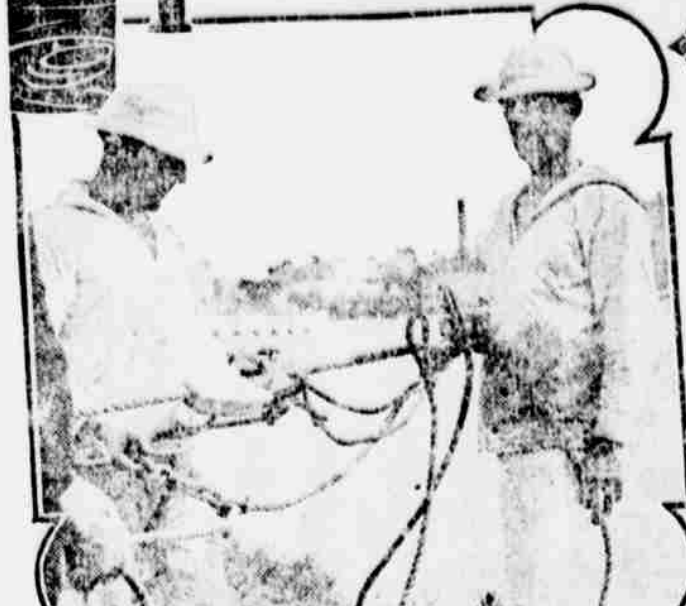
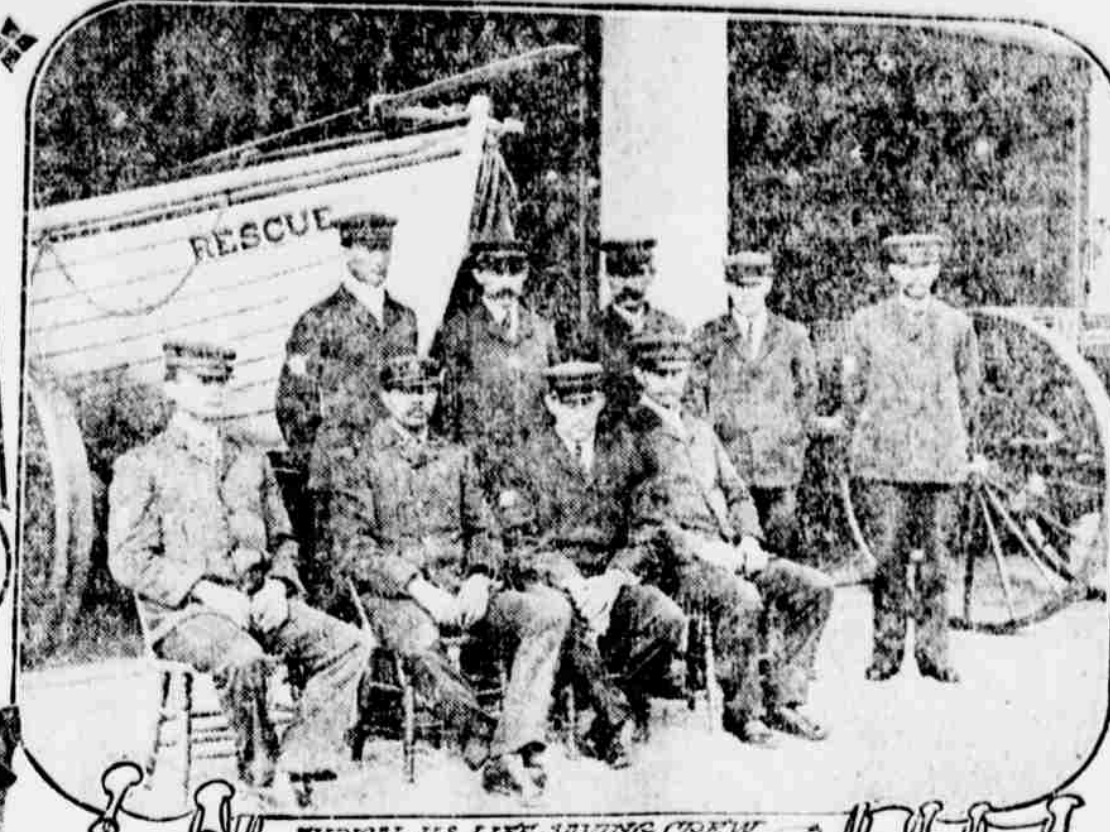


