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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
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AUGUST CIRCULATION.
47,543
State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less spoiled, unmailed and returned copies, for the month of August, 1911, was 47,543.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS,
Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of September, 1911.
ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

And now the shoe trust is pinched. Turn about is fair play. Champ Clark helped to do it with his little hatchet speech.

Now Mr. Borden may take up the burden Premier Laurier lays down. This Men and Religion movement starts out with an appealing name.

The conservatives in Canada seem to have won by the use of radical talk. That man Kimmel will have to hurry if he expects to get into vaudeville this season.

Our amiable democratic contemporary disserts on liquor and politics. What a queer combination. How it must have made those benzoate of soda fellows sizzle when the Dr. Wiley verdict came in.

No use to worry over the condition of the undeveloped Alaskan coal fields, when your bin is empty. Canada swallowed the annexation bogey as completely as some folks took Dr. Cook's north pole yarns.

Never mind, there is nothing to prevent Omaha from enjoying reciprocity with Council Bluffs and Lincoln. Soon the frost will be on the pumpkin. It is rumored that Premier Laurier has already found a little on his patch.

Three parades this year on Ak-Sar-Ben's street pageant program, and every one of them worth going miles to see. How it must make those old 49ers grin to watch the struggling aviators trying to follow the trail they marked out sixty years ago.

Those city hall officials evidently believe they should go on all the junkets while they can. Commission plan is coming. George Bernard Shaw says the United States is not much of a nation. Which clinches the argument that it is the greatest of nations.

The sudden disappearance of Hackenschmidt suggests a possible community of interest between the Russian Lion and Mona Lisa. Thus far the coast-to-coast flight, on the part of both the Californian and the New Yorker, appears to be the top-line farce of the season.

Our old friend, Nathan Merriam, ought to feel good enough now to write another letter to each member of the United States senate. To tell just how to raise a \$1,000,000 endowment fund for the University of Omaha is as easy as rolling off a log. But to raise it is different.

President Taft well says that the tariff bills he vetoed at the extra session were made with blacksmith's tools. They were the product of an endless anvil chorus. Mr. Bryan told the Canadians he never would again be a candidate for the presidency. He has never taken occasion to confide the secret to his friends on the American side.

The people would take more interest in the charges against Judge Grosscup, now that they have learned they are preferred by a magazine, if they knew who is behind the magazine. "Mike" Harrington tripped himself up when he ascribed Harman's nomination in part to occupying a preferred position on the official primary ballot. He was evidently unaware that the ballots were required to be rotated, so that no one had a preferred position. Mr. Harrington is a lawyer, too.

Canada Rejects Reciprocity.
The overwhelming defeat of Premier Laurier and his party on the issue of Canadian reciprocity with the United States is indeed surprising. The surprise is all the greater because the reports quite generally had foreshadowed an opposite result, and even the claims of the opponents were no further than a victory by a slight margin.

While the Canadian elections had been ordered practically for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the reciprocity agreement and the result must be taken as primarily a decision of that question, various other considerations enter into it and help to explain it. It is plain now that the influence of Great Britain to keep every part of the empire in commercial subservience is much more powerful in Canada than appears on the surface, and the enemies of reciprocity used with far-reaching effect the fear of ultimate annexation, toward which they told their people this would be a step!

What will be the consequences in this country of the rejection of reciprocity by Canada lies in the realm of speculation. It is our judgment that it will be very small, just as we believed the changes to be expected from reciprocity were largely exaggerated. Politically, President Taft's position ought, if anything, to be strengthened rather than weakened. The acceptance of reciprocity by congress was a personal triumph of his, and the refusal of Canada to complete the bargain ought to reassure our people that they were not getting the worst of it. Of course, had President Taft put it up to Premier Laurier to secure Canadian ratification first, he might have been saved much trouble, assuming that Canada would have decided as it did.

