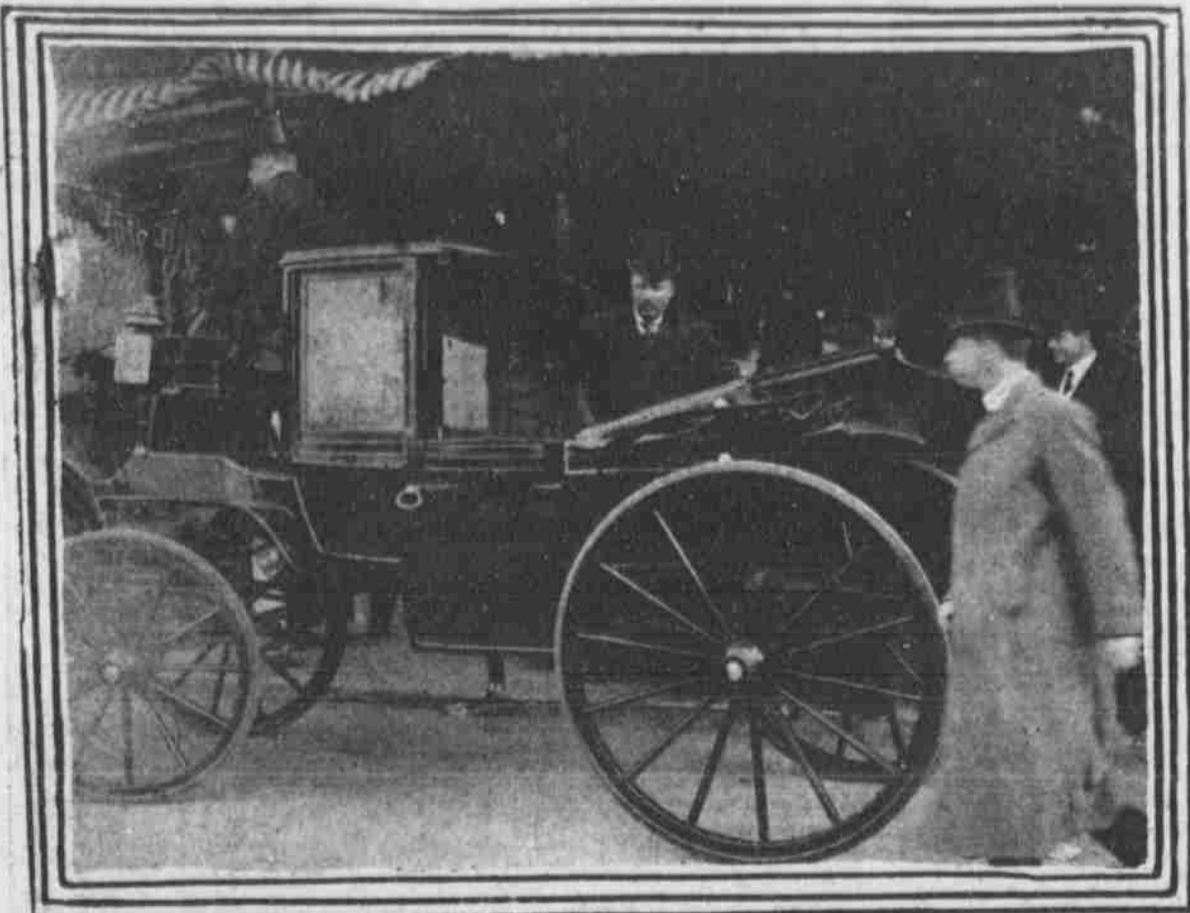


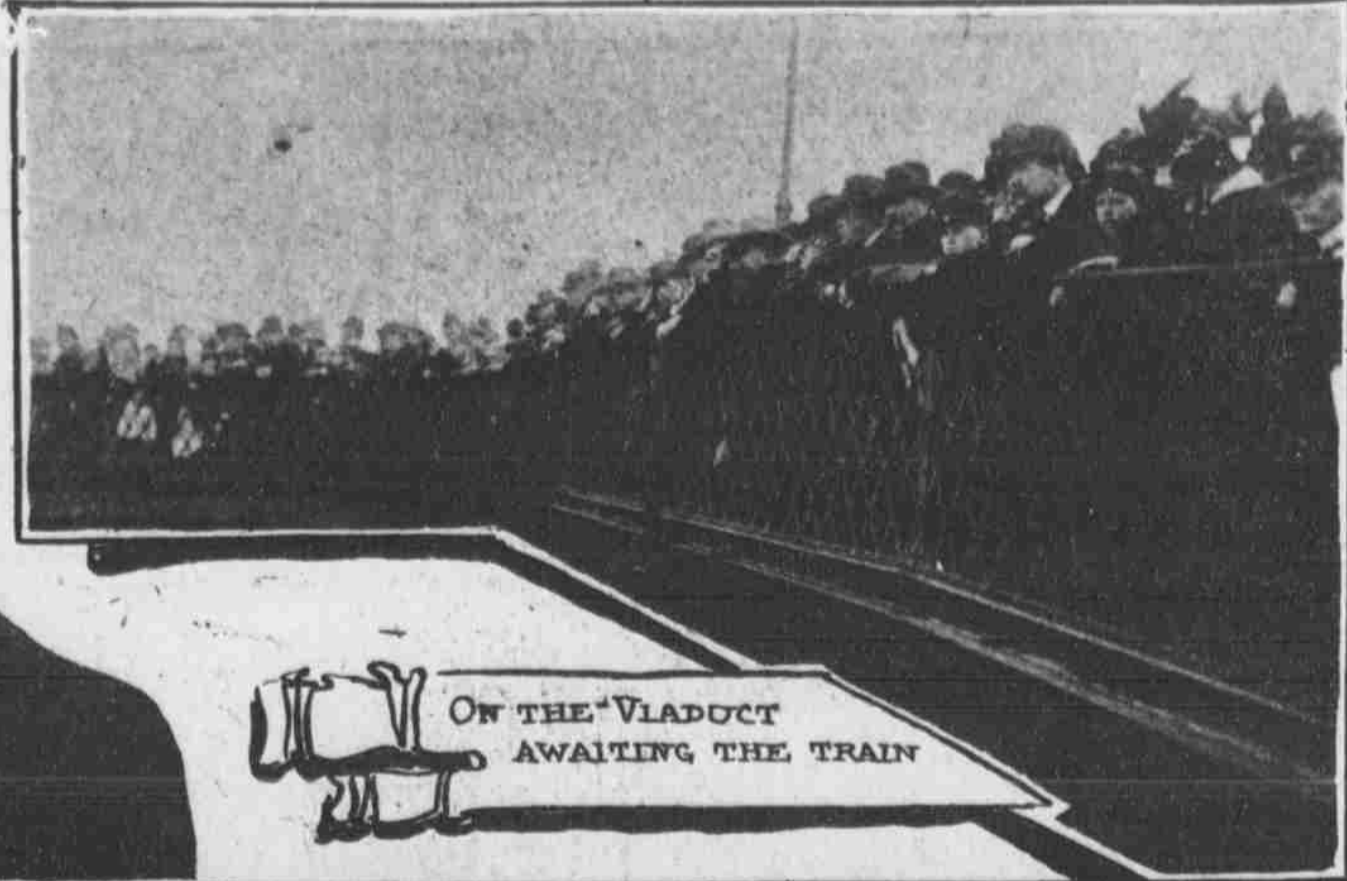
Omaha Extends Glad Welcome to Theodore Roosevelt, Private Citizen



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ENTERING HIS CARRIAGE AT THE DEPOT