TO PENSION OUR LIFE-SAVERS



USING HAWSER CUTTER FOR LIFE LINE



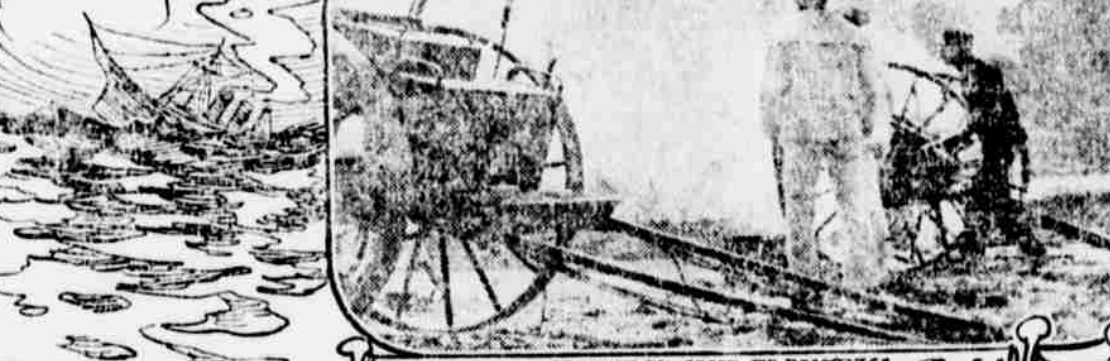
TYPICAL U.S. LIFE-SAVING CREW



SIGNALING TO SHIP WRECKED MARINERS



RESPONDING TO A CALL



HOISTING TRIPOD FOR BREECHE'S BUOY

THE proposition which will be urged upon congress at its present session to provide for the retirement and pensioning of employees of the United States Life-Saving Service is directing public attention to one of the bravest and most conscientious corps of men in the world. The plan to pension the members of our coast patrol who have been disabled in the performance of their duties or who have grown gray in rendering such humanitarian service to their fellow-men has been agitated for some years past. Congress at its last session was on the point of passing the necessary law thus to give recognition to the life-savers and it is believed that these faithful servants of the people will not have to wait much longer now to be accorded their rights—for, be it known, the life-savers only seek such relief from the conditions of physical disability and old age as is freely accorded men in our military and naval service.

Nor is it merely that such a plan of retirement and pensions will do justice to the surfmen who, it is claimed, run greater risks and endure more hardships for the wages paid them than do the men in any other branch of the government service. Quite aside from this is the influence that will be exerted upon prospective recruits for the service. Indeed, the officials of the Life-Saving Service assert that with a satisfactory retirement and pension plan in operation a superior class of men will be attracted to this vocation where so much must needs depend upon the individual. And, by the way, probably very few of our readers know that the United States Life-Saving Service is the largest as well as the most efficient in the world. Like the firemen in our cities, they are on duty all the time and they risk their lives every time they go to a wreck. But, for that matter, if the surfmen did no more than discharge the duties of their "night patrol" on the lonely storm-swept beaches they would have to their credit more hazardous and more arduous work than almost any other class in the community.

The scope of the relief work of the American Life-Saving Service is expanding all the while. During the past year the life-savers rendered aid in the case of nearly 1,500 wrecks and thanks largely to the aid of these brave and experienced men only seventy-four out of this large number proved to be a total loss. Measured in dollars and cents, the service rendered by these fearless men was even greater. In the wrecks of the past year there was involved property, including vessels and cargoes, to the total value of \$11,850,000, and of this amount the surprising proportion of \$10,057,000 was saved. This in itself makes the two million dollars a year which Uncle Sam spends on his Life-Saving Service seem like a pretty good investment and that is without taking into consideration the lives imperiled on the shipwrecked vessels. There were 6,661 persons on board the craft that met disaster last year and the total loss of life, which was fifty-five, would have been many times that number but for the succor afforded by Uncle Sam's heroes of the beaches.

