

CHURCH HONORS WAR HEROES

Ministers Pay Tribute to Veterans Who Fought for Nation.

SERVICES FOR THE MEMORIAL DAY

Solemn and Impressive Are the Words and Prayers Are the for These Gallant Old Soldiers.

Sunday was a day of tribute to the nation's heroes in the churches of Omaha. Generally the ministers had words of praise to pronounce on the dead and living of those stalwart sons of the Union whose brave deeds for four years makes Memorial day and its observance a sad pride throughout the country.

U. S. Grant post No. 110 and George A. Custer post No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, with the Women's Relief corps of the two posts, were the guests of honor at St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church Sunday morning. Rev. L. O. Baird presided the sermon from the text Hebrews 6:12, the theme being the "Volunteer soldier." The application of the text was that the modern generation as inheritors of the promises of those who wrought so much through their faith and patience should seek to perpetuate the memories of the volunteer soldier.

"There is a feeling that Memorial day is sacred to the volunteer soldier," said Dr. Baird, "and that his last resting place, be it in the national cemetery or in the lonely grave wherever located in this broad land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, should be remembered on this day with flags and flowers. The practice of the decoration of the graves of soldiers with flowers is not a modern conception, as it was practiced in a way by the Greeks over 2,000 years ago when the funeral pyres were strewn with flowers and the empty coffins symbolical of the soldiers whose bodies could not be recovered was also a feature of these funeral occasions. But the Greeks knew nothing of the volunteer soldier. Their soldiers were usually hired mercenaries. The volunteer army can exist only in a democracy and republic. We do not sing in this day 'God Save the King,' but do sing 'God Save the People.' The motive of the volunteer in that Titanic struggle of over forty years ago was firmly to establish the perpetuity of the Union of states from ocean to ocean. His ideal was that of faith and hope. He had the faith of patriotism and patience. Faith without patience could accomplish nothing.

"We are the inheritors of those who had faith and patience. I believe this day should be made sacred to the living. It should be to us the lesson of faith, patience and obedience, taught us by Lincoln and the volunteer soldier."

Answers to Roll Call.

An incident of most interesting interest during the services at this church was the reading of the roll call of the dead of the two posts during the last year by Charles L. Thomas of Custer post. The list of the dead is: Custer post, James Kinkade, Eighth Iowa cavalry, James H. Peabody, sergeant; Benjamin F. Logan, Seventh Missouri infantry; Thomas Lee, Thirtieth Indiana infantry; Dominick St. Geyer, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania infantry; Grant post, Elias W. Tichnor, Twenty-seventh Illinois infantry; Leander Irons, Seventy-sixth Illinois infantry; John H. Tate, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana infantry; E. P. Dittenbacher, Second Iowa cavalry; Fayette S. Duah, Ninety-third New York infantry; Phil Kearney post, John S. Woods, Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry. Members of no post, Edward F. Burns, Sixteenth Iowa infantry; John Betts, Twentieth Missouri infantry.

THEIR DEEDS LIVE AFTER THEM

Heritage for Posterity Result of Soldierly Valor.

At the Clifton Hill Presbyterian church yesterday morning the pastor, Rev. W. B. Purdy, preached a sermon from Exodus xlii:4. "And this day shall be unto you for a memorial, and ye shall keep it a feast unto the Lord throughout your generations."

"The speaker pointed out that memory and duty are the keystones of the day set apart each year for the commemoration of the brave deeds of the men of '61-65. 'We must feel gratitude to these men who sacrificed themselves in the hour of the country's peril in order that future generations might be made happy and live in the land,' said Rev. Mr. Purdy. 'They fought, not merely because it was a brave thing to do, but they fought for a principle. They strove to preserve this country in the strong union in which it had been established.'

"Today more than 2,000,000 of the men who engaged in the civil war have passed away, but their deeds live after them and will continue to live as long as man's memory endures. And whatever problems arise in this country, God will solve. The race problem will be solved. The Almighty had a purpose in bringing the negro to this country as he had in bringing the Puritans, the Quakers, the Huguenots to various sections of the land."

PRESERVATION OF THE OLD UNION

Greatest Achievement of the Conflict, Says Rev. William Espin.

Hirst Memorial Methodist Episcopal church at Thirty-fourth and Larimore was beautifully decorated with the national colors in honor of the visit of Garfield circle No. 11, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. Nearly forty of the members of the order accepted the invitation of Rev. William Espin to be the guests of honor at Hirst Memorial church on this occasion. The services began at 11 a. m. and were preceded by a special musical program. Dr. Espin spoke from the text, Second Samuel 11:7.

