

THE ILLUSTRATED BEE.

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Pen and Picture Pointers

BEYOND question, the most terrible of all nature's manifestations of force is the tornado. In these comparatively small storms, which are usually restricted to a narrow area, is stored tremendous energy, the liberation of which is attended generally by the complete destruction of everything within the reach of the storm. It might be better to say that the tornado is itself the result of the sudden development of tremendous energy, and the havoc it wreaks is merely the result of the pent-up force seeking freedom. In common usage the words "cyclone" and "tornado" are interchangeable; in fact, the tornado is more fre-



SAMUEL JOE BROWN OF DES MOINES, FIRST NEGRO TO RECEIVE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS AT IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.



MISS HELLEN BRANDEIS OF OMAHA, JUST GRADUATED FROM UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.



RT. REV. P. J. GARRIGAN, NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF SIOUX CITY.



N. M. AYERS OF BEAVER CITY, NEW GRAND MASTER OF NEBRASKA MASONS.

quently called a cyclone than by its proper name. Both words are used to describe storm conditions, but their meaning is different to the meteorologist. Specifically, a cyclone is a storm which revolves around a slowly moving central area of comparative calm. It is the wind movement resulting from the rush of air from an area of high barometric pressure to an area of low pressure. Cyclones usually cover large expanses of territory, 1,000 miles being an ordinary diameter, the wind around the center blowing often as high as thirty or even forty miles an hour, while the storm center of comparative calm moves forward very slowly, occasionally appearing to remain stationary until the atmospheric equilibrium is restored. Cyclones move in regular order from west to east in the northern hemisphere, with the certainty of the seasons. The tornado is the product of entirely different conditions. As a rule the tornado is a small affair, quickly developed and as quickly dissipated. It moves with great swiftness, eighty miles an hour being no uncommon gait for its dash through the country, while we have no accurate knowledge of the velocity of its revolution on its axis. Certainly it spins with tremendous rapidity, a fact well attested by the ruin left in its path. Peculiar atmospheric conditions are necessary to the genesis of the tornado. That these monsters of the air are of more frequent occurrence during the late spring and early summer is because at that time of the year the conditions are most favorable for their birth. An unusually warm day in April, May or June heats the lower stratum of air; it expands and seeks to rise, but is pressed down and held back by the colder and heavier strata above. This pressure of itself begets heat, and heat is force. Compressed and struggling for upward relief, the stratum along the earth's surface becomes calm and oppressive. Suddenly, somewhere in the superposed stratum of dense, cold air, a rift is found or forced, through which the heated air escapes with

a rush. A current is generated and a counter current, and lo! the tornado is born, and out of the very conditions which make spring pleasant comes the destroyer. Its awful funnel, swathed in folds of dense clouds, is a storehouse of power beyond human calculation. Its dissipation is as sudden as its coming, for the energy is merely seeking release, and as it whirls in its mad career of devastation it is giving off in the form of lightning and radiation of heat all the power it contains, so that an hour after the ominous piling up of clouds which presage the coming storm the sun may again shine brightly along the path desolated by the tornado.

That tornadoes vary in size and destructiveness is proven by the illustrations published this week, which are made from photographs taken by H. Van Deusen of the Merchants' and Farmers' bank of Scribner, Neb., on Saturday, May 24. On that day five distinct tornadoes were formed in the vicinity of Scribner, three of which are shown in the pictures. So far as is reported only one of these did any damage, the destruction of a barn east of the village being the only loss of property reported. In his letter to The Bee, accompanying the photographs, Mr. Van Deusen says: "The occasion was most favorable for photographing, the sun shining on the cloud bank when the twisters were forming and passing east, and it is unfortunate that we did not get more and better pictures. Most of the residents were thinking of other things at that time, however." The pictures are splendid examples and show more plainly than words the appearance of a tornado in motion.

Iowa has no monopoly on beauty of landscape and pastoral scenes of surpassing loveliness, if the camera of The Bee staff artist is to be believed. Last week he was called professionally to a community in the northern central part of the state, and while there photographed two views which are presented this week, and which fair-minded people must admit compare quite favorably with those beautiful Iowa scenes printed last week. Nebraska has within its bounds many spots where nature enchants the eye and delights the senses with the beauty of the prospect. And the "cattle on a thousand hills" in Nebraska stand as deep in the native grasses as they do across the river in the Hawkeye state, have water as limpid and sweet, air as invigorating and sky as blue as any that envelopes the globe, and are just as sure a foundation of fortune as they are objects of interest on the landscape. Nebraska yields the palm to none on the point of rural attractiveness.