Former Governor William A. Newell of New Jersey is generally recognized as the founder of the Life-Saving Service and he took the initiative as the result of a marine disaster which happened to witness during the summer of 1839 when the Australian bark "Count Perasto" was wrecked on Long Beach, New Jersey. The thirteen members of the crew, all of whom were drowned, might readily have been saved had there been at hand apparatus such as now constitutes the regulation equipment of the United States life-saving crews.

The need thus pointed out made so forceful an impression upon the mind of Mr. Newell, that he soon after entered upon experiments with bows and arrows, rockets and a shortened blunderbuss as a means of throwing lines to ships stranded in positions inaccessible by small boats. Eventually his experiments culminated in complete success by the use of a mortar or carronade with ball and

line. About this time Mr. Newell was elected to congress and on the first resolution-day of the first session of the thirtieth congress—on January 3, 1848, to be exact—he introduced in the national legislature the measure which laid the foundation of our Life-Saving Service.

The national government now maintains upward of three hundred life-saving stations distributed on the coasts of the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes. Each of these stations is manned by a crew of from six to eight surfmen—hardy and fearless fellows who are splendid specimens of physical manhood and who are skilled in handling boats in angry seas and in manipulating the various mechanical appliances which Uncle Sam provides as aids to the brawn and the quick wits of our coast patrolmen in the dangerous task of cheating the deep of its prey. For devotion to a duty that necessitates eternal vigilance and the most fatiguing service the life-savers receive the modest wage of \$60 per month. Moreover they receive that pay for any nine months a year, the crews being laid off during June, July and August, at which season severe storms and wrecks are almost unknown. Should a life-saver be injured during his summer "lay-off" he not only cannot get back into the service but he cannot under existing conditions draw any pension or retirement pay, no matter how many years he has faithfully served the nation.

The vast majority of rescues effected by the life-saving crews are accomplished by means of lifeboats or surfboats. These stanch craft, which, as now manufactured, are almost unsinkable, are the ideal vehicles for taking considerable numbers of persons from imperiled vessels in a limited space of time. If the patrolman, who in his vigils on the beach discovers a vessel ashore and hastens to the life-saving station for assistance, reports that the use of a boat is practicable either the large lifeboat is launched from its ways in the station and proceeds to the wreck by water, or the lighter surfboat is hauled overland to a point opposite the wreck and launched as circumstances may dictate. Formerly all of these boats were propelled by oars and many of them yet are, but latterly there have been introduced big motor lifeboats, which are a vast improvement in every way over their predecessors. Oftentimes a ship meets disaster in so dangerous a position or with such a high sea running that it is manifestly hopeless to attempt to reach the imperiled craft with a small boat. Under such cir-

cumstances recourse is had to the wreck gun and beach apparatus with a view to carrying on rescue work through the instrumentality of the breeches buoy or the life car. First of all a shot with a line attached is fired across the straggled vessel by means of a powerful little mortar or snub-nosed cannon, which will hurl a line over a wreck 400 yards distant, even in the teeth of a gale. With this preliminary line in their possession the crew of a shipwrecked craft can quickly haul out a larger line and finally a three-inch hawser. Attached to the hawser is a board which bears in English on one side and in French on the other instructions as to how to make the hawser fast to a mast or the best place that can be found.

When the shipwrecked mariners signal that they have obeyed instructions as to fastening the hawser the life-savers on shore haul the hawser taut and perhaps elevate the shore end by means of a tripod in order to lift it well clear of the water, after which there is sent off to the ship a breeches buoy, suspended from a traveler block, or a life car depending from rings running on the hawser. Only one person at a time can be landed by the breeches buoy, but from four to six people can be carried ashore at each trip of the life car. Whichever be the vehicle employed the trips continue until all the imperiled persons are safely ashore, after which an ingenious mechanical device known as the hawser cutter is drawn out to the wreck along the cableway and upon arriving at the terminus of the hawser automatically cuts the rope, allowing the life-savers to haul it ashore and thus preserve intact a valuable part of their apparatus.