The rejection of reciprocity also, it seems to us, vindicates the president's vetoes of the democratic tariff bills, whose only excuse was that they were designed to make good to the farmer what he was to lose by reciprocity. The president can now appeal still more forcibly for the cooperation of congress in scientific tariff revision along lines to be laid down by the tariff board.

Taft's Reasons Are Sound.
The president's restatement of his reasons for vetoing the three make-shift tariff bills put up to him by the democrats and their insurgent allies in the late session of congress is direct, frank and forceful, and will satisfy all who are not determined not to be satisfied. He was and is committed to tariff revision along scientific lines. He had promised himself and pledged the people to work for that kind of revision. He says he could not find it in any of the three bills he vetoed—"I could find no argument which would satisfy my conscience." Yet he is denounced by his critics for not admitting his conscience and justifying himself by signing the bills.

The opposition claims for itself the right to do what it calls keeping faith with the people, but it denies the same right to the president. The American people have not strayed so far from fundamental principles of equal justice as to applaud or award such unfairness as that. The coalitionists in congress maintain they were consistent in their tariff conduct. The president insists he was. The president had proposed and the majority of the opposition had approved. In the sixty-first session, the scientific revision plan, which involved the tariff board and it was this opposition, itself, which fixed the date of the tariff board's reporting—December, 1911. The president insisted on awaiting this board's report, the opposition on going ahead without it. Who was consistent? It is too late for the democrats and insurgent republicans to make anything of that argument.

The president shows effectually that the tariff bills put up to him were hastily drawn, ill-considered and, while touted as popular measures, never submitted to the people or outside representatives for their consideration, as is customary. They were thrown together in pancake fashion in the house and the only changes made in them were such as would reconcile petty differences between house democrats and senate insurgents, not from point of principle, but to insure their passage—it was anything to pass the bills. And these are the measures the president, faithfully seeking to bring about intelligent, helpful, honest tariff revision is denounced for vetoing. We mistake if the American people do not rally to the support of the president in his many, honest course and resent the presumptuous attitude of his democratic critics.

Full Stomach—Light Heart.
The banquet board has its place in business, society, politics and even diplomacy. As a bridge of peace it has spanned chasms of discord between men and nations, and where no discord reigned, it has promoted good will and fostered friendship. It may not be the highest compliment to our spiritual natures to say that they are often best fed through our stomachs, but it is a truth. A full stomach often makes a light heart. The festal board has a psychological value too great to ignore.

The infant cries when it is hungry, the small boy and the grown-up boy, each in a much milder humor when well fed. Hospitality is never fully expressed without the well-laden table. In this day of diplomacy, of what, in every phase of life, we might even call the virtue of deceit, the

dinner table or the banquet board becomes an indispensable factor in promoting, at least, formal friendship and goodwill as the forerunner and complement of business and results.

It is an entirely laudable custom. It saves time in this busy day and soothes feelings, sometimes illly animated. The very fact of men of opposing ideas getting their feet under the same table, partaking of the same viands, in the demand thus made upon common amenities, has its effect as a non-irritant and with all the possibilities of such an occasion developed, becomes a prime factor in hearty good will and peace. Why could not the employer and employe, in their disputes, adopt the banquet board as an instrument of friendly negotiation, at least?

The Task of Reorganizing.
While people have talked for years of dissolving trusts and compelling them to bring their organizations and operations within the purview of law, only now, following judicial direction, the most powerful of these industrial organizations have been dissolved, technically, and are trying to reorganize on what will be accepted as a legal basis. But they are finding the task quite equal to the acumen and skill that have made them the great institutions they are.

Reports say that counsel for the Harvester trust and the government are in close consultation as to ways of complying with the law's demands, not trying to evade the law, but to satisfy it to the fullest extent. The Steel trust, it is said, "is making strenuous efforts to meet the demands of the government, but by reason of the complexity of the situation little headway has yet been made." It is a formidable task and a new one, to tear to pieces and build up on an entirely different plan, such gigantic combinations of industry and wealth.

