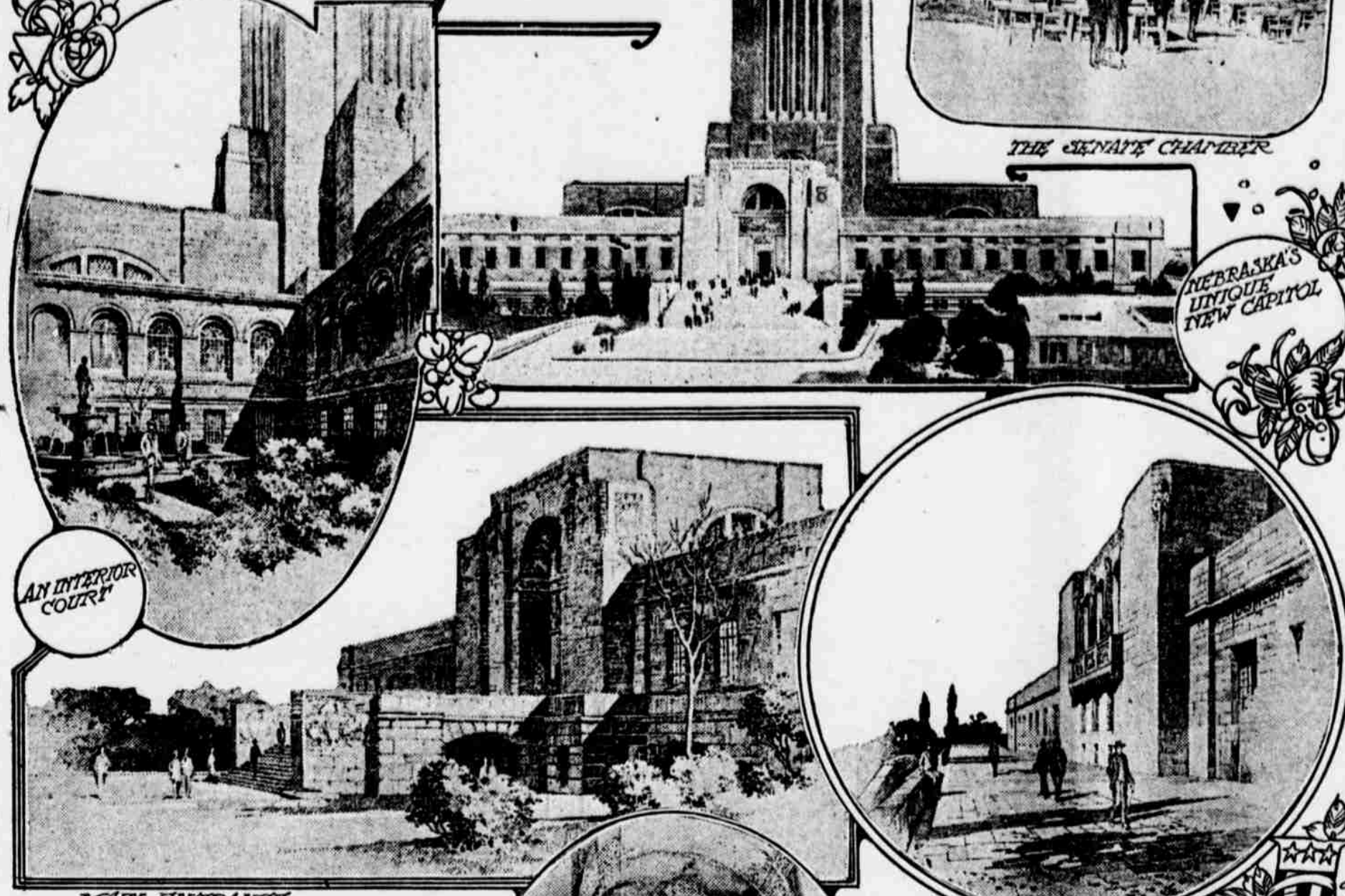


Nebraska's Unique New Capitol



NEBRASKA'S unique new capitol! That's it, exactly. The Treeplanters' state has broken ground for a state house, guaranteed to be different from any of the forty-seven varieties in the United States of America.