Ambitious inventors are constantly devising new forms of apparatus for the use of the United States life-saving crews. Indeed, these inventions are so numerous that the federal government has felt obliged to create a board of experts whose special duty it is to test novelties and who hold such trials several times a year. However, not many of the new ideas that are advanced prove practicable, for the exacting conditions of the rough and ready service involved and the above-mentioned classes of apparatus continue to be the standbys on which our life-savers place the greatest dependence. However, there has latterly been an advance in facilities for signaling and there is now in use a form of beach light so powerful as an illuminant that it enables one to read the face of a watch at a distance of more than nine hundred feet.

DEATH BY DYNAMITE

FRED KLUMB IS KILLED NEAR FREMONT.

NEWS FROM OVER THE STATE

What is Going on Here and There That is of Interest to the Readers Throughout Nebraska and Vicinity.

Fremont—Fred Klumb, aged twenty-two, was instantly killed six miles east of Fremont Thursday by an explosion of dynamite used to blast out ice in the work of the Elkhorn valley drainage ditch. Klumb came to Fremont two years ago from his home at Kaukauna, Wis. He roomed at the Y. M. C. A. dormitory and was popular with the members of that organization.

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Cozad—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Darner of this city celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Saturday. The ceremony was performed by J. J. Langston, pastor of the Christian church, at the opera house, in the presence of about 200 guests. After the ceremony the gathering adjourned to Odd Fellows' hall, where the ladies' aid society of the church served dinner.

Lest Voice Three Times.

Boulder, Colo.—The case of Miss Elma Clark, a student in the state university here, who has lost her voice on three consecutive occasions when she visited her home in Diller, Neb., is said by physicians to be one of the most peculiar cases of its kind on record. During her visits she has lost control of her vocal organs almost entirely, but on her return to school her voice regains its normal condition.

Staplehurst—A power plant will be built here by the Jacobs Electrical company, a home concern. A dam will be built on the Blue river sixty feet long and eight feet high, with a wing on each side. It is the intention of the new company to furnish electricity for the town of Staplehurst and surrounding territory.

Lincoln—Earl Shock of Arapahoe and Miss Rachel Givens of Weston, W. Va., both twenty-one years old, were married in the vestibule of a coach on a Burlington train by Judge Bruce Fullerton.

NEWS FROM THE STATE HOUSE

Henry Scheele, late representative from Seward county in the last two legislatures, has filed for state senator from Seward county.

Henry C. Richmond, chief clerk of the house of representatives, has filed as a democratic candidate for state auditor. He lives in Omaha.

There is a total of \$527,954.22 of state funds on hand in the various state depositories, according to the end-of-the-year report, made by State Treasurer George.

L. A. Varner of Sterling, one of the standpat supporters of the recently organized Taft club in this state, is to come out for lieutenant governor on the republican ticket.

State Superintendent Delzell has issued a call for the meeting of the county superintendents of the state for January 17 and 18 in this city. The gathering will be held at representatives hall at the state house.

Secretary Frank Odell of the State Beekeepers' association has received word from Washington that Dr. E. F. Phillips, director of the agricultural investigations for the government, will attend the meetings of the Nebraska association January 17 and 18.

The millers of Nebraska won their point before the state railway commission and obtained from railroad attorneys an agreement whereby interstate rules applying to milling in transit privileges shall prevail except that paragraph which prohibits the shipment of mixed carloads.

Governor Hadley of Missouri has informed Governor Aldrich that he will be unable to accept an invitation to speak before the Lincoln Young Men's Republican club on Abraham Lincoln's birthday because he has accepted an invitation to speak at a similar club meeting in Missouri. Governor Aldrich had urged him to come to Lincoln.

George M. Laird of Omaha has filed a \$1,000 claim against the state, alleging that he fell into a ditch near the state school for the deaf in that city and was permanently injured.

