty-five counties, mostly of the densely populated counties, lose in amount and seven counties receive about the same. Under the former law the entire state temporary school fund was apportioned on a basis of school population. Now one-fourth of the fund is apportioned equally between all counties and three-fourths is apportioned on a basis of county school population.

The share of each county at this apportionment is as follows:

Table with columns for county names and dollar amounts. Total is \$454,410.95.

Urges Care in Picking Seed Corn. The following proclamation calling attention to the importance of securing good seed for the state's corn planting this year, has been issued by Governor Morehead:

"To the Farmers of Nebraska: It may seem uncalled for for me to warn you of the seed corn conditions for 1916. A warning of this kind is sent year, but from reports I am getting from different sections of the country, it appeals to me of more importance in 1916 than ever before.

"The lateness of the corn in 1915, and the severe weather have lowered, and in many instances, entirely destroyed the germination of a great deal of our corn. Those who have had experience in farming realize that to replant corn means, very often, a failure of crop.

"With the present price of grain and a very optimistic future and Nebraska being an agricultural state, it is very essential that we have corn that will be of strong germination as well as a large percentage that will germinate.

"With the rapid development of the state, the farming industry is no longer haphazard, but the man who succeeds must use the same amount of care and caution as the man who stands behind the counter of a bank does in conducting the banking successfully.

"This is an annual custom, but I hope you will give special attention to the matter this year. So many letters have reached me asking me to warn people along the line of getting good seed corn, that I feel it my duty to issue this proclamation."

Legislative League Reunion. Overwhelming interest in politics this year is expected to arouse much interest in the annual reunion of the Nebraska Legislative league, and hundreds of men over the state who have been soldierly service are expected to be in Lincoln February 24 for the event. Governor Morehead will probably be toastmaster. This is a rather new duty for the executive, but Secretary Richmond says he will accept it and will be ready to give each of the dozen or so speakers a send-off.

Frank Coffey, state labor commissioner, was elected vice president of the National Farm Labor exchange, an organization designed to work for the systematic handling of demand and supply of hands, which has just closed its session at Kansas City.

Governor Morehead will neither be a candidate to succeed himself in the gubernatorial office, nor will he run for United States senator against Hitchcock in the democratic primaries. Likewise, he will not enter the race for congress in the First District. This is said to be the governor's final word in response to the pressure which has been coming from different directions to induce him to be a candidate for one place or another. Close friends of the Nebraska executive say they are sure that Mr. Morehead has his mind made up, and that he will retire from office at the close of his present term. They expect that he will return to Falls City and devote himself, as before, to business pursuits and looking after his extensive interests in farm and fruit lands.

Special coin prizes for the state fairs of 1916 and 1917 have been proffered the state fair board by T. C. Bowman & Sons of Boone county. This firm is one of the largest in the state. The offer will be accepted. It is considered a distinct boost for the industry in this state and is much appreciated by the board.

The Union Pacific Railroad company has obtained an order of removal to the federal district court of the suit of Attorney General Reed to enjoin all railroads in Nebraska from violating the two-cent fare law. The injunction suit as to other railroads is still pending in the supreme court of Nebraska and their attorneys and Attorney General Reed have agreed that the case shall be continued to March 20 and the time for the roads to plead which was fixed for February 21 is extended to March 7.

Venison From Alaska.

Another great possibility of the future of Alaska is the raising of reindeer for the United States markets. I have visited the reindeer herds, and the slaughter houses at Nome, where the deer are even now being killed, to be sent in cold storage to San Francisco and Seattle. The shipping of venison has already begun and the time is not distant when fresh deer meat from Alaska will be sold in all of our cities, just as fresh Alaska salmon and halibut are sold today—Correspondence of the Christian Herald.

QUIT MEAT IF KIDNEYS BOTHER AND USE SALTS

Take a Glass of Salt Before Breakfast if Your Back is Hurting or Bladder is Irritated.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush out the body's urinous waste get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acids of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.—Adv.

Profitable Mystery.

"How did you leave all the folks out home?"

"First-rate," replied Senator Sorghum. "I told them I was going to see if I couldn't straighten out a few problems for the government between now and spring. That cheered them up to a great deal."

"To what problems did you have reference?"

"Oh, nothing in particular. I never go into details with my constituents. If you go to explaining things, you are liable to make them sound so easy that the voters get to thinking they don't need you."—Washington Star.

Practical Application.

"When Josh got home from his education," said Farmer Cortmossel, "he started right in instructin' me about agriculture. So I didn't lose no time to try him out."

"What did you do?"

"Sent him out to round up a swarm of bees."

"Was the experiment successful?"

"Some. It didn't hurt the bees none, an' kep' Josh from gettin' in the way fur 'most two weeks."

Real Hard Luck.

"What are you crying for, Willie?"

"I've got a toothache and there ain't no school to stay home from."

Even a chattering woman will give money the right of way when it wants to talk.

A Vast Army of Workers

who need sound nourishment, whether for labor of body or brain, have come to know by actual test that they can depend upon

Grape-Nuts

Made of whole wheat and malted barley, this famous pure food supplies all the rich nutriment of the grains, including their valuable mineral elements—lacking in many foods—but mighty necessary for energizing of the mental, physical and nervous forces.

Grape-Nuts has a delicious nut-like flavour—is always ready to eat—easy to digest, and wonderfully nourishing.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR SICK CHILD

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver and bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs" that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleaning" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Adv.

No Pomp in Switzerland.

How many Englishmen—or, for that matter, how many Swiss living in England—could give offhand the name of the president of the Swiss confederation? In accordance with the Swiss constitution, the head of the state, or the president of the federal council, as he is officially called, only holds office for a year, and is elected every December. The federal assembly has just elected its president for next year. He is M. Camille Decoppet, who received 185 votes out of 188.

Owing to the curious international position of Switzerland and its relations with the belligerent powers, the position might be supposed to be one of considerable importance, but even the Swiss people are apathetic as to who shall occupy it, and they give to their chief no state honors whatever. He is accessible to almost anybody, and a British minister at Berne has told how, when he went to visit the president once, the door was opened by his wife, who was busy cooking, while the president was sitting at his desk in his shirt sleeves. Switzerland is a true republic, according to the old and classic ideal—the only one.—Manchester Guardian.

Undeserved Punishment.

"Gadsworth is suffering from a psychological jag," said the first citizen of a dry town.

"What do you mean by that?" asked the second citizen.

"He spent three hours last night in a vain attempt to locate a quart of liquor."

"Well?"

"And this morning he woke up with a headache."

Pope's Opinion.

Gracie—Arthur and I have promised to stand by each other.

Pa—You're sitting on the sofa by each other every time I pass the parlor door.

A rolling stone gathers no moss and, besides, it's very seldom square.

The egotist naturally leads a lonely life.