Along in 1925, if all goes well, the Lincoln-bound easterner, while still far out on the plains, will be surprised into saying to the nearest fellow-passenger—without an introduction:

"Will you kindly tell me what is that enormous tower on the western horizon?"

"That's the upper stories of the new Nebraska capitol," will be the answer.

"How odd! It looms up like the Washington monument."

"Sure. Why not? That's what it's for." And that is exactly the purpose of this enormous tower.

"The object of the architect in making this feature," says the officially inspired description, "was to furnish the comparatively flat state of Nebraska with an elevated building which could be at once an object of beauty and a source of inspiration. This tower, surmounted by a colossal figure called 'The Sower,' will be seen, it is estimated, from 30 to 40 miles from every direction."

This capitol marks the greatest departure ever made in American state-house architecture. Nevertheless, Nebraska went about it with deliberation. The plan was secured through a series of competitions given under the auspices of the American Institute of Architects. Three Nebraska men were selected in a preliminary competition in which the economic and political aspects of the problem were considered as well as the architectural requirements. Seven firms of national reputation outside of Nebraska joined in the competition, which resulted in June, 1920, in the selection of Bertram G. Goodhue of New York as the architect of the commission.

For a year after the adoption of the plan it was studied and restudied, not only by the architect and his staff, but by the commission and by the public. Some changes have been made, but the essence of the original design remains, promising a public building of unusual strength and beauty as well as economy of space and low operating costs, according to the Nebraska view.

The appearance of the United States capitol at Washington is familiar to most Americans. Also it has doubtless served as a model for most American state houses. A comparison between the United States capitol and the Nebraska capitol will emphasize the extent of the latter from the conventional and also give an idea of the size of the new structure.

The United States capitol is about 750 feet long and the dome is 135 feet in diameter; the building, therefore, covers about four acres. The dome is 285 feet in height, from the base to the crest of the statue of "Freedom." The cost was about \$16,000,000.

The Nebraska capitol is approximately 440 feet square; it, therefore, covers almost four acres. The cost is to be \$5,000,000. It will have a basement below the grade, a first floor forming a terrace entirely around the building, and a main floor bringing the parapet to a height of 51 feet from the ground level. The chief feature of the structure is a tower rising from the center to a height of 400 feet. This tower, surmounted by a colossal figure called "The Sower," will be 80 feet square at the base and will taper only slightly as it rises. It is a square, severe shaft, pierced on each of its four sides by long continuous windows and terminating in a graceful dome of colored or gilt tile.

But while this architectural feature will distinguish the building and make it different from all other state capitols, it is also utilitarian to the very top. The lower portion of the tower will contain the main rotunda. Above this it will carry a dozen floors of offices, housing many of

the state departments and providing room for an indefinite expansion of the storage space for the state library. At the top, underneath the dome, will be located the war trophy room. This will be a magnificent apartment with space to store in permanent safety the battle flags and other relics of Civil war, the Spanish and Philippine wars and the World war.

The tower which brings in a strictly utilitarian feature to take the place of the ornamental but economically useless dome is the most striking feature of the plan, but is by no means its only excellence. The basement and first floor will house the service features and many of the state departments. The chambers which distinguish such a building will be found on the main floor. Entering from the north by a broad flight of stairs, the visitor finds himself in the hall of state, a vaulted apartment approximately 50 feet high, and containing niches for statues and spaces for inscriptions and several paintings. At the left will be a series of rooms for the governor.

Passing directly to the center of the building and standing in the rotunda, the visitor will have at his right a beautifully designed senate chamber and at his left a somewhat larger apartment for the house of representatives. In front he will see the doors leading to the supreme court rooms with the state library immediately above.

Four courts opening to the sky admit light and air to the interior. The arrangement is such that every office in the structure opens either upon the outside or upon one of these courts. The library and the chambers of legislation are lighted by clear-sky windows. Even the rotunda, which in practically all capitols must be illuminated artificially, receives direct light from windows cut into the tower as it emerges from the roof. The marvel of the design is that it covers so much ground and has so large a capacity without requiring artificial lighting in any department.

The style of architecture employed is simple and dignified. Nothing is employed, in fact, but well established forms. Simplicity is the keynote.

The material is to be of stone of a rather light buff tone. The tower will be of steel construction with wind braces to give it security.