This, of course, strikes the lay mind as more or less of an anomaly and arouses some incredulity. People have come so incredibly to question every move of a great corporate combine that they find it difficult now to believe there is anything in the line of technical construction which they cannot easily do. But this is hardly a fair view. In any event the difficulty of the task must suggest how very far out of plumb with the present demand of the law our trend of industrial combination had gone. The Sherman law is not new, though our interpretation of its scope is. We simply have come to a new era, a new system in such things, which requires a real effort to live up to it in good faith.

"If you were to take all the churches out of the city," declares one of our most prominent pastors, "real estate prices would slump 50 per cent within a year." Doubtless true, understanding it to mean taking out all the churches and keeping them out. We venture to suggest, however, that an equally great, if not greater, slump would be produced by taking all the newspapers out of the city and keeping them out.

"The conservatives are committed to a policy of trade expansion within the empire and a closed door against the United States." That is worse than conservatism; it is imperialism and of the kind, which, if carried to its logical results, would set Canada back much more than the defeat of reciprocity could ever advance it. Canada's best interests demand close contact, commercially and otherwise, with the United States.

In building the Nebraska republican state platform, the platform makers must have had unconscious presence when they forgot to mention reciprocity.

Forget It!
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
The early opening of the Pine Ridge Reservation lands recalls that there, at a place called Wounded Knee, was fought the last battle with the Indians. And this had so much more the appearance of a slaughter than a battle that the sooner we forget it the better.

Why Not Complete the Ticket?
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Senator Cummins is unwilling to consider any other man than La Follette for the republican nomination next year. While he is about it he may as well pick the candidate for vice president, thus relieving the country from any anxiety in the matter and himself of any cause for dissatisfaction.

GOVERNORS ON GUARD.
Cleveland Plain Dealer: It would seem that the governors have taken a wholly proper step to elucidate a difficult problem which concerns, or is likely to any time to concern, every state in the union. The three governors selected to argue the matter before the supreme court have it in their power to perform a public service.

New York Times: The uprising of the governors in defense of state rights might with wisdom and propriety have been directed into a more promising channel. But it is not a bad thing at all that the subject has been brought up in a way to invite the attention of the people to the lines still existing on the map which define the outlines of the states. Some of our statesmen progressive in another way, have of late shown a disposition to attempt the effacement of state lines. Philadelphia Record: When the people of the United States set about the establishment of self-government they were extremely careful in molding their constitution, not to set up a federal tyranny to supplant a real tyranny. They kept in their own hands the great body of their liberties, only surrendering so much as was necessary to establish a republic of free commonwealths prepared for united defense against outside aggression. The unanimous move of the forty-six governors to protest against further federal invasion of states' rights seems to show that the mass of the American people have not changed their minds.

Looking Backward
This Day in Omaha
COMPILED FROM BEE FILES
SEPT. 23.

Thirty Years Ago—
The Pleasant Hours club held its annual business meeting at the Board of Trade rooms and elected the following officers: C. E. Sauters, president; K. M. Ross, treasurer; W. F. McMillan, secretary; executive committee, A. E. Toussaint, Major John B. Furry, Lieutenant Foot, E. P. Peck, President Squires, who is serving his eighth term, announced that Boyd's opera house had been secured for the coming season's parties and the dates fixed for November 2, November 15, December 2, December 30, January 23, 1912; February 21 and April 10. The party given December 30 will be the Centennial party given by the club, and extraordinary efforts will be put forth to make it not only the social event of the season, but the greatest that Omaha has ever seen.

Local marksmen are trying out a new red clay shell for pigeon shooting. Members of the Sportsmen's club, Messrs. Hughes, Hathaway and Mills, shot at the new pigeons today. The scores didn't run up very high, but the boys had plenty of fun.