We have been so often told that "men are only boys grown tall" that we have almost come to believe it, but if proof were really needed it might have been found at the picnic given at Council Bluffs by the members of the Iowa council of the United Commercial Travelers. These "boys grown tall," with their wives and boys and girls not yet grown fully tall, went out to one of the groves, and for one whole Saturday chased dull care away from the premises. All sorts of sports were indulged, every one productive of sport and merriment. That

murton still on occasion conceives itself lamb may be seen by close examination of the faces in the fat man's race, while no trained athlete ever put more enthusiasm into his race than did the married women or more vim than the girls. Sport wasn't all on the program, for there is a picture of a picnic dinner that looks very much like the real thing, and it wasn't specially posed, either.

Samuel Joe Brown of Des Moines, Ia., is the first colored man to receive the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Iowa. He was in the class which was graduated from the institution at Iowa City on June 11 and stood high among his fellows. His thesis was on "A Constitutional View of the Recent Abridgment of the Rights of Negro Citizens by Certain of the Southern States of the Union." This was highly marked for its scholarship and research by Profs. Shambaugh, Loos and Veblen, who conducted Mr. Brown's examination. Mr. Brown is an attorney of Des Moines, who took a course at the university to secure the degree. Booker T. Washington, the well known colored educator and head of the Tuskegee Institute, was present when Mr. Brown received his degree from Chancellor MacLean.

Nathaniel M. Ayers of Beaver City, the newly elected grand master of the grand lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, is a native of Ohio. He came to Nebraska in 1872 and has been prominent in social, fraternal and business circles in southwestern Nebraska for many years. He served six terms as master of his home lodge and has been a member of the grand lodge for two years. His zeal for the institution of Masonry and his faithfulness in the discharge of duty on the many important committees to which he has been appointed has been properly rewarded by his brethren with the highest mark of distinction in their power to bestow.

The "honor eight" of the Omaha High school class of 1902 well earned the high distinction accorded them. Markings on final examination for graduation after an arduous year of study was met by these eight with such equanimity and ability that they all passed above 95 per cent on general average. This is surely an excellent standing.

The installation of Rt. Rev. P. J. Garrigan, D. D., as bishop of the new Catholic diocese of Sioux City last Wednesday, was made a most notable function. In attendance on the ceremony were Archbishop Kenne and a great many other dignitaries of the church. Dr. Garrigan has been well proven in the administrative as well as the educational and evangelic work of the church.

Miss Hellen Brandeis, daughter of Carl Brandeis, manager of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke company, was graduated with honors last Wednesday from the University of Chicago. She won special honors in history and special mention in German, and received in testimony thereof a "C." of which



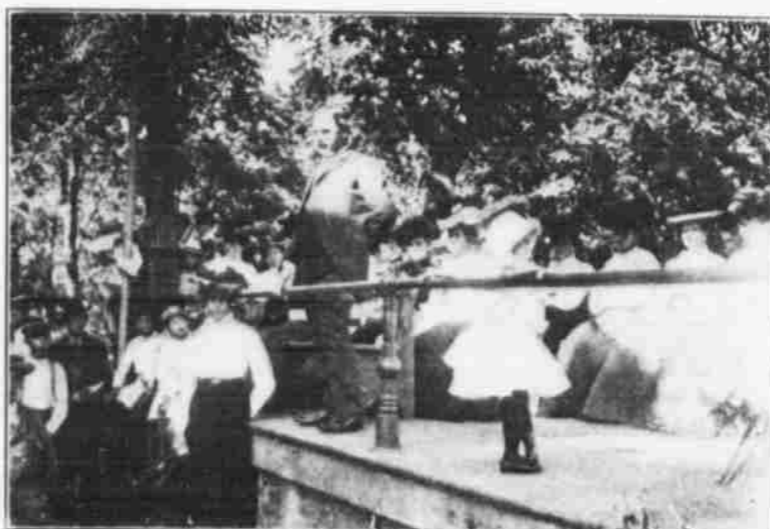
Alta Hukill, Minnie Hiller, William Phelps, Lillian Dickenson, Watson Smith, Ruth Hammond, Laura Congdon, Mae King. HONOR PUPILS OF CLASS OF 1902, OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL.

only five were given in a graduating class of 150 members. She took the philosophical course and is now a Ph. D. in athletics she took special interest, giving most of her attention in this line to basket ball. She was a member of the senior basket ball team, which played several notable games with the juniors. Miss Brandeis, who was also a graduate of the Omaha High school class of 1898, will make her home with her parents, 118 North Twenty-sixth street, during the summer.

What a Bee Staff Artist Saw at the Modern Woodmen Memorial Exercises at Hanscom Park Last Sunday



DURING THE BENEDICTION—Photo by a Staff Artist.



NELSON C. PRATT DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS—Photo by a Staff Artist.



WHILE THE CHAPLAIN READ HIS ADDRESS—Photo by a Staff Artist.