The building will be enriched by sculpture, paintings and vaulting of colored and gilt tile. The figures over the main entrance, representing wisdom, justice, power and mercy, have already been modeled by Lee Lawrie, to whose hands has been entrusted all the sculpture for the completed building. Inscriptions drawn from the great storehouse of the world's wisdom will be carved on the walls. Space will be left for mural paintings, but these will not be included in the present work of the commission.

Nebraska has appropriated \$5,000,000 for the erection of its new capitol, without furnishing. More than one-half of the money has been collected. A levy has been made for a considerable portion of the remainder. Contracts will be let during the summer in time to insure the completion of the building before the close of 1925.

There is no reason—so far as finances are concerned—why Nebraska should not have a \$5,000,000 capitol, if it wants one. The state has a population of almost 1,300,000. Ten years ago its per capita wealth was \$3,110, while the average for the United States is \$1,965. The state debt is \$200,834, which is but 16 cents per capita; only New Jersey has a smaller state and per capita debt.

The placing of "The Sower" on top of the great tower is strikingly appropriate. Nebraska is essentially an agricultural state. It has but five cities of 10,000 population: Omaha, 151,091; Lincoln, 54,948; Grand Island, 13,047; Hastings, 11,047; North Platte, 10,466. Its farm property is valued at \$4,193,825,242. Its farm land acreage is 42,338,836. The average farm value is \$29,927. Its farmers annually grow over 250,000,000 bushels of corn, 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and 80,000,000 bushels of oats. In 1920 the value of Nebraska's crops was \$306,469,000 and the agricultural rank of the state was thirteenth.

Lincoln was originally called Lancaster. This city was laid out in 1864, with a population of just about a dozen. In 1867, when Nebraska was admitted to the Union, there was a population of less than 30. Nevertheless, Lancaster was made the capitol of the state and its name was changed to Lincoln, in honor of the martyred President, then two years dead.

Lincoln is a good site for a tower with the purpose of making people look up, since the place is almost level. There is a story about a man who bought a \$2,000 piano and had to rebuild and refinish his house to correspond. Probably Lincoln will spruce up a bit in honor of the new capitol, but the city is already attractive, with fine wide avenues and many noteworthy buildings. It is the seat of the University of Nebraska and State Agricultural college and several other educational institutions. Among the prominent buildings are the federal building, courthouse, city hall, penitentiary, insane asylum, St. Elizabeth's hospital and the Carnegie library. The city is in about the center of the eastern third of the state. It lies southwest of Omaha and is just far enough away so that its tower cannot be seen.

Lincoln's new capitol building will be the third to stand on the same site. The first structure naturally was not very pretentious. But the second has done its duty nobly, being a structure of white limestone erected at a cost of \$500,000.

Nebraska has an interesting history, which would surprise those who have been brought up to believe there is no such thing as history west of the Alleghenies or possibly the Mississippi. The first white man to see it was probably Coronado in 1541, some time before Plymouth Rock became so well known. The Chouteaus of St. Louis, famous early fur-traders, got up to the forks of the Platte in 1762. The first known settlement was in 1805 at Bellevue by Manuel Lisa of fur-trading fame. The American Fur company established posts at Omaha and Nebraska City about 1825. The Mormons wintered in Nebraska, 1843-46. Thousands of gold-seekers passed through, beginning with 1848. These were also the days of the Oregon trail and its famous migration. Nebraska in these early times was rich in the romance of American pioneer history.

Nebraska's early political career was checkered. The territory now constituting the state was originally a part of the Louisiana Purchase (1804) and afterward a part of Missouri territory. For a generation after the admission of Missouri (1821) the territory was practically without government. In 1853, unable to get congressional sanction as a territory, the inhabitants organized a provisional government and elected William Walker governor. After several attempts to be admitted as a state, Nebraska finally got in over President Johnson's veto in 1867.

Child Training at Home

SETTLING CHILDREN'S DISPUTES

By MARY E. DOZIER, Principal Sixteenth Street Kindergarten, Columbus, Ga.

IT ALL happened one day between the home folk in the kindergarten room, but it set the older folk to thinking.

Kindergarten had not yet started, and Tim, a little fellow of three and a half, walked over and took the oak chair that Clifton, aged five and a half, had placed beside the table for work. When Clifton had realized what had happened, a tug of war began, and the two children were soon joined by others, most of them to aid little Tim.