Little Millie Groff, daughter of Lewis A. Groff of the firm of Groff & Montgomery, was thrown out of a buggy on St. Mary's avenue while riding to school and severely bruised. Dr. Coffman made out that no bones were broken. Millie is an attractive girl of about 12 years and popular with her companions.

Members of the Jewish community began today the celebration of their religious holiday of Rosh-Hashana.

Sun Chung Lung, the celestial gentleman and his wife, whom he married last week, have already parted company.

Two burglaries are reported, one of the residence of George E. Fritchett on Eighteenth street, between Farnam and Douglas, and another at the residence of George Thrall on the corner of Nineteenth and Douglas.

The water company today turned over to the city the remainder of the distributing system, which includes the territory near Boyd's packing house and at the lower end of Tenth street. The only portion of the water supply system remaining to be completed is that on Cumming street, west of Saunders street.

Burt Pierce, foreman painter at Medinger & Daily's wagon shop, was made happy today by being presented with a twelve-pound girl baby.

The Bohemians of this city sent another 100 florins to Prague for the new national theater, making \$300 already sent.

Miss Allie Powers left for Winer, where she will handle the reins of government of one of the schools in that vicinity.

Mrs. Lyman Richardson and daughter, Miss Minnie, left this afternoon for a few weeks' visit east.

Supervisor J. F. Clark, Division Superintendent P. J. Nichols and E. M. Morison, general manager of the Union Pacific express arrived home from an extensive trip over the Union Pacific, and report everything O. K.

Twenty Years Ago—
At the convention of the Nebraska Woman's Christian Temperance union one delegate proposed that the daily papers have copies each day on a table in the convention hall so the conventionists might know how the papers were treating them. Dr. P. S. Merrill took occasion to assure the women they need have no fears as to the fairness and correctness of the reports so far as The Bee was concerned.

City Attorney Poppleton said the bond given by the Ketchum Furniture company of Toledo to bind its contract to furnish the city hall was absolutely worthless.

Robert W. Baxter, it was announced, has resigned his position as western superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and would be appointed superintendent of one of the western divisions of the Union Pacific.

William W. Nason and Miss Cora M. Smith were married at 11 noon by Rev. Father McMenomy at St. Francis X. church. They took up their home on Seventh and Mills streets.

Bloodshed was narrowly averted in the council chamber in a clash between Councilman Specht and Ed Morearty over the charges of bribery in connection with the contract to furnish the city hall.

Morearty was one of the members accused by Specht and he called Specht a coward and dared him to name the men. (This was before Specht had named them.) Specht did and told Morearty he would prove more than some folks wanted him to, which he seems to have done.

Ten Years Ago—
Judge McPherson, sitting at Council Bluffs, knocked out an invalid, three Nebraska statutes, the one enacted in 1887, regulating the charges to be made by the South Omaha stock yards for feeding and yarding cattle and the two laws enacted in 1897 for the regulation of fire insurance companies.

E. F. Morearty announces his withdrawal from the fusion party—peoples and democratic—to join the republicans.

Mr. Henry T. Clarke, preliminary to his marriage, entertained his users and a few other men friends at his home, covered by laid for fourteen.

The guests were Men of Chicago, Luther Kouture, Fred Rustin, Frank Crawford, Linn Sherey, Wood, Wing Allen, Ross Towls, Charles Young, Gordon Clarke, J. L. Faxton, Tupper and Herbert Gannett.

Mr. Herbert Gannett entertained friends at a luncheon at the Omaha club in honor of Henry T. Clarke, Jr., who was to be married in two days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Cummings went to Kansas City for a few days.

Mrs. Nathan E. Adams returned from Minneapolis, where she spent the summer.

In Other Lands
Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Near and Far Nations of the Earth.