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ACKNOWLEDGES RECEPTION



ON THE VIADUCT AWAITING THE TRAIN

WHEN Theodore Roosevelt comes to Omaha this week, to be the guest of the citizens, he will be quite as welcome as he was when he came as president of the United States, and will be given quite as much of an ovation, except that the military aspect of the reception will be subdued because it is not etiquette for the soldierly to turn out to honor a private citizen. It will not be Mr. Roosevelt's first visit to the city; in 1909 he was here at the close of a most strenuous campaign tour of the west, and especially of Nebraska, which was Bryan's home state then as now, and which observed "the second battle" by giving to McKinley and Roosevelt a handsome majority of the popular vote and the vote of the state in the electoral college. He had made then a wonderful impression on the people of Nebraska by his personality, his disregard of certain conventions and his originality as well as his forceful expressing his sentiments. After he had succeeded to the presidency he returned to Omaha in September, 1902, when he was forced to give over his schedule trip owing to an injury to a knee. The trip was resumed in the spring of the following year, and in April of 1903 Mr. Roosevelt was the guest of the city for a few hours. It was late in the afternoon when he arrived, but he was welcomed by an assemblage of citizens that lined the streets along the long route of his drive, densely packing the thoroughfares and cheering him along the way. He was then on his way to Keokuk, where he began his journey down the Mississippi river, accompanied by the governors of states interested in river improvement.

When Colonel Roosevelt comes this time he will be given a chance to enjoy a portion of what was prepared in anticipation of his visit in 1902. At that time he was to have been here during the week of the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities, and the program laid out for him would have gladdened his heart by its strenuousness. This time he will not get to see the Ak-Sar-Ben parade, but he will have, as they say down in Washington, "something equally as good," for he will get a chance to see the workings of the crew at the Den. Samson is to hold a special service for him, when the former president will be shown the proceedings just as they are held for an ordinary visitor. This is but one of the features of the entertainment provided for the distinguished guest of Omaha. A novelty of the event, perhaps, is the fact that he is to be allowed to determine his own course during the morning hours. Beyond his breakfast at the Omaha club, which is to be served privately, nothing is fixed for him and he will be permitted to set his own program. The luncheon at the Field club will be informal and the speech at the Auditorium will intervene between lunch and the formal dinner at the Omaha club. In the evening, after dinner, he will be the honored guest of Samson at the Den. This comprises the outline for his day in Omaha, but it does not give any notion of how the public will try to break in on the visitor for the purpose of showing how much his fellow citizens care for him. He has insisted that no plans be made for him beyond those outlined for his day in Omaha, but it is expected that his visit to the Den must be without show of pomp, and so far as the committee of arrangements on control events his wishes have been respected. But the great heart of the west beats for Teddy in Omaha just as warmly as it does in Cheyenne and the man who could go a hundred miles through African wastes to eat a piece of home-made American apple pie will find that he is among friends here who will not let him wait for apple pie or something to do every minute he is in the city.

Colonel Roosevelt is due to arrive in Omaha at 6:45 o'clock on the morning of September 2. The date happens to fall on Friday, but that was not for the colonel. He is not superstitious, and one day looks the same as another to him. He is coming to Omaha over the Burlington route from Kansas City, and whether it is a mere coincidence, or the result of

deliberate plan, there is eternal fitness in the fact that the name of the car in which he is traveling is "Republic."

The colonel will be in Omaha all day Friday and Friday night, leaving at 7:50 o'clock Saturday morning over the North-western for Sioux Falls.

Traveling in the "Republic" with Colonel Roosevelt are William H. Howland, Ernest Hamilton Abbott, Harold J. Howland, and Frank Harper. In another car, "Forest," there comes a dozen or more prominent newspaper writers, including two representatives of the Associated Press.

