

**OMAHA HOST TO PRESIDENT**

**Cheering Crowds Greet Nation's Chief Executive.**

**OVATION ALONG LINE OF MARCH.**

**Drives Through Principal Streets and Dines With Leading Citizens.**

**MAKES ADDRESS AT COLISEUM.**

**Congratulates People of Nebraska on Their Material Well Being and Gives Utterance to Patriotic Phrases Before Demonstrative Audience.**

Omaha, April 28.—Ten thousand people were gathered at the Coliseum last night to hear President Roosevelt. The day had been a trying one for the entire party, the wind blowing the entire day, and at Lincoln a smart rain-storm greeted the president on his arrival. The dust and sand which blew across the prairies added another unpleasant feature to the journey, which was one of a circuitous route. After leaving Grand Island, the first stop was at Hastings. Fairmount and Crete received short stops and the train arrived at Lincoln at 1 o'clock. After brief stops at Wahoo and Fremont, the journey was not interrupted until Omaha was reached at 5 15.

Much preparation had been made in this city for the president's coming and he was greeted by probably 50,000 people, who lined the streets on both sides for a mile and a half along the route of the carriage drive. Elaborate decorations of bunting and flags were hung from every building and from every flagstaff in the city "Old Glory" floated proudly. At the Union station the great west arch was festooned with bunting, which surrounded an immense painting of the president. Another painting, framed in the national tri-colors, was placed over the carriage way through which the president's party passed. At the entrance to the train shed was hung a banner of welcome.

The reception committee which met the president was composed of the board of governors of Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben, together with Senators Millard and Dietrich, Governor Mickey, Congressman Hitchcock, ex-Congressman Mercer, Mayor Moores and General Manderson.

**Military Escort is Most Imposing.**

The military escort was a large one, headed by a platoon of police. It was composed of the Thurston Rifles, Omaha Guards, Millard Rifles, South Omaha troop of cavalry, and six companies of the High School cadets. The drive through the city lasted half an hour, several of the down town business streets being traversed. The entire distance was lined with thousands of people who gave the president a most hearty welcome. From his carriage he nodded his approval. The drive ended at the Omaha club, where a banquet, lasting an hour and a half, was given the president and his party. Covers were laid for ninety persons, among whom were prominent members of the Ak-Sar-Ben and distinguished citizens of the city. General Manderson presided and introduced the president.

The visit of President Roosevelt had been long anticipated by the people of Omaha, who were disappointed last fall when his western trip was cut short at Indianapolis. Much preparation had been made for his visit at this time, and the people turned out in great numbers to welcome him. His train left at 5 o'clock this morning for a trip through Iowa.

After the banquet at the club the president and his party were escorted to the Coliseum, which is two miles from the business portion of the city. Although the start was not made until 8 o'clock, thousands again turned out to cheer the president, and catch a glimpse of his face. When the president reached the big auditorium it was crowded to its capacity. The building was elaborately decorated in national and Ak-Sar-Ben colors. When the president and his party entered a band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the president received an ovation.

**What He Said.**

His address was as follows:

Mr. Chairman, and you, my fellow citizens: It is a great pleasure to come before you this evening. Since Saturday I have been traveling through your great and beautiful state I know your people; I have been with them; I have worked with them; and it is indeed a joy to come here now and see from one end of your state to the other the signs of your abounding prosperity. (Applause.) And I feel that the future of Nebraska is secure. There will temporary ups and downs and, of course, if any of you are guilty of folly, from your own folly nothing can save you but yourself. But if you act as I believe, and trust that you will act, this state has a future before it second to that of no other state in this great nation. (Applause.)