"The civilizing influence of the war for the preservation of the union is its greatest achievement," said Dr. Espin. "It was the greatest of the history and greatest in its results. It demonstrated that the union of the states must be preserved at the sacrifice of many precious lives, and this sacrifice has made forever sacred and indissoluble the ties that bind this union of states."

"It was a period of great men, who alone could cope with great events. Lincoln and Grant were the colossal figures of that period, but Lincoln was the greater. He was molded in the fiery crucible of years for the great part he was to take, and no man has ever filled his part in human affairs more perfectly than Abraham Lincoln, and none could have filled that part better. Yet none the less glorious and faithful was the work performed by the common soldier, who offered up his life, health and aspirations that the union might be preserved."

"I have a profound admiration for the soldier who left home, work, school and all the comforts of a peaceful home life to stake his all for his country. What can we say of those who remained behind in those terrible days of war to profit on the sacrifices of those who went to the front? I can conceive of no more pitiable spectacle than the man who, possessed of health and the proper age in the days of 1861 and 1865, failed to rally to his country's call. What years of suffering and anguish were those years of war!

"We of this day and generation cannot know of the sacrifices, sorrows and agony of those bloody years. Who can picture the sadness of broken homes, the weary waiting of mother, wife and daughter for those loved ones who would never come again. In the hearts of these stricken ones were fierce battles of despair and hope, fought with no less fervor than those on the sanguinary fields of Shiloh, Chickamauga, Antietam and Gettysburg. We meet today to pay our loving tribute in memory of the dead and living who wrought so much for us, for God and humanity. God-speed your noble organization in its work while we meet but once a year to pay to our patriot dead the tribute of a tear or flower. It is your duty and blessed privilege to strew flowers daily along the pathway of the declining years of the soldier. We honor and love you for this noble work, which has its record in that blessed beyond, well done, well done."

FOR FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Secession and Slavery Represented the Issues in Great Conflict.

Members of Crook posts, Grand Army of the Republic, and Women's Relief corps observed Memorial Sunday at Calvary Baptist church, where special services were held for them. The veterans and their wives occupied seats in the center of the church. Owing to his absence from the city, Rev. E. R. Curry did not preach his sermon on "The Issues of the War," but his place was taken by Rev. John W. Conley of the First Baptist church, who preached a memorial sermon.

"A nation without a memorial," he said, "is a nation without inspiration, and a man who never hears of the wonderful efforts of the past is a man without ideals. I wish to speak first of all of the meaning of the civil war. I would not do it to stir up the sectional feelings of the past. The southern people are a noble people and we are drawing closer and closer together and the bonds of national union are becoming firmer and firmer. But nothing is gained by obscuring the real issues in the war."

"The men who wore the blue were fighting for great fundamental principles and

if they had been defeated the star of freedom would have set in darkness and confusion. Two principles were involved and they are represented by the words 'Secession' and 'Slavery. Secession was a great issue. To destroy the union was to destroy American greatness. The world stands in need of the uplift of American progress. Read the republic in twin and the glory of the nation would be gone forever. These are the two great issues and we should not allow them to be obscured. 'We remember the days of old, Eternity may be guided in our steps in the future. We are one nation, with one flag and one people. Let us say one flag is enough. Let other nations leave their flags on the other side of the water. Recently in a parade in Chicago the red flag was carried. That was treason and ought to be stamped as such. If the red with the white and the blue is not good enough for any body of men the liberties of the land are too good for them."

"The war did not produce the race question, it merely enabled us to take the first step. It is not a question of legislative enactment or of guns. It may be settled that way temporarily, but in its last analysis it is one of intelligence and manhood. Let character and manhood control, not race."

DR. LOVELAND ANSWERS CRITICS

Preacher Replies to Questions on the Negro Problem.

In a brief preliminary talk preceding the regular sermon at the First Methodist Episcopal church Sunday evening the pastor, Rev. Frank L. Loveland, replied to a number of questions on the "race problem" on the Sunday previous, which address was given following the speech of Senator Tillman in Omaha two weeks ago. Dr. Loveland's talk at that time was in reply to the South Carolina senator, taking issue with him in strong terms on many of the main points presented. His statements, in turn, awakened wide discussion and criticism was levelled at him from both white and colored people. In answer to them he said:

"The first question is, 'Is it true that four negroes arrested in Omaha to one white person?' No, it is not true, nor do I know that anyone has made such a statement. But, it is true that there are four negroes arrested in Omaha to one white person, in proportion to the population. That is the difference."

"The second question is, 'What do you think of Booker T. Washington's work at Tuskegee?' I think he is doing a great work. I believe it is worth a trip across the continent to see his institution. It is a great work along lines of religious and moral advancement. I would ask you to read his book on his efforts and achievements and you will be amazed."

