

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND 17TH

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MAY CIRCULATION: 50,421

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, auditor manager, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of May, 1912, was 50,421. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Auditor Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 14th day of June, 1912. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Great growing weather—for republican majorities.

Armageddon will now be shifted from Chicago to Baltimore.

Mr. Bryan probably thinks he ought to get the reporters' vote.

Cuban and Mexican insurgents are also dodging standpat artillery.

Have you thought yet how it would sound to say, "Nineteen-thirteen?"

Yes, after Chicago and Baltimore, we must have a safe and sane Fourth.

Mr. Bryan now doubtless has a better appreciation of the lot of a real reporter.

Harmony is the slogan at Baltimore. Yep, all harmoniously agreed to fight to the hilt.

The Kentucky and Texas delegates doubtless will take their own mint julep to Baltimore.

True Americanism is much larger, however, than any state, set of politicians or organization.

Worrying is a bad thing, but how can one help it when his iceman passes him up on a hot day?

"Japan Firm for Integrity of China," says a headline. Yes, when it means benefitting Japan.

China has not secured that \$50,000,000 loan. That is quite a touch for a young republic to make, anyway.

A Boston woman physician advocates scientific marriages. She is a spinster. Maybe that is the reason she is a spinster.

Every republican should pray for Champ Clark's nomination, viewing the situation entirely from a selfish party standpoint.

Perhaps we might find the happy medium somewhere between Admiral Dewey's four battleships a year plan and the democratic politician's policy of none at all.

That Texas editor who says he has read the Congressional Record consistently for more than two years should apply to Mr. Carnegie for a medal.

Nobody will complain if the new city council and the gas company get together in a complete settlement of all pending disputes without further litigation.

Here is a woman who asks a divorce from her husband because he has not taken a bath for seven years. If she has stood it that long she has no ground for complaint.

"Automobiles are not so numerous," remarks the New York Times, adding that there are only about 85,000 in that state. Does the sedate Journal mean to get gay with us?

An interesting phase of international developments is Japan's sudden burst of admiration for China, which has recently awakened to the fact of its marvelous possibilities and gone into the business of being a real nation.

"Men should say what they mean and mean what they say," wrote Champ Clark in Mr. Bryan's Commoner last year. What does he mean when he says he is a "progressive" and then ties up with Judge Parker and Tammany Murphy, who, Mr. Bryan says, are the arch apostles of reactionism, or does Champ mean all men but himself?

The Platform.

Of all the work done at the Chicago convention by the republicans, the platform will get most consideration during the months that will intervene before election day in November. It is an unusually lengthy document, made so necessarily by the obligation that the stand of the party on great and pressing issues be clearly and fully defined. In this regard it must be viewed as a comprehensive whole. It fully and fairly sets out the principles of the party, and it makes definite pledges to the people as to its program for progress in government.

It is not a collection of glittering generalities and vague promises, but a concrete presentation of a policy of progress, with definite and specific statements as to the purposes of the party in dealing with all of the problems now confronting the government. It frankly states the general attitude of the party in these words:

The republican party is now, as always, a party of advanced and consecutive statesmanship. It is prepared to go forward with the solution of those new questions which social, economic and political development have brought into the forefront of the nation's interest.

Following this declaration, each of the several questions is dealt with in language open and easy to understand, that nothing of ambiguity may be charged against the document or the intentions of its framers. As a declaration of party principles it will challenge the thoughtful attention of all citizens, for it is an appeal to calm, deliberate judgment, a request for a dispassionate verdict from the voters. And it is in "the quiet of November" that that verdict will be returned.

The Battle of Baltimore.

The Tammany-Parker-Clark-Hearst democrats threw their hat into the ring when the national committee recommended Parker for temporary chairman and Mr. Bryan, followed by Governor Wilson, promptly gave it a swift kick and the battle of Baltimore was on. Mr. Bryan insists he acted in the interest of harmony. Meantime he characteristically plunges in, crying "no compromise," indifferent to the appeals of Watterson, Baldwin, Taggart and others for peace. Peace, if it comes, will come on Mr. Bryan's terms. He surely will be able to swing more than one-third of the convention, in which event he may defeat the two-thirds.

Wilson, then, is the Bryan man, ostensibly at least, the only one of the candidates to join the Nebraskan in this "harmony" fight. Champ Clark stands now where he always stood—wherever the lightning of opportunity seems most imminent. He is the political chameleon; he is a Bryan man, a Hearst man, a Tammany tool, a progressive, a reactionary—an amiable opportunist, apparently unfettered by fixed conviction of any sort.