I address you tonight on the anniversary of the birth of the great silent soldier—Ulysses Grant—and I am glad to have the chance of saying a few words to an audience as this in this great typical city of the west on the occasion of the birthday of the greater western general, the great American general. It is a good thing to pay homage with our lips to the illustrious dead. It is a good thing to keep in mind what we owe to the memories of Washington and his followers, who founded this

valiant republic; to Abraham Lincoln and Grant and their fellows, who saved it. There is a president here to address you this evening because, General Manderson, you and those like you proved your truth by your endeavor in the years from '61 to '65. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, I have said that it is a good thing to pay homage with our lips to the mighty men of the past, but it is a far better thing to pay homage that counts—the homage of our lives and our deeds. Illustrious memories of a nation's past are but curses if they serve the men of the nation at present as excuses for shirking the problems of the day. They are blessings if they serve to spur on the men of now to see that the men act as well in their time as the men of yesterday did in theirs.

**Problems of Peace.**

Each generation has its peculiar problems; each generation has certain tasks allotted to it to do. Shame to it if it treats the glorious deeds of a generation that went before as an excuse for its own failure to do the peculiar task it finds ready to hand. We have not got such problems as those that bended nigh to crushing the shoulders of sad, patient, mighty Abraham Lincoln. But we have our problems. A short while ago we had problems of war. Now we have problems of peace, and upon the way in which we solve those problems will depend whether our children and our children's children shall look back or shall not look back to us with the veneration which we feel for the men of the mighty years of the civil war. Our task is a lighter one than theirs, but it is an important one, and do it we must if we wish to rise level to the standard set us by our forefathers. You in Nebraska have passed through periods of terrible privation, of misery and hardship. They were evil times. And yet there is no experience, no evil that out of it good can not come, if only we look at it right. Things are better now. Things can be kept better, but only on condition that we face facts with coolness and sanity, with clear-eyed vision that tells us what is true and what is false. When things go wrong there is another tendency in humanity, to wish to blame some of its fellows, and to mean the natural tendency and by no means always a wholesome tendency. There is always a tendency to feel that some how, by some legislation, by the enactment of some law, by the trying of some patent scheme, things can be made permanently better. Now something can be done by law. A good deal can be done by law. Even more can be done by the honest administration of the law; an administration which knows neither fear nor favor, which treats each man exactly as that man's record entitles him to be treated; the kind of enforcement of the law which I think I may promise that you will have while Mr. Knox remains attorney general. But more than the law, far more than the administration of the law, far more depends upon the individual quality of the average citizen. That is under providence, the chief factor in working out the salvation of any nation. I say under providence if the hand of the lord is heavy upon us, if the stars war against us in their courses, if there comes a period of drought or of flood, if there comes pestilence, if there comes war then it does not lie in finite wisdom and finite courage wholly to avert the disaster. Even in such cases something can be done. Your farmers are doing it. As I passed through your state today I was struck with the diversification of the crops from what it was twenty years ago, when I first saw Nebraska. (Applause.) In addition to corn, you have wheat and alfalfa as staples. When you have three the chances are just three to one against there being such a complete failure as when there is one. Moreover, when people recognize how it till each separate kind of soil; when they recognize that there is no use in tilling a soil that will yield an average crop once in five years, when they put cattle on it instead, by just so much they have minimized the chance of disaster. I do not believe that Nebraska will ever again see such dark days as it saw but a few years ago. Yet, as I said, some dark days will come. You will suffer at times from the decrees of a mysterious fate, or the folly of your fellows, but putting aside that, it remains true that the chief factor in winning success for your state, for the people in the state, must be what the chief factor in winning the success of a people has been from the beginning of time, the character of the individual man, of the individual woman. No law that ever was devised by the wit of man can make a fool show wisdom, a weakling show strength or a coward be brave. If a man has not got the right stuff in him you can not get it out of him. (Cheers and applause.) What law can do, what the honest administration of the law can do, is to create and preserve conditions under which the man who has sanity, who has courage, who has energy and thrift and common sense can use those qualities to the best possible advantage. That is what law can do.