To Colonel Roosevelt, brief and widely traveled, this junket is comparatively short, yet when consideration is given to the wide range of country he traverses, the route is not so short, after all. Take a map and stick a pin on the dot that represents New York, then trace the way out to Pueblo, which represents the southwestern limit of the journey. Then from Pueblo trace back to Kansas City, thence to Omaha, thence to Sioux Falls, thence to Fargo, which is the northwestern extremity of the tour. Then from Fargo back to New York by way of St. Paul and Milwaukee. Figure on the number of miles this route represents and you will see at once that it is a trip of greater proportions than seems apparent at first glance. The route is triangular in shape, New York being the eastern point of the triangle, with Fargo and Pueblo representing the other end. Cities in which Colonel Roosevelt has stopped on the way, and those in which he is yet to stop, are: Eliza, Buffalo, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Denver, Pueblo, Ossawatimie, Kansas City, Sioux City, Fargo, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Prescott, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. Of course he may tarry briefly at other places en route, but the cities mentioned are scheduled on the itinerary for stops ranging all the way from one hour to two days. When the colonel is once more back in the Outlook office, returned from this tour, he will have covered a distance of 5,622 miles, distributed over various railroads as follows: Burlington, 194; Milwaukee, 235; Great Northern, 385; Missouri Pacific, 790; New York Central, 564; Northern Pacific, 259; Northwestern, 1,022; Pennsylvania, 1,055; and Union Pacific, 622.

On the occasion of Colonel Roosevelt's last visit to Omaha one of the salutation features that seemingly most impressed him, was the historic old cannon brought by Company L of the Thirteenth rifles from the Philippines. This old "war horse" belched forth vociferous welcome to the president, but he will miss it when he comes again, for an explosion some time ago wrecked the old cannon.

Judge Ben S. Baker, old-time Omahian, formerly on the territorial supreme bench of New Mexico during the Roosevelt administration, was president of the Albuquerque Commercial club when President Roosevelt visited the New Mexico metropolis, and the famous saddle blanket presented by the Albuquerque Commercial club was originated by Judge Baker, who is now of Omaha again, having returned from New Mexico. Judge Baker conceived the idea of a saddle blanket as being the proper token for Roosevelt, then president, and an unlettered Navajo squaw, "Ellie," by name, did the work, fulfilling the design outlined by Judge Baker. President Roosevelt expressed great appreciation over the present, and it is said that on many of his horseback journeys he has used it. This blanket is 28x35 inches, the regulation size of saddle blankets.

Omaha, being the halfway house between the Atlantic and the Pacific, the railroad center of the Missouri valley, and the loggia many persons of world-wide prominence. Five presidents, during their tenure of office, have been visitors here—Grant, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt. Of these, Grant and Roosevelt are the only ones to return as private citizens. The coming of General Grant as president, was at that time the most important occasion of the kind in the history of Omaha, but scarcely less important, if measured by