Old World Troubles.
The old world is in a most distressing condition. From the eastern shores of the Atlantic to the Bering sea, disaster, famine, pestilence and human discontent afflict nations and people to a startling degree, making the struggle for existence uncommonly severe. Look at the map and follow the accounts as they have appeared and do appear in the news columns from day to day. Great Britain is slowly recovering from the distress and turmoil of a labor war, leaving in the magazine enough powder to generate another explosion on slight provocation. The division of the loot of Morocco between France and Germany menaces the peace of Europe. Revolutionary outbreaks and labor strikes send warnings to the throne. Alfonso and brings the response of martial law. The new republic of Portugal manifests signs of fear and fatigue, and is diligently raiding churches and convents for armed conspirators and loot, while armed bands of monarchists are drilling in spots along the coronation route in Lisbon and Austria tell only too plainly the severity of the struggle for existence. Chocera casts a deadly shadow over parts of Italy, while Mount Etna is devastating its crowded slopes in Sicily. Further to the east conditions are even worse. Considerable disturbances in Asia Minor and is reported to have crossed the borders of Russia, where for the moment it is overshadowed by assassination and terrorist repression. Famine, the oldest inhabitant of India, is again abroad in that unfortunate land, so much so that the coronation duties planned to be held at Delhi in December has been greatly modified owing to the scarcity of food for man and beast. Drouth has wrought frightful devastation in the district of Gujarat. The great Yang-tze-Kiang valley of China, embracing the finest real estate in the world, is almost completely submerged by flood and 10,000 persons are believed to have perished. On top of this disaster come revolutionary disturbances which arrest the hands extended with relief. In western Siberia and eastern Russia the crop failure is so complete that animals and fowl are almost given away or allowed to perish in order to save for man what little food is left. Clouds of grasshoppers are multiplying the distress. Some disquieting symptoms might be noted in the new world, but they are trifling in comparison with the troubles and trials of national neighbors.

Hopeful Signs for Ireland.
Justin McCarthy, former chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, waxed joyful over the prospect of Ireland soon realizing its hope of some rule. Writing to the New York Independent he reviews the situation so vastly improved by the restricted veto power of the House of Lords and the great change in British public sentiment in favor of Ireland's demands. The moving power in this change of sentiment he traces to the late King Edward and asserts that King George is equally desirous of removing all sources of political discontent in Ireland. "No Irishman," writes Mr. McCarthy, "has ever lived during a time so full of hope and happy augury for his country, and it must indeed be some utterly unimaginable catastrophe which could now all of a sudden bring those seemingly certain promises to mere frustration. Ireland is living a life entirely new in her-a life bringing nothing but hope and promise. The Irish people will soon have set clearly and decisively before them the task great enough to call for the noblest qualities of the noblest race, and at the same time not beneath the capacity of any people capable of appreciating the value of freedom."

Saluting the New Republic.
Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Italy and Spain have united in an official salute to the new republic of Portugal, and reluctantly tipped their chapeaus to President Artigas. To a constitutional ruler a new seat, a salute from the diplomats of monarchies is a cheering sign of increasing acquaintance and should make him feel that a salary of \$20,000 a year and \$6,000 for official expenses is not too much for a statesman. Francisco Artigas is a lawyer of distinction, and has a great pull with all groups of the republican party. His term is four years and he is not eligible for re-election.

Opportunities Passed Up.
What is the matter with American architects? Ten years ago Australia decided to build a new capital in the virgin wilderness of New South Wales. Competition was invited from the architects of the world and very tempting inducements offered. American architects were prettily few, compared with the number from European countries, a fact which prompted the authorities to reject all plans and advertise again. Competition is now open, with purses of \$8,500 for the first, \$2,500 for the second and \$1,500 for the third accepted design. American architects are assured of a shade better than a fair deal from the Australians.

In the Kindergarten Class.
The youthful emperor of China, just past five and a half years, has entered the kindergarten class as a starter in the educational scheme of Manchu royalty. Before his mother, the empress dowager, was gathered to her ancestors, she penned this command to the youngsters' tutors: "At the present time, when intercourse between all parts of the world is freely developed and civilization is ever increasing, it behooves them above all to inculcate a clear impression of the progress of constitutional government during the last few decades, and of the development of sound learning, special stress being laid on the needs of the day."