It will be surprising if Mr. Bryan, now that a third party is launched, does not annex himself to a fourth nomination. Or, falling in that, will he be able to land Wilson, or agree with the enemy on Marshall, the man who "never offended anybody," or go down in final defeat before the common foe he is now fighting?

Accept the Invitation.

The people of Omaha have been invited by several of the new city commissioners to offer suggestions and opinions as to improvements to be made in the city government, sanitation and beautification. One commissioner says, for instance, that he is especially anxious to keep streets clean and in repair and will thank citizens eagle-eyed enough to spy out spots in any of our thoroughfares not perfect in appearance or condition to inform him of it, so that he may hot-foot it to the said spot and put it promptly in order.

Why not take them at their word? Even if funds and other things do not guarantee a complete performance of this ideal program, accept the invitation and, in the classic vernacular of Mayor Dahlgren, "Come up and try us out."

Most pathetic among the prominent figures in the retreat from Chicago are Big Tim Woodruff of New York and Senator Dupont of Delaware. Lured by hope and hurrah, they leaped on the colonel's band wagon in the eleventh hour, confident of having picked the winner. From the subsequent proceedings it may be inferred they have a fellow feeling for the Irishman, who, when tossed over the fence by a bull, remarked: "Bedad, it's a good thing I had me laugh first."

Colonel Bryan having reported the Chicago convention, Colonel Roosevelt should reciprocate with like service at Baltimore. Observing rival party victims of the steamroller induces forgetfulness of sore spots.

Since the law was enacted requiring hens to stamp the date of laying on their eggs we have heard very little complaint of bad eggs. This apparent reverence of law on the part of our hens is indeed very encouraging.

EFFECT OF HEAT ON THE HUMAN BODY

By Ralph W. Connell, M. D., Commissioner of Health.

Excessive heat on the human body produces two distinct and different effects or pathological conditions, although they may have a number of symptoms in common. The treatment is entirely different. Therefore, it is always necessary to recognize the two conditions in order that the proper treatment can be administered at once. The first, or heat exhaustion, often comes on slowly, but it may come as abruptly as that of true sunstroke and may develop in its severest form in those who are robust and strong, as well as in those who are feeble and weak.

In heat exhaustion the pulse is rapid, weak, often scarcely perceptible; the mind is usually clear, voice weak, loss of muscular strength, general feeling of exhaustion. They may go from this condition to syncope or partial loss of consciousness. The body is cool or even cold, often dry, but may be covered with a cold sweat, low temperature, often below normal. The person in this condition should be treated by applications of heat, hot blankets, thorough rubbing of the body and limbs, stimulants administered, small doses of whiskey, inhalations of spirits of ammonia, and the services of a physician secured as soon as possible, as more active heart stimulants are often necessary to bring about reaction.

The other form of excessive heat is known as sunstroke, heat apoplexy, sun fever, etc. This condition is caused, not only in severe heat while in the sun, but by over-exertion in a hot, humid atmosphere where there is but little air stirring, even with no exposure to the sun's rays. It is more apt to occur in those addicted to alcoholic stimulants. When this is the case the chances for recovery are much diminished. The face becomes much flushed and red, breathing labored and slow, severe headaches, dizzy and giddy feeling in the head, oppressed feeling in the vomiting of a yellow or green substance, starting pains in the limbs, pulse rapid, full and bounding, intense heat of the skin, hot to the touch, high temperature, even reaching as high as 102 or 103 degrees Fahrenheit. When this excessive temperature is reached the pulse, although full and rapid at first, becomes intermittent, irregular and thready. Nervous symptoms are developed, as shown by jerking and twitching of the limbs, and even convulsions may develop, often unconsciousness even from the first.

When death ensues it may come on within a few minutes or half an hour from the time of the attack. When it occurs in such a short time it is due to heat exhaustion. When prolonged beyond that period it is due to paralysis of the nerve centers controlling the respiration, as well as the effect on the heart. The prevention of either heat exhaustion or sunstroke is of more importance than the cure, after it has occurred. Those who are obliged to spend themselves to mental, and more especially to physical exertion during any excessively heated term, should avoid all alcoholic stimulants and other excesses, over-feeding, especially avoid meat. A farinaceous and fruit diet should be followed, with large quantities of water, taken often and little at a time, cold but not iced, drinking it slowly. Water will not only supply the loss of moisture going on in the system from the intense heat, but will cool the body as well. A little lemon juice added to the water is beneficial, as it acts as a slight stimulant to the stomach, aiding the assimilation of the water. Fruit and water will keep the glands, kidneys and skin in an active state.