WAITING ON FARNHAM STREET

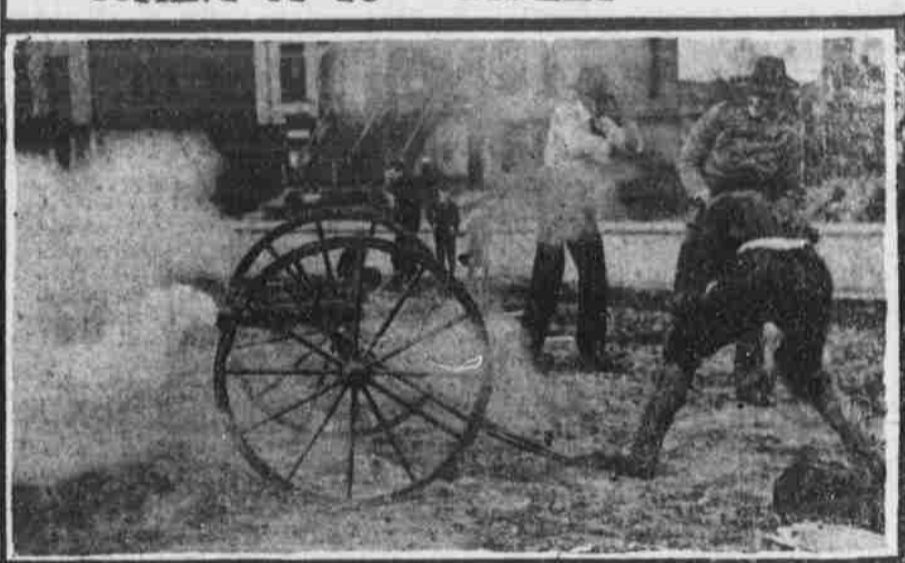


COMING UP 10TH STREET

fantry band struck up a national air. The best hotel in Omaha then was the Grand Central, which stood on the present site of the Paxton hotel. There the party made headquarters. Champion S. Chase was then mayor of Omaha, and from the presidential carriage he announced the program of the day, amid deafening cheers of the frontier multitude, for that was in the real frontier days of Omaha. At the high school grounds, President Grant delivered a public address, many children being in the audience, and from there he was taken to the old government building, where a public reception lasting an hour or so was held. At 2 o'clock that afternoon, after having spent a little more than half a day in Omaha, the Grant party left for the presidential salute and the Twenty-third west.

Four years and one month later to a day, General Grant and Mrs. Grant arrived in Omaha from San Francisco, returning from their globe encircling tour. It was nearly three years then since he had left the presidential chair, yet his welcome in Omaha was none the less fervent, because of his being a private citizen—and right on that point hinges a striking parallel of similarity between General Grant and Colonel Roosevelt. They carried their greatness with them when they left the White House, and with Roosevelt, as it was with Grant, there is no time to be lost in solving the oft-repeated problem: "What shall we do with our ex-presidents?"

On the occasion of General Grant's second visit to Omaha, he remained longer than when he came as president. The Withnell



FIRING THE SALUTE FROM THE GUN CAPTURED AT MANILA

house was his headquarters on the second and last visit, and an elaborate feast was spread there. Sunday was included in that visit, and General and Mrs. Grant attended services at the First Methodist church, of which the Rev. J. B. Maxfield was then pastor. Monday morning, the Grants set out for the east, and a committee, including Mayor Chase, Senator Saunders, E. Rosewater, General Manderson, T. L. Kimball, J. C. Howell and L. M. Bennett, escorted the party to the Union Pacific transfer in Council Bluffs. Omaha at that time had only fourteen policemen, but they turned out in a body to add luster to the parade, and the fire department also joined.

In 1887, President Cleveland and his bride were in Omaha for one hour, but that short time was improved to best advantage. Mayor McShane and other prominent citizens escorted the president and his wife about the city as much as time would permit. There was no public speaking on this occasion.

President Harrison was perhaps better and more intimately known in Omaha than any of the other chief executives, partly due to the fact that his son, Russell Harrison, married an Omaha girl, the daughter of the late Alvin Saunders. On the morning of May 12, 1891, President Harrison arrived in Omaha from the west, accompanied by Russell Harrison and wife, Mrs. McKee, his daughter; Mrs. Dimmock, whom he afterwards married, and Secretaries Wannamaker and Risk. Mayor Cushman, Senator Manderson, Governor Thayer, ex-Governor Saunders and J. C. Cowin

noted as escort to the president on his entrance to the city on that occasion. After a public speech on the court house grounds, President Harrison held a general reception in the court of The Bee building. Later he inspected The Bee plant and rested for a while in the private office of the late Edward Rosewater, editor and founder of The Bee. This was, perhaps, the only time in history where a presidential reception was held in a newspaper building. A speech at the high school grounds and an evening dinner at the Saunders' home completed the visit, and the party left Omaha that night for Kansas City.

McKinley, the martyr president, once spent three and a half days in Omaha—busy days, they were, during the Trans-Mississippi exposition. Secretary Gage, General Nelson A. Miles and other notables accompanied President McKinley. Again on another date, President McKinley and a brief stop in Omaha while returning from the west with Mrs. McKinley, who had been traveling in the hope of benefiting her shattered health.

Of President Roosevelt's visit as president, mention has already been made in detail herein. And now he is coming again to an even greater welcome than ever before. Everybody wants to see Roosevelt, no matter how many times they may have already seen him, and his appearance in Omaha now will doubtless bring to the city a myriad of enthusiastic delegations from tributary region.