"I think Booker T. Washington is a sane, sensible advocate of sane, sensible methods of work among his people. I believe he is worthy of the confidence of the public. He is a man who always keeps in view the real conditions of the colored race, and the real conditions must always be taken into consideration. Any man who refuses to look at the real state of the negro is not safe, whether he is white or black. It is because people refuse to look at the facts that the problem is made hard."

"The third question is, 'If the educated negroes are more criminal than the uneducated, why does your church ask for money for teaching them?' That is a very pertinent question, but it is asked by a man who has only looked at one side. Less than one-half of 1 per cent of the negroes of the freedmen's Aid society have been criminals. It is not so with the Christian education, which is education of both head and heart, as with that of the head alone."

"And this is the solution of the problem, I think, and any man who knows will think so. An education that teaches practicality does not increase crime among negroes and does not make them more dangerous."

"The fourth question, 'Do you think the fifteenth amendment should be repealed, as Tillman said if so, why?' That is too big a proposition. The negro never made a greater mistake than when it gave the franchise to the negro before he was ready to exercise it, but it would be a still greater mistake to refuse him the ballot when he was ready. But I don't believe it will be repealed. I would not let any man vote until he has shown that he is white or black. There are many men voting that cannot read or write their own names and don't know enough to shiver when it's cold, and I wouldn't let them vote whether Irish or Yankee, or whether they live in Nebraska or Alabama. There are a lot of them right here in Omaha, a lot of white ones, too."

Rev. J. E. Hummon at Synod.

Memorial church, is attending the synod of his church at Subury, Pa. Mr. Hummon is visiting her giriboid home in Ohio. The pastor's pulpit was filled by Rev. Mr. Lampe of Dundee, son of Prof. Lampe of the Presbyterian seminary; his evening sermon was "Daniel, the Man of Will-power and High Moral Purpose."

STOCK RANGES PLENTY GREEN

Grass is Growing Nicely as a Result of the Recent Rains.

Charles C. Jameson of Ellsworth, secretary of the Nebraska Land & Feeding company and general manager of the Spade ranch of Sheridan and Cherry counties, involved in land trials, was in Omaha Saturday morning, enroute homeward from St. Louis. Mr. Jameson said:

"The recent rains have been a magnificent thing for the cattle country. They put the grass in splendid shape. Cattle came through the winter in the best of condition. We were a little apprehensive during the warm weather in March because the grass began growing too rank. However, with the cold weather and frosts of April and the early part of May the grass was kept back seasonably and began to stool in greater abundance, which is an assurance of the best of summer range. Of course with us up in the cattle country grass is our staple. Very little farming is done in the cattle country. I am not in a position to say just what effect the late season will have agriculturally, but along livestock lines it is as well as we can hope. The late rains were needed and they mean a big hay crop."

"No, we have not been compelled to put the stock on feed during the winter and early spring season at all. There has been plenty of range feed and cattle generally are in a little better shape than usual at the opening of the grass season."

"On my trip through Missouri I could not but notice that everything looked prosperous in the farming sections. Much corn was already up, and the wheat looks well. I was told that the fruit crop of southern Missouri was somewhat hampered by the late season and frosts, but still there will be a fair to good crop of apples in the Big Red Apple country."

"I do not know anything about our case in the United States circuit court of appeals. We are, of course, hopeful for a favorable decision. But then the case is entirely in the hands of our lawyers and all we can do is to wait."

SWEDISH CHURCH DEDICATED

Methodists Bring to Glorious Fruition Work of Ten Years.

BISHOP WARREN LEADS IN SERVICE

Denver Prelate Delivers the Dedication Sermon and Several Other Ministers Participate in the Exercises.

The culmination of ten years' work was the dedication of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church, a new brick and stone building at Nineteenth and Boyd streets, Sunday, by Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., assisted by a number of pastors of other churches.

The dedication service began at 10:30 o'clock, when the first part of the ritual of dedication was read in the Swedish language by Rev. Peter Munson, pastor of the church. This was followed by a song by the congregation, a prayer by Rev. Alfred Anderson of Chicago; Bible reading by the bishop, a song by the choir, a solo by Mrs. John Swenson and a sermon by Bishop Warren.

The bishop took for his text the words from Hebrews, 11:7: "It behooved Him in all things to be like unto His brethren," the theme being the humanity of Jesus Christ. He opened his sermon by declaring the ascription of Christ's divinity, which opens the chapter, to be the strongest in the Bible, and that which followed an exposition of His dual nature.

"Man is born, grows in strength and knowledge, is misjudged, maligned by his enemies, is tempted, labors and dies. All these befall Jesus," said the bishop. "The attributes of the best type of manhood He possessed, made in the likeness of God, He was courageous and tender-hearted."