For a country that has not been burdened with riches for a century, Ireland supplies a startling example of riches showered on officials. Redmond Barry, liberal member for Tyrone, has vacated his seat in Parliament for the lord chancellorship, a position corresponding to that of an attorney general of an American state, which carries a salary of \$50,000 a year and a pension of \$20,000 a year on retirement. What home rulers get control of the jobs it will be worth while watching to see if the retrenchment knife reaches the salary of the occupant.

No Answering Debt.
On his first day of political speech-making President Taft issued two challenges. At the time of going to press neither had been accepted.

Costly Experience.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.
It has cost the British Columbia bank a great many dollars to find that locating a financial institution next door to a police station doesn't do away with the security afforded by a 24-a-week night watchman.

Modern Improvements.
Chicago News.
Mount Etna is throwing out more lava in a week than it did in a month during its former eruption. Maybe it has caught up with the times and is using steam shovels.



THE LAMPER HAT

People Talked About
The Omaha version of the new thought plan of living 100 years is a tall order in the race in Bulgaria a steady buttermilk diet is warranted to run the age score up to 200.

At the age of 73, James J. Hill, the kidnaper of the Burlington, hops up and down the stairs in his St. Paul office with as much agility as a monarchist ducking bombs in Barcelona.

The difference between a speech and a lecture, as defined by Speaker Champ Clark, lies not in the topic discussed, but in the box office treatment of the orator. A speech is free, a lecture is paid for.

Forty-six years ago James R. Earl of Denver, a veteran of the civil war, put in a claim against the government for \$23, that being the amount which his pay check was short. The bill was paid the other day.

John Cavanaugh, farmer of Portland, Conn., took his family to the Grange fair at Haddam Neck Labor day in a wagon drawn by ninety-eight oxen. Mr. Cavanaugh owns ten yoke of oxen himself and the other thirty-eight yoke he borrowed from the neighbors. The outfit covered this distance of twenty miles in five hours.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.
"Bliggins is constantly talking about his distinguished ancestors."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "most of them are dead and can't resent the familiarity."—Washington Star.

"That publisher is mad because his rival has outed away all his best funny writers."

"Well, you must expect a man to be mad when he's lost his wits."—Baltimore American.

"Now that we are married," said the pretty chorus girl, "what do you propose to do?"

"Why," replied the son of the millionaire, "I think we had better keep it secret until I can get a good chance to break the news to the governor when he is in a pleasant mood."

"But how long is it likely to be before he gets into that kind of a mood?"

"It's hard to tell. The stock market is bad, but let us hope for the best. He may win a dollar or two at poker some night before the week is ended."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"I note that you do not appeal as often as formerly to the plain sense of the common people."

"No," answered Senator Sorghum; "I'm afraid I overworked that figure of speech. It encouraged my constituents to such an extent that they are disposed to rely on their plain sense instead of on my advice."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Baye—She is simply mad on the subject of germs and sterilizes or filters everything in the house.

"How does she get along with her family?"

"Oh, even her relations are strained."—Judge.

THE POET'S SOLITUDE.
Lord Byron.

To sit on rocks to muse o'er flood and fall,
To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
Where things that own no man's dominion dwell,
And mortal foot hath ne'er or rarely been,
To climb the trackless mountain all unshod,
With the wild flock that never needs a fold,
Along o'er steep and foaming falls to leap—
This is not solitude; 'tis but to hold
Converse with Nature's charms and view her stores unrolled.

To hear, to see, to feel, and to possess,
And roam along with the world's tired denizens,
With none who bless us, none whom we can bless,
Millions with Nature's charms and view her stores unrolled,
None that, with a kindred consciousness imbued,
If we were not, would seem to smile the less,
Of all that flattered, followed, sought and staid;
This is to be alone; this, this is solitude!

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