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CZAR'S SECRET NEWSPAPER

Only One Copy Made for Perusal of Russian Ruler.

DETAILED NEWS OF THE EMPIRE

Emperor Given Definite Information of Revolutionary Movement—Document Scanned with Utmost Care by Him.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—(Special.)—It has for a long time been thought, not only in Russia, but also abroad, that the life of Czar Nicholas II resembles that of a prisoner and that all knowledge of what is going on in Russia at large is carefully kept from his ears. All the responsibility for the horrors that have made Russia a shambles has been placed upon those who surround him—the nobles and the bureaucracy—the czar himself being described as a good, harmless man, who with a different environment and better counselors would rule his empire to universal satisfaction.

Access, however, has lately been obtained to the czar's library, which has led to the discovery of the kind of literature which Nicholas II is in the habit of reading, and to the discovery also of the "Czar's Journal," which, although it had been heard of for years, has hitherto never been seen by anyone except his immediate advisers.

One Manuscript Copy.

At the express wish of the czar only one manuscript copy of this journal is privately issued by the members of the committee of censors of foreign literature under the immediate direction of the minister of the interior, and it can be imagined how difficult it must have been for anyone else to obtain a sight of it.

Ten to fifteen folio volumes of this work

have appeared yearly of 500 to 600 pages apiece and to those volumes have been added a number of reviews, letters, printed material, brochures, manifestoes, lottery tickets of the revolutionary Red Cross, etcetera. On every volume are notes by the minister of the interior or his assistant stating the place and time at which the czar read the journal and his remarks concerning it. Marginal notes have also been added by Lieutenant General von Hesse, the czar's court favorite. The additions of the minister of the interior, Goremynkin, and his assistant in the reproduction of the journal, Baron Jukull, were compiled from these notes.

To judge by the table of contents of this publication Nicholas II would seem to be one of the best informed persons in Russia concerning the revolution and its history, for through the perusal of this journal he must have been aware of almost every detail of the revolutionary struggle since 1897. Not even the leaders of the revolutionary movement themselves were able to obtain such complete statistics and so full an account of the episodes of the movement as that possessed by the czar.

Every Detail Furnished.

Accounts of the arrests of notable revolutionaries, the risings of the peasants, the strikes, the suppressed printing houses, clubs and unions; the relation of the home revolutionaries with those who had emigrated to England and Switzerland; the newly published revolutionary books, brochures and proclamations (even Klara Zetkin's pamphlet on the economic position of women is mentioned); the persecution of the Jews, the quarrels between the nihilists and the socialists; the "Czar's Journal" in the czar's hand "read with enjoyment."

Each volume contains an exact summary of all revolutionary events occurring during a certain period, as obtained by the political police.

In many of these journals the name of Count Leo Tolstol appears, and to judge by the regularity of information about him and the speed with which the contents of his intercepted letters were imparted to the

czar the latter has taken a special interest in the author.

It must be pointed out that the philosopher of Jasmaja Poljana, in spite of his knowledge of human nature, for a long time shared the general opinion concerning the character of the czar, whom he, therefore, frequently undertook to enlighten and convert, as, for instance, in an open letter in 1899, and in many of his works respecting students' demonstrations, religious persecutions, etc.

Tolstol's Movements Known.

Czar Nicholas had, however, interested himself in everything that Tolstol undertook, and through the medium of his spies observed his every step. The consequence of this curious relation was, that while the poet himself was unmolested, his friends and followers were persecuted, and his writing confiscated and destroyed.

This had been going on for more than ten years and the aged philosopher again protested against it in an article, which, together with his manifesto "I Cannot Be Silent," was published by J. Ladyshnikow of Berlin. Even as early as 1891 the czar was possessed of information about the poet, as will appear from the following important extracts from the journal from April 29 to June 15, 1898.

"During the last days of March, Count Leo Tolstol approached Vladimir Tschertkow and Paul Boulanger, followers of his, living in England with the request that they could communicate with a person living in Nizza, because this person is willing to spend up to 100,000 roubles in bringing out a Tolstolian journal, attacking the government.

"It has been ascertained that Purligh, near Maldon, in the county of Essex, two hours' journey from London, was chosen as the quarters of the adherents—to whom Paul Birjukow of Russia has been recently added. An English colony of Tolstolians has been lately founded there, having as its leaders the above mentioned Tschertkow, Boulanger and Birjukow.

Printing House in London.

"An admirably arranged printing house has been instituted, with, as typesetters, Simons, who formerly worked in the printing house of 'Diego de Blatter,' and Anna Saharapow, a tradesman's daughter.

"The members of this newly founded sect are in lively correspondence with Leo Tolstol, who himself directs the activity of the Purligh colony.

"Many brochures are already before the public and, independently of these, the 'Group' published in the English press a number of articles, open letters, and appeals by Tolstol, in which their aim—of bringing the politics of the internal Russian government in the matter of the 'Sektantenwesen' into discredit—was always kept in view.