Something, moreover, can be done by co-operation among ourselves. There is not a man here who does not at times stumble, who does not at times slip, and when he does, shame to his fellow who will not stretch out a helping hand. Each of us at times needs a helping hand. Each of us at times needs some aid, some comfort, and what each of us at times needs, let each of us at all times be ready to extend. You can help a man if he stumbles, but if he lies down you can not carry him. If he won't walk he is

not worth carrying. If you try you will fail. You won't benefit him, and you will hurt yourself. There is only one permanent way in which help can be given to make it of real good, and that is in the way of helping a man to help himself. Help him to develop the quality of self-help. Help him up and put him in the right path. Help him if he stumbles, but he has got to work by himself.

The other day I listened to a most admirable sermon in a little Lutheran church up in South Dakota; the preacher dwelling upon the old familiar text of faith, hope and charity, and upon the fact that the greatest of all was charity, but translating the Greek word which we, I think, rather mistranslate as charity into the German word for love; speaking of love as being the great factor in the betterment of mankind; love in the family; love for one's neighbor; love for that aggregate of neighbors which we call the state. There must be that genuine feeling of brotherhood, of love, of desire each to put himself in his neighbor's place, to try to benefit that neighbor, to try to look at affairs somewhat from that neighbor's standpoint. There must be that feeling at the base of our attitude toward our fellows if we are to make our republic the success that it will and shall be made. But there must be something more. Hardness of heart is a dreadful quality. We need softness of heart, but we most emphatically do not need to have it spread further and become softness of head. We need not only love for our fellows, but he need sanity in showing that love. We need to recognize how far it is possible to do good in the way of help, and at what point the effort so to do good results merely in harm alike to us and to the person sought to be benefited. I think that any man who has worked in great cities with charitable people grows to have almost as great a horror of a certain kind of mock philanthropy, which I might call soup-kitchen philanthropy, as he has even for any form of wrongdoing, as he has even for that detestable and abhorrent trait of indifference towards one's fellows. We need sanity as well as love in trying to face the problem of how we can help one another, of how each in striving upward can make his effort to strive upward an aid and not a hindrance to his brother on the right, to his brother on the left.

**Honour Due to Lincoln.**

I have spoken at the outset this evening of the homage we should pay to the memory of Grant. It is the homage we should pay to the memory of Lincoln, the homage we should pay to all of our fellow countrymen who have at any time rendered great service to the republic, and it can be rendered in most efficient form not by merely praising them for having dealt with problems which now we do not have to face, but by facing our problems in the same spirit in which they faced theirs. Nothing was more noteworthy in all of Lincoln's character than the way in which he combined fealty to the loftiest ideal with a thoroughly practical capacity to achieve that ideal by practical methods. He did not war with phantoms; he did not struggle among the clouds; he faced facts; he endeavored to get the best results he could out of the warring forces with which he had to deal. When he could not get the best, he was forced to content himself, and did content himself, with the best possible. And what he did in his day we must do in ours. It is not possible to lay down any rule of conduct so specific that it will enable us to meet each particular issue as it arises. All that can be done is to lay down certain general rules, and then to try, each man for himself, to apply those general rules to the specific cases that come up.

**Labor and Capital.**

Our complex industrial civilization has not only been productive of much benefit, but has also brought us face to face with many puzzling problems; problems that are puzzling partly because there are men that are wicked, partly because there are good men who are foolish or short-sighted. There are many such today—the problems of labor and capital, the problems which we group together rather vaguely when we speak of the problems of the trusts, the problems affecting the farmers on the one hand, the railroads on the other. It would not be possible in any one place to deal with the particular shapes which these problems take at that time and in that place. And yet, there are certain general rules which can be laid down for dealing with all of them, and those rules are the immutable rules of justice, of sanity, of courage, of common sense. Six months ago it fell to my lot to appoint a commission to investigate into and conclude about matters connected with the great and menacing strike in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. On that commission I appointed representatives of the church, of the bench, of the army, a representative of the capitalists of the region, and a representative of organized labor. They published a report which was not only of the utmost moment because of dealing with the great and vital problem with which they were appointed to deal, but also in its conclusions initiating certain general rules in so clear and masterful a fashion that I wish most earnestly it could receive the broadest circulation as a tract wherever there exists or threatens to exist trouble in any way akin to that with which those commissioners dealt. (Applause.)