The kindergarten teacher stopped what she was doing and gave her attention to the group and, although she might have stepped over and put an end to the struggle, she only stood by and watched.

It looked as though the trouble would never end, and as though some one might be hurt, but still she did not interfere; she only looked on, ready, however, to take a hand if it became necessary.

At last one of the older boys was called to help. He studied the situation, observed that the fuss was over an oak chair, and that there was one more oak chair in the room; he solved the problem by offering the vacant chair to little Tim, and all was settled to every one's satisfaction. The teacher heaved a sigh of relief, and gave a smile of approval; it was a step in the children's development, one well worth while.

Parents Interfere Too Soon.

Why can't children settle more of their own disputes? Isn't it because we interfere too soon instead of giving them a chance to work out their problems for themselves?

The same little Tim of the chair episode had a habit of slapping children when he became excited. He was not a malicious child, but he sometimes had an unfortunate way of expressing his friendliness, and al-

AMERICANS IN MAKING

Vice President Calvin Coolidge recently said:

"We must remember that we have not only the present but the future to safeguard; our obligations extend even to generations yet unborn. The unassimilated alien child menaces our children, as the alien industrial worker, who has destruction rather than production in mind, menaces our industry."

The kindergarten is one of our most potent agencies for Americanization. Under its influence the little alien child soon becomes one of us, and carries in to his home the true spirit of democracy, industry, honesty, fair play and patriotism.

though the teacher understood his really affectionate nature, the children of four and five who received the neighborly slaps resented them.

One day Tim slapped a child who retaliated, and several blows ensued before the teacher observed the affair. Tim received one slap too many, and he began to weep and back away. The teacher stepped in just then and remarked, "If little boys hit people, people will hit back at them, sometimes." It was interesting to watch the change of expression on Tim's face, and also to observe how his treatment of his playmates improved in the days following the affair.

Let Children Settle Disputes.

A child psychologist recently made this remark: "I wonder if we are not having so many lawsuits today, especially contests over wills, because the children were not allowed to settle their disputes in the back yard."

Isn't there food for thought in that remark? Of course we are not to allow the seven-year-old brother to take everything from the three-year-old sister; he may need some reasoning just there, but when children are not too unfairly matched, isn't it wise to give them a chance to thresh out the matter without always an interference from their elders?

There are undoubtedly many times when the grown-up must use his judgment for the physical, as well as the moral, well-being of the child, but still I plead that we first give children a chance to settle their own disputes.

BURBANK'S ADVICE

Put a boy born of gentle white parents among Indians and he will grow up like an Indian.

Let the child born of criminal parents have a setting of morality, integrity and love, and the chances are that he will not grow up into a criminal, but into an upright man.

I am as certain of these great truths as I am of great truths in the plant world. Put a plant into close quarters without sunshine and room to grow normally and you'll get a hoodlum plant.

The only place hoodlums grow is in dark, dry, cramped surroundings. Change those surroundings; put a little love and care and sunshine into their lives and you get opposite results.—Luther Burbank.

HARDIN PUT BACK ON HIS FEET TWICE

Was Relieved of Both Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble by Tanlac, States Los Angeles Man.

"For the second time Tanlac has put me on my feet, and you may know by that what I think of it," said William T. Hardin, 1409 Garden St., Los Angeles, Calif.

"Three years ago, I had rheumatism in my shoulders and neck so bad I could hardly work. I tried medicine after medicine only to get worse, but finally I got hold of Tanlac, and I haven't had a trace of rheumatism since."

"Then last summer my stomach got out of order, I lost my appetite and what little I did eat made me feel bloated, all stuffed up and miserable. I always felt weak, tired and worn out, and was so nervous I couldn't sleep."

"Well, Tanlac did a good job for me before, so I just got some more of it, and now it has again fixed me up, and I'm feeling strong and energetic like I used to. I'll tell the world Tanlac's medicine for me."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

The Sense of Perfection.

"Crimson Gulch isn't improving as fast as I thought it would."

"The town is kind of held back by pride and patriotism," replied Cactus Joe. "Anybody who'd venture to hint that Crimson Gulch needs any improvements would immediately be so unpopular that he'd lose his influence."

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

An examining physician for one of the prominent Life Insurance Companies, in an interview on the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper. Advertisement.

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