"The increasing activity of his followers suggested to Tolstol the idea, founded on a sympathy with the 'Punic society' of calling into life a 'demonstratory' organ through which his teachings might be spread abroad, with the underlying principle that liberty of conscience, without political freedom, is unthinkable. The 'Journal' was published under the editorship of Paul Birjukow, with the name of 'Schien' (Life). For this prospective undertaking 100,000 roubles have already been collected, of which Roskanor Konditor Abrikosow, at present living in Maldon, contributed 20,000 roubles.

Letters Are Copied.

"Communication with Russia is so well organized that Tschertkow counts on a great circulation of the new journal, of which the first number, containing an introductory article by Tolstol, will appear as soon as possible." * * * "Not long ago an elderly gentleman—whose name, unfortunately, cannot be discovered—came to Tschertkow from Russia, with a letter from Tolstol. Neither could a copy of the

letter be acquired; its general contents are as follows:

"I do not know whether you have received my letter in which I told you that the censor had cut out the 'open letter' which I asked you to have inserted in the 'Daily Chronicle' and send me my 'letter' as a cutting, not to my address, but to 'D.' (Daschkow) at St. Petersburg. I will not write much; my messenger will tell you everything of importance. I am impatiently awaiting the first number of the 'schien.' The leading article for the second number will soon be brought to you. Tell the Moskower (Abrikosow) not to write to me; my correspondence is mostly copied upon. Send everything to D. (Daschkow)."

"The article which was in contemplation which appeared in the 'Daily Chronicle' on April 29, 1898, has now come out in Russian under the title 'Help for the Secants' and will in all probability be sent to Russia. This enclosed copy of this article was sent to Nikolaj Alexejewitch Abrikosow at Moscow, and was just recently confiscated.

"The above mentioned Abrikosow is probably a son or near relation of the well-known Moscow confectioner—Abrikosow, and all necessary steps have been taken to establish his identity."

"This extract from the 'Czar's Journal' is of no absorbing interest in itself, but it becomes of striking significance when one considers it as a sample of the minuteness with which every detail of the revolutionary movement is laid before his majesty's eye.

KONRAD BELLA.

It is an easy matter to do business through The Bee Want Ad. column.

Couldn't Be Impressed.

Bradley Martin, Jr., who has married Miss Phelps of Pittsburgh, has a dry humor that has been likened to Mark Twain's. On his last visit to America the young man went to Niagara for the first time.

He was accompanied on his tour by a Harvard instructor, who admires nature profoundly. The instructor hoped to see Mr. Martin impressed, almost overcome, by Niagara's grandeur. The young man, for a joke, was determined to disappoint his friend.

"Your first view of the falls was by moonlight. The great water was beautiful under the pale light of the moon and the air was filled with deep, sweet music. Mr. Martin really was grandeur. The young man, for a joke, was determined to disappoint his friend.

"Let's be going."

"His poor friend was thunderstruck at such indifference.

"Why," he cried, "where are your eyes? Aren't you amazed? Aren't you impressed? Aren't you transported?"

"Of course not," said Mr. Martin. "What is there here to make such a fuss about?"

"Look," cried the Harvard man, "look how that mighty river pours over into that deep abyss."

"Well," said Mr. Martin, "what is there to prevent it?"—Washington Herald.

How the New Woman Protects Herself

Instead of suffering every month, women can now have any good drug bill a prescription calling for Alpen Seal, 2 ounces; Fluid Extract Black Haw, 1 ounce; Pure Water, 5 ounces. A teaspoonful of this simple, inexpensive preparation before meals and at bedtime, taken for several days before, during and after each period, stops all pain, soothes the nerves, cures cramps, prevents headache, clears the complexion.

With the aid of this valuable prescription and plenty of good fresh air and exercise any woman can keep herself fresh, young and attractive with all the charms of bright eyes, blooming complexion, firm flesh, graceful figure and good spirits.

Y. M. C. A. FOUNDER HONORED

Splendid Memorial Erected to Late Sir George Williams.

PLACED IN CRYPT IN ST. PAUL'S

Near Spot Where First Association Was Established—Knighthood Bestowed for His Efforts in Behalf of Public.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—(Special.)—Marked honor has recently been paid to the late Sir George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian association. A splendid monument erected in his memory now stands in the crypt of St. Paul's cathedral—a fitting tribute as it was in close proximity to this spot that the original foundation of the Young Men's Christian association took place. The association, which began on a capital of \$3, today numbers \$20,643 members and controls buildings and real estate to the value of more than \$2,000,000. It is one of the most flourishing organizations in the world, despite the fact that hosts of other attempts on similar lines have proved utter failures.

To the personality of Sir George Williams himself is attributed a large part of the wonderful success of the Young Men's Christian association, and yet, though his name is so widely known, he always kept the personal element in the background. After his death it was found that every particle of his correspondence had been destroyed, as if he deprecated publishing his achievement to the world.

Though the Young Men's Christian association rests today on so solid a foundation, it was not always in such an enviable position, and had it not been for the personal self-sacrifice of its founder, it is very doubtful if the organization would have weathered many of the severe crises through which it passed. The scene of its beginning was an upper room of a big dry goods store—that of Hitchcock & Rogers—which stood in St. Paul's church yard in 1844. Young Williams was a clerk in that establishment, and, though but 29 years of age, he exerted a powerfully religious influence on those with whom he came in contact. He persuaded several fellow clerks to join him in prayer once or twice a week in the dormitory of the establishment, most of the clerks in those days, as now, "sleeping in."