If I might give a word of advice to Omaha, I should like to see your daily press publish in full the concluding portion of that report of the anthracite coal strike commission, signed by all the members thereof, by those in a

**DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:**

**"Pe-ru-na is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy—I am as Well as Ever."**



**HON. DAN. A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY.**

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

**"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."**

**DAN. A. GROSVENOR.**

In a recent letter he says: **"I consider Peruna really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer, 'yes.'"**—Dan. A. Grosvenor.

**A County Commissioner's Letter.**

Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., says the following in regard to Peruna:

**"As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of a bad case of catarrh and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."**—John Williams.

**A Congressman's Letter.**

Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

**"I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all around good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."**

special sense the champion of the wageworker and by those in a special sense identified with capital, organized or unorganized, because, men and women of Omaha, those people did not speak first as capitalist or as laborer, did not speak first as judge, as army man, as churchman, but they spoke, all of them, unanimously signed that report, all of them, as American citizens, anxious to see right and justice prevail. No one quality will get us out of any difficulty. We need more than one; we need a good many. We need, as I said, the power first of each man's honestly trying to look at the problem from his fellow's standpoint. Capitalist and wageworker alike, should honestly endeavor each to look at any matter from the other's standpoint, with a freedom on the one hand from the contemptible arrogance which looks down upon the man of less means, and on the other from the no less contemptible envy, jealousy and rancor which hates another because he is better off. Each quality is the complement of the other, the supplement of the other, and in point of baseness there is not the weight of the finger to choose between them. Look at the report signed by those men; look at it in the spirit in which they wrote it, and if you can only make yourselves, make the community, approach the problems of today in the spirit that those men, your fellows, showed in approaching the great problem of yesterday, any problem or problems will be solved.

**Danger in Demagoguery.**

Any man who tries to excite class hate, sectional hate, hate of creeds, any kind of hatred in our community, though he may affect to do it in the interest of the class he is addressing, is in the long run with absolute certainty that class's own worst enemy. In the long run and as a whole we are going to go up or go down together. Of course, there will be individual exceptions, small, local exceptions, exceptions in kind, exceptions in place, but as a whole if the commonwealth prospers, some measure of the prosperity comes to all of us. If it is not prosperity, then the adversity, though it may be unequally upon us, will weigh more or less upon all. It lies upon ourselves to determine our own fate.

I can not too often say that the wisest law, the best administration of the law, can do naught more than give us a fair field in which to work out that fate which, if as individuals, or as a community, we mar our future by our own folly, let us remember that it is upon ourselves that the responsibility must rest.

**His Message to Nebraska.**

My fellow citizens, men and women of Omaha, let me close in expressing the abounding confidence I have that you of this city, that you of this state, will in the end work out your fate

right, because I hold you to be in a peculiar sense typical of all that is best in the American character. I believe in you with all my heart. I believe that you are strong in body and strong in mind, and that you have what counts for more than body, more than mind—character; character, into which so many elements enter, but three above all. In the first place, honesty, and I use the word in its widest sense; honesty, decency, the spirit that makes a man a good husband, a good father, a good neighbor, and square in his dealings not only with his brother, but with the state. In the first place, honesty, and honesty is not enough. I do not care how honest a man is, if he is timid or a weakling you can do but little with him. An honest man who is afraid is of scant use in the community. Honesty, and in addition thereto, courage, hardhood, manliness, the qualities that make a man fit to go out and do battle in the rough world as it actually is. (Applause.) Virtue, you have got to have that. The able, fearless, unscrupulous man who is not guided by the moral law, is a curse to be hunted down like the wild beast, and his ability, and his courage, whether in business, in politics, or anywhere else, only serve to make him more dangerous and a greater curse. But virtue of a purely cloistered type, the virtue that sits at home in its own parlor does not count. You have got to have virtue, and with it you have got to have the qualities, the virile qualities, that we mean when we say of such a man that he is a good man, and that he is a man. And courage even joined to honesty is not enough. I do not care how brave a man is, how honest he is, if he is a fool you can do but little with him. We must have courage, we must have honesty, but with them both, and guiding them both, we must have the saving grace of common sense. And I believe in you, I believe in your future, because, oh people of Nebraska, I feel that you have in this state what counts for more than your crops, more than your soil, more even than the business capacity that has built up so much, that you have in you the quality of good citizenship, the quality that produces that, compared to which all else is of naught, good men and good women.