The state prison board has ordered the transfer of Jennie Geiger from the penitentiary to the Hastings asylum. The woman was sent up here for life for murder committed in Kimball county, and has the hallucination that she is not Jennie Geiger, but her sister, and is being held for a crime she never committed.

Although as yet not graduated from Iowa state college at Ames, where he will finish next June, Phineas S. Shearer, of Marshalltown, Iowa, has been chosen as an instructor in animal husbandry in the University of Nebraska. Young Shearer graduated from the high school in 1908.

The Nebraska legislative association which was organized at a legislative reunion held during the state fair, will hold a banquet in Lincoln the latter part of January or early in February according to information given out by H. C. Richmond of Omaha, secretary of the organization.

\$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Kidneys.

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to be able to say good-bye forever to the scolding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passages of urine; the forehead and the back of the head aching; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing numbness, spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids; or aching legs; or any of the other ailments of weakness and the despondency? I have a recipe for those troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you must write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you \$25 just for writing this prescription. But I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, Kansas Lock Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-combating power. It will surely show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

Uncle Sam's Representative.

Senator John Sharp Williams tells of a negro lad in a southern town who was not the least zealous of Uncle Sam's servants. One day when the mail bag for that town was thrown from the train the pouch was caught up by this diminutive courier, who started off, as was his wont, on a brisk trot to the postoffice.

As he was rounding a corner of the station he encountered a larger boy, with the result that the little courier was upset. When the latter got up and readjusted himself he turned upon the other exclaiming:

"Look leah! Yo' wants to be kee-ful 'bout dis chile! When yo' jars me yo' jars de gov'ment of de United States. I carries de mail!"

Cornered.

Lord Guilford tells a story of a young lady's resources at a bazaar. Business was in full swing when a young man strolled around the various stalls, with no intention of purchasing anything. As he passed a large, beautifully decorated stall the young lady seller detained him. "Won't you buy a cigarette holder, sir?" she asked. "No, thank you, I don't smoke," was the curt reply. "Or a pen writer worked with my own hands?" "I don't write." "Then do have this nice box of chocolates." "I don't eat sweets." The young lady's patience was exhausted. "Sir," she said grimly, "will you buy this box of soap?"

The young man paid up.

New to it. They walked up to the desk of the Getty House in Yonkers, both in suspiciously new clothes. He took a pen from the hand of Clerk Mailing with a careless, indifferent air and signed with a flourish. It was just his name. Mailing looked at him in surprise and waited. Finally he said:

"Aren't you going to register her, too?"

The man answered, "Of course," and with another flourish he added, "and wife."

The bride looked at him reproachfully, murmuring, "What did you suppose I hit you in the ribs for?"

Suspicious. When the four-and-twenty blackbirds which had been baked in the pie began, immediately the latter was opened, to sing, the king grew suspicious.

"How," demanded his majesty, "were you so remarkably preserved?"

The blackbirds, visibly disconcerted, offered no reply.

"Was it by the use of benzoate of soda?" thundered the king, thoroughly aroused.—Puck.

A man knows more at twenty-one than he may be able to forget at fifty.

IN MATCHTOWN.

Fortunately no Faith Was Required, For She Had None.

"I had no faith whatever, but on the advice of a hale, hearty old gentleman who spoke from experience, I began to use Grape-Nuts about 2 years ago," writes an Ohio woman, who says she is 40, is known to be fair, and admits that she is growing plump on the new diet.

"I shall not try to tell you how I suffered for years from a deranged stomach that rejected almost all sorts of food, and digested what little was forced upon it only at the cost of great distress and pain.

"I was treated by many different doctors and they gave me many different medicines, and I even spent several years in exile from my home, thinking change of scene might do me good. You may judge of the gravity of my condition when I tell you I was sometimes compelled to use morphine for weeks at a time.

"For two years I have eaten Grape-Nuts food at least twice a day and I can now say that I have perfect health. I have taken no medicine in that time—Grape-Nuts has done it all. I can eat absolutely anything I wish, without stomach distress.

"I am a business woman and can walk my 2 or 3 miles a day and feel better for doing so. I have to use brains in my work, and it is remarkable how quick, alert and tireless my mental powers have become." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.