Work Begins to Spread.

With reference to the morality of his early comrades young Williams did not speak in very flattering terms, and he attributed his success as much to the non-attendance of certain of his companions as to the presence of others. When he had "converted" all of his fellow clerks, not even excepting some bitter opponents who were down on "that milkop religious business," the founders of the association—twelve in number—turned their attention to outside conquests. A Mutual Improvement society and a Young Men's Missionary society came into being, and the influence of the employees of Hitchcock & Rogers on other firms in London became quite marked. There was perhaps the first attempt in England to protect the interests of shop assistants, and out of that early movement has grown the great Shop Assistants' union of today.

As to the actual founding of the Young Men's Christian association as such, it came into being at a meeting held on June 6, 1844, with a capital-collection on the spot of \$12; and the first circular letter, addressed to young employes in London, was posted a few days later, young Williams and his friends having scarcely suf-

ficient money even to pay for postage and stationery. However, the dominating personality of George Williams carried everything before it, and the Young Men's Christian association was launched in spite of all difficulties.

Williams Business Man.

One noteworthy fact in connection with Sir George Williams was that he never allowed his fervor for the success of his ethical project to interfere with strict business; and he worked so industriously for his employers that before many years had elapsed he had won his way to a partnership in the firm, which ultimately became Hitchcock, Williams & Co. In less than ten years after its foundation, the Young Men's Christian association had grown into an important organization—so much so, in fact, that politicians of the day tried to use it as a means of advancing political power, but its founder refused to permit it to be utilized in this fashion, and the wisdom of his decision was proved in after years. Many attempts were made by various parties to "break" the association, both financially and in other directions, but the personality of Sir George Williams was too strong to be borne down, and he saved the Young Men's Christian association many times from financial and internal failure.

After "capturing" London, and then the rest of England, the Young Men's Christian association idea was taken up in the United States, and in 1876 Sir George Williams visited that country, and was received with great demonstrations everywhere. It was after becoming firmly established in the United States that the Christian association became a world-wide movement. For his work in connection with this organization Queen Victoria conferred a knighthood on the founder during her jubilee year, 1907.

GARDEN OF THE GODS A PARK

Great Wonder of the Rockies Given to the City of Colorado

Spring.

The children of Charles E. Perkins have obeyed their father's wish and presented the Garden of the Gods to the city of Colorado Springs. It is a fitting honor paid to a noble life. Charles E. Perkins was one

of the quiet philanthropists who have enriched the life of America even more than machine-made benevolence could impoverish it. He was a practical man, an imaginative man, a quiet, kindly man. He began his railroad life as a telegraph operator. He finished it as president of the Burlington, one of the most perfect roads on the continent. His rise was due to sober energy, capacity for work, far-reaching imagination and utter honesty. He was one of his country's assets while he lived and in his death he provided that the park he had so long maintained should be kept open to the world.

We wonder how many of the hundreds of thousands who have gazed on the nature sculpture in the Garden of the Gods know that they were partaking of the hospitality of a kindly railroad president, hundreds of miles away. Not many, we fear. But all should know it now. Mr. Perkins bought the property in 1879 on the advice of that splendid Coloradoan, General Palmer. When the state and the nearby city grew in fame as a summer resort the money value of the Garden of the Gods began to mount skyward. Persons anxious to make the famous park a money-making concern looked up its owner and tried to buy, but without success. Mr. Perkins did not care to sell. He paid the taxes on his property, kept it in order and kept it open to the public without asking or receiving a dollar of revenue from it. And now his heirs have complied with his wish and handed it over to trustees, who will make it the property of Colorado Springs as soon as the legal formalities can be accomplished—Denver News.

"Jag" Was Worth \$80,000.

A "drunk" that ultimately netted its owner in the neighborhood of \$80,000 was related in Judge Mack's court Saturday, as part of the evidence resulting in the conviction of Joseph Willis, who had been charged with the murder of his wife, Mrs. Bertha Willis.

Willis, it was related, while intoxicated, bought a piece of West Side real estate for \$1,500 some years ago. When he became sober he regretted the deal, thinking some one had taken advantage of his condition. He investigated, however, and, to make the best of what he considered a bad bargain, made sufficient improvements to pay taxes and a little profit. The property today is appraised at \$8,000. In settling the will Judge Mack found that the testator was of unsound mind when the instrument was executed.—Chicago Journal.

- 1883 -

ARE YOU WISE?
BUY COAL OF
SUNDERLAND
1844 HARRIS

WHO-O-O
WILL
SURELY
SATISFY
YOU

- 1908 -

All Sunderland Coal is kept DRY. Dry Coal is cleaner and weighs less than wet, dirty coal.

No bet-
advice
was
ever
given
than
"BUY COAL
OF
SUNDER-
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Try it
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REDUCED TO

\$1.50 A BOX

Of 6 Pairs.

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