A Roosevelt Souvenir Designed by an Omaha Man



A ROOSEVELT SADDLE BLANKET AND THE SQUAW WHO WOVE IT

Working One's Self to Death

THERE are some men in this world who believe it is possible to work continuously from fifteen to eighteen hours a day, and that the success achieved by such a process is worth while. A man died in Philadelphia lately who was an exemplar of this philosophy. In these days, when his mental ability was great, while his capacity for sustained labor was enormous, so great that he deceived himself. At 37 he went to a premature grave utterly exhausted in brain power, at an age when normally he should have had most of his best years before him.

Modern psychologists are of the opinion that the personal ego is either man's will power or is controlled by it; certainly it is the will which dominates a human being's life, and it is capable of education. We see many persons with no stamina at all, as we say, meaning a lack of will power, while others have so much that they defy doctors and live in frail bodies to accomplish an incredible amount of work. Yet somewhere there lies a point of equilibrium which must be maintained. Sometimes the forces within the body are stronger than those without; often those without are the stronger, and a man succumbs, but it is coming to be recognized that a man's brain must be given a rest whether it be by forsaking mental pursuits temporarily or engaging in others of a totally antipodal character. No man can continue mental processes in the same direction at high pressure for a greatly extended period without danger, and often death ensues.

Professional men are rushing to play golf or to take a vacation, they are much for physical exercise pure and simple, because it is a form of exercise which any normal man can enjoy and will persist in. It has a psychological phase which fascinates the intelligent man more than the untutored. Men who would not think of going regularly to a gymnasium will neglect business for the golf links. In fact, the great benefit of golf to most men is that it impels them to neglect business. Curiously enough, most men's business is better for being away some of the time.

The busy man who says he has no time to play golf or take any other exercise is simply making his grave ready in advance of the normal time. President Taft felt this when he said that every man should have from sixty to ninety days' vacation. Success bought at the expense of life is of no value.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Million Bullets a Minute

A WORKING model of an automobile machine gun which, it is said, will discharge bullets over a range of a mile or more at the rate of 1,000,000 a minute, with a muzzle velocity of more than 2,000 feet a second, and operated by a secret mechanical power, was demonstrated on Staten Island, N. Y., by the inventor, Frederick B. Bangter.

The model, which was built to shoot a three-eighths inch bullet, was mounted behind a partition in the factory at No. 79 Broad street, Stapleton, S. I. All the motive parts were covered by a tarpaulin and the machine was run by an electric motor, connected with the gun by a belt. The muzzle was pointed through a hole in a partition, and the observers having gathered behind a screen, the motor was started.

The target, a pine board about half an inch thick, was placed 50 feet away. As the motor began to hum the operator turned a little wheel and a steady stream of bullets poured from the muzzle of the gun, like a stream of water from the nozzle of a hose. The target seemed to melt before the eyes as a hail of missiles struck it, and in about 10 seconds the entire center of the board had disappeared.

This model was built for round bullets, but the inventor says that on a standard make gun, which will have a half-inch bore, conical bullets will be fired, and the barrels, of which there will be two, will be rifled.

The principal use of the new gun, according to the inventor's claims, will be for operating against airships, and as there is no recoil, he says, the gun can be pointed toward any point of the compass.

Mr. Bangter says that the standard model will be mounted on an automobile chassis, with a motor of 120 horse power, and encased with armor plates, while two men inside run it. The power of the motor will be used to operate the gun.

The power employed in operating the gun is a secret, and, as the device has not been patented, the inventor refused to show any of the working parts. He explained that the reason for the absence of recoil was that the bullet started slowly somewhere in the interior of the gun and the velocity was steadily increased. When asked if the gun was not worked by centrifugal force he said it was not. Bullets are poured into two hoppers at either side of the machine and forced into the gun by two plungers.

He also said that the rifled barrel of the standard model with conical bullets would probably rotate the number of times in a minute, but that he would be able to force about 900 a minute, and that there would be no danger of heating the apparatus.

Mr. Bangter is a native of Switzerland and was born and educated at Bern. He served in the Swiss army and was for some time in the ordnance department of the government.—New York Herald.