The treatment to be applied in case of sunstroke must be active and energetic. Remove the patient at once to a cool, shady place. Remove all clothing and apply cold applications at base of brain, over the chest, body and limbs with towels wrung out of ice water. Rubbing patient all over with ice or wrapping the whole body in a sheet wrung out of ice water, then frequently pouring ice water over the sheet, are means to be adopted until the physician arrives and the patient can be removed to his home or the hospital, when he should be put in a cool bath at a temperature of about 59 degrees.

The one and important thing to think of in sunstroke is to reduce the high temperature and this can be accomplished best by cold packs and cold baths. Every minute lost before the treatment is instituted lessens the chances of recovery. Contraction of the pupils of the eyes is a good indication that the temperature is being reduced, but is not to be relied on as much as the thermometer. Always remember the cold packs and ice bath are heroic measures and should not be continued too long, thirty to forty minutes at a time, repeated twice in twenty-four hours, should suffice.

HELP FROM CHURCHES AS CHURCHES

Too Much Criticism and Too Little Co-Operation.

Indianapolis News. R. Fulton Cutting, president of the New York association for the improvement of the condition of the poor, has published a book, "The Church and Society," in which, as a result of personal investigation and correspondence with hundreds of ministers in various cities, he concludes that church work in this country should be in an entirely new direction. Social betterment needs a stronger union of church and state, not in a sense that arouses any antagonism of democratic ideas, but by closer practical contact and participation in the work of advancing civilization.

Mr. Cutting disclaims utterly and strongly any participation in the electoral field of politics. The church has learned by bitter experience to reject the expediency of a political policy. But while the civil authorities of a democratic state are the tools that the church has herself aptly fashioned, she is now ignoring them and criticizing them. Instead of this she should co-operate with them and help them as her agents for the development of the "citizenship which is in heaven." He points out that there are 50,000 tenement house rooms in New York City that are totally without windows. There are 70,000 more than this in Brooklyn, "the city of churches." There are nineteen million children in the public schools of the country who have no direct religious training, except for those who may go to a Sunday school for an hour a week. In all manner of activities, settlement work, ice funds for the poor in summer, fresh air aid, milk stations, all things that make up the great work of betterment for the poorest and weakest members of the community the church takes no part.

In police work especially he would have the closest co-operation between associations of ministers and the police. He would have committees to learn of the police authorities and to hold up their hands in dealing with vice and crime and all manner of lawlessness. He would have frequent meetings between the ministers and church representatives to discuss projects for increased usefulness, and thus bring all means of help in touch with the direct Christianizing view of helpfulness. We quote a former police commissioner of New York City as suggesting a committee of all the churches of the city to confer frequently with the police authorities for common help in handling police problems. Mr. Cutting thus continues:

"Such support," says the commissioner, "was conspicuously absent when I needed it most. . . . Church people would complain if the streets in front of their church were used by street walkers. 'Drive them out,' they insisted. 'Certainly,' he would reply; 'but where to?' Where, to indeed, if the Christian church can not answer the question!

Police Chief Kohler of Cleveland, when asked if ministers could be of help to him, is reported thus: "Surely, if they would only stop scolding. 'Could you use a committee of ministers if they came down and asked you to suggest ways of being useful?' 'I could if they would try to understand a policeman's job. Most ministers are theorists. They don't know the world. They think people are wicked when they are really only weak.' . . . Police Chief Knapp of Toledo when asked if he had received any help from the local clergy, answered: "No help, only complaints. They could help immensely if only with their approbation and encouragement to individual members of the force." Mr. Cutting's argument is that churches as churches should "get into the game," instead of merely gathering in their places of worship and singing and praying, the members should lend a hand in every activity for social betterment and civilizing advance; should be directly concerned as churches and in nothing more conspicuously than in striking hands with the police of a city and learning of them and backing them in their multifarious duties.

CUTTING UP THE "BEEF TRUST"

Voluntary Disolution and the Prospect for Competition.