The speaker then dwelt upon the growth of Jesus, His studies and growth in a Jewish household, where the power of God lay hidden, and the doctrine of the unity of God—as against the polytheism of surrounding people—was frequently and strongly asserted; where every development in racial and national interposition of tribute to the personal interposition of God. "God demands that all children grow in grace and knowledge," said the speaker, "and it is only by such growth that the divine will is to be accomplished."

"Christ taught that miracles could only be accomplished by the co-operation of man with God."

Services in the afternoon. At 3:30 p. m. a service was held at which addresses were made by Bishop Warren and Rev. Frank L. Loveland, in English, and Rev. John Gabrielson of Oakland, Neb., who spoke in Swedish. Mr. Gabrielson was the first Swedish presiding elder of the district.

The subject of the bishop's remarks was the great material blessing heaped upon the people of the United States, and their duty to acknowledge this blessing by giving duty to religious and charitable work. He told of the debt of America to Europe and referred to the gift of the Swedish people to the United States—to John Ericsson, the inventor of the monitor; to Jennie Lind and others. He said that his services in Episcopal churches now holds services in sixteen languages in the United States, and that these foreign-speaking churches and their "feeders" of the English-speaking churches.

Mr. Gabrielson presented "The Bible Idea of Giving," making a strong plea for a favorable decision. But then the case is entirely in the hands of our lawyers and all we can do is to wait."

DR. FULTON ACCEPTS CALL

Pittsburg Minister Formally Takes Pastorate of Westminster Church.

PREACHES FIRST SERMON SUNDAY MORNING

Successor to Rev. Thomas V. Moore, Who is Professor of Theology in San Anselmo Seminary.

Formal acceptance of the call to the pastorate of the Westminster Presbyterian church at Twenty-ninth and Mason streets was made Sunday morning by Rev. W. S. Fulton, D. D., who was called from Point Breeze Presbyterian church at Pittsburg. Dr. Fulton arrived in Omaha with his family Friday and was tendered a reception at the church Friday evening. In announcing his acceptance of the call to the church, Dr. Fulton said:

"When I was called to this church I did not feel inclined to accept, but when I came and became acquainted with the people and the conditions here I felt it was my duty as well as a great pleasure to accept this call and I am sure if we work together we will be able to help each other in the advancement of the kingdom of God."

Dr. Fulton took his sermon theme from the First Epistle of Paul to Timothy, 1:5: "Now the end of the commandment is love out of a pure heart and of a good conscience and faith and fame."

"You parents sometimes become weary of trying to answer the queries of your children as to the whys and wherefores emanating from their growing minds," said Dr. Fulton. "These children ask the perpetual question, 'What is this for?' But this is the question continually in the minds of students as well as children. But all students and scholars take it for granted that things are what they are for some end. Now we have to with the system of truth. This system is sometimes called the word of God because it is the expression of God's thought for us. It is again, as in our text, called the commandment. What end did God have in view when He gave it to us?"

End is Love. "The end is love; to bring that into the hearts of men is the end of the whole system of Christian truth. We have thus come to consider that the end of this commandment is the moralizing and civilizing influence of the nation. But the chief end is love. Love is the fulfilling of the law; it is the essence of the gospel, and we love Him because He first loved us in the only Christian philosophy. Love to God and love to man."

"The restraints of God's commandments are wholesome to all men, even though they may seem irksome, but in such a case the fault is with the person and not with the commandment. The law is good; the commandment is a benediction for us, but perverted it will make our lives unloving, rebellious and hateful. Understand the purpose of God's laws and use them according to their purpose and under their influence we shall grow into loving-hearted men and women, according to God's loving purpose. "In beginning my ministry among you, I can wish for you no greater blessing than that the truth as it comes to us may make us more and more loving-hearted people, loving God and loving our fellow man."

Dr. Fulton is the successor of Rev. T. V. Moore, who left Westminster to accept the chair of theology in the San Anselmo seminary in California. Though Rev. Mr. Moore has been gone for over a year, his place, to which he had been bound by ties of the most cordial sympathy, was left unfilled until Dr. Fulton came.

Sergeant Rauxe Drowned.

STURGIS, S. D., May 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The body of Sergeant Rauxe of Troop B, Fort Meade, who was drowned yesterday in Elk creek near Piedmont, has not yet been found. Two other soldiers who were with him when his horse plunged over the bank into the swollen stream, had a narrow escape from drowning while attempting to rescue him.

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Alleged Horsethieves Arrested.

STURGIS, S. D., May 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Carl Ribhor, Robert Gregg and William Hinton were arrested by Sheriff Stewart of Meade county on charge of stealing horses from the Indians. They will be given a hearing today.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1907.

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