**Irish Protest Against Hay's Action.**

New York, April 28.—The United Irish societies of New York have sent to President Roosevelt a resolution protesting against the action of John Hay, secretary of state, in instructing the United States minister to Peking to reject the demands of Russia in Manchuria. The resolution declares that such action is fraught with peril to the United States and is taken at the instance of England to promote interests which are not American.

W. E. Griffith, Concan, Texas, writes: "I suffered with chronic catarrh for many years. I took Peruna and it completely cured me. I think Peruna is the best medicine in the world for catarrh. My general health is much improved by its use, as I am much stronger than I have been for years."—W. E. Griffith.

**A Congressman's Letter.**

Congressman H. Bowen, Ruskin, Tazewell county, Va., writes:

**"I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy, Peruna, to any one who is suffering with catarrh, and who is in need of a permanent and effective cure."**—H. Bowen.

Mr. Fred. D. Scott, Larue, Ohio, Right Guard of Hiram Foot Ball Team, writes: "As a specific for lung trouble I place Peruna at the head. I have used it myself for colds and catarrh of the bowels and it is a splendid remedy. It restores vitality, increases bodily strength and makes a sick person well in a short time. I give Peruna my hearty indorsement." Fred. D. Scott.

Gen. Ira C. Abbott, 906 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

**"I am fully convinced that your remedy is an excellent tonic. Many of my friends have used it with the most beneficial results for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."**—Ira C. Abbott.

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, orator of Reservoir Council No. 168, Northwestern Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 2355 Polk street, N.E.:

**"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in my head. I took Peruna for about three months, and now think I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms Peruna is the medicine of the age. It cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy."**—Mrs. Elmer Fleming.



**Mrs. Elmer Fleming, Peruna is the medicine of the age.**

**Treat Catarrh in Spring.**

The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

**JUDGE GRANTS INJUNCTION.**

**Eight Railroads Are Forbidden to Discriminate Against Small Shippers.**

Kansas City, April 28.—Judge John F. Phillips in the United States circuit court here granted a temporary injunction restraining the following eight named railroads from discriminating against small shippers: Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Burlington and Quincy, Missouri Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Wabash and Chicago Great Western.

The case presented the same question involved in similar cases passed upon by Judge Grosscup at Chicago on Friday last. As the demurrers in these cases were heard by Judge Grosscup and Judge Phillips, sitting together, the brief opinion given by Judge Grosscup last Friday was the result of their conference.

The decision delivered by Judge Phillips maintains that the discriminations and rebates made and allowed by the railroad companies were violative of the interstate commerce act and that they tended to create a monopoly in the shipment of grain and products in favor of the individual shipper, to the practical exclusion of all other dealers and like shippers.

**Woman Tied to Tree and Incinerated.**

Joplin, April 28.—The dead body of Miss Myrtle Talbot, aged thirty-three, of Galena, Kan., was found buried to a crisp and tied to a tree between here and Galena, revealing a horrible crime. The body was found by Bob Jones and Reuben Long of Galena. The body was taken to a negro shanty and since then the men have not been seen. Complications have arisen over the question of which state will have charge of the remains, as the girl is supposed to have been murdered in Kansas, though the body was found across the line in Missouri.

**Kodol Dyspepsia Cure**

**Digests what you eat.**

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It is unequalled for the stomach. Children with weak stomachs thrive on it.

**Cures all stomach troubles**

Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. Each 25c. bottle contains 2 1/2 times the 10c. size.