New York Journal of Commerce. It is just about ten years since the first move of the government was made against the combination of meat packers known as the "beef trust," with headquarters at Chicago, as in violation of the anti-trust law. Since the first petition for an injunction was filed in May, 1902, the contest has gone on with varying fortunes, mostly favorable to the "combine"; but now, as the government was preparing to bring a suit for the dissolution of the National Packing company, those in control have concluded that the better part of valor for them is discretion, and decided to emulate the example of Colonel Crockett's coon and "come down." They have announced to the United States district attorney at Chicago, and he has conveyed the news to the attorney general, that they are considering a plan of voluntary dissolution to take effect August 1. Meantime the government suit will be held in abeyance.

The National Packing company was organized in 1903 by the leading packers of Chicago, to acquire control of practically all the competing concerns in their business. It had a share capital of \$15,000,000, which was divided in fixed proportions between the Armour, Swift and Morris concerns. It was used to acquire control by stockholding of the principal packing houses of St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and other western and eastern cities, and some lesser ones, about thirty in all, including the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat company, the

Stockyards Warehouse company, the Anglo-American Refrigerator Car company and the Fowler Canadian company. If there was an unlawful combination and attempt to monopolize in the country, besides the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies, this was it; and yet the government has been defeated in the injunction suits and the criminal prosecution which ended only a short time ago. The civil suit for dissolution would probably have ended differently, but it may be avoided by the voluntary action of the controlling interests. The disintegration, if effected, will be under the direction of the Department of Justice and will probably follow the plan, applied in the Standard Oil and Tobacco trust cases, which has certainly had no disastrous effect upon the industries concerned or upon those holding an investment interest in them. The rehabilitated subsidiaries in one case and the reorganized corporations in the other, appear to have been going their way in peace and prosperity as if nothing had happened. A similar result is likely to follow the dissolution of the National Packing company and the renewed independence of its subsidiaries. But will there be renewed competition? At first, as in the other cases, the divided and distributed control will remain in the same hands under different organizations, and the concerns may work harmoniously together; but "in-terests" will be gradually exchanged and transferred and there will be "potential competition," which in time will work into actual competition.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

JUNE 24.

Thirty Years Ago—The Union Pacific and the Council Bluffs line played what is called a close game, Council Bluffs winning by 27 to 24. The star performance was a catch of a long fly after a remarkable run by Pankhouser.

The cricket season was started off with a match in North Omaha between two eleven's, W. C. Taylor's team beating J. Shepherd's team by 44 to 32.

The Bee is pleading for a full vote on the paving bonds at the special election Tuesday.

The call for a meeting of union bricklayers is signed by J. W. Harpen, secretary.

After July 1, collars and cuffs reduced to 5 cents each at the City Steam laundry. The attempted settlement of rate troubles between the roads into Denver is off, and the Burlington & Missouri folks announce they will carry as cheap as anybody, and keep all they get.

General Charles F. Manderson and Daniel Hurley have been appointed a committee for Custer post, Grand Army of the Republic, to arrange for attendance on the Fourth of July celebration at Blair.

Twenty Years Ago—W. F. Bechel was made chairman of the general committee in charge of the Fourth of July celebration, W. N. Naason, secretary, and J. G. Willis, treasurer. S. F. Woodbridge of the World-Herald and H. L. Fowler of The Bee were made the advertising committee.

The Board of Park Commissioners took up the matter of a south side park and R. S. Berlin, representing the county commissioners, told the board that it might count on the help of the county in whatever way it desired, and especially in the vacation of that portion of Leavenworth street passing through Elmwood park.

Freight Agent Inkins of the Santa Fe returned from Topeka with the news that his line had met the reduced freight rates on cattle from the southwest put into effect by the Rock Island.

Omaha's bank clearings for the week were \$5,682,770, which gave Omaha rank of seventh among all the cities of the nation, surprising, therefore, a great number much larger in population.

O. H. Jeffries, general western agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company, received notice of his appointment as the Nebraska member of the Columbian exposition life insurance board.

Ten Years Ago—

News came of the critical illness of King Edward VII from appendicitis, stricken on the eve of his coronation.

The city council confirmed the following appointments to the library board: Harry P. Deuel, Frank L. Haller, John Rush and W. A. Hansen. Mr. Rush succeeded Herbert T. Leavitt and Mr. Hansen filled the vacancy caused by the resignation of William J. Knox, while Messrs. Haller and Deuel were reappointed.

Colonel C. E. Weller, president of the Richardson Drug company, gave a luncheon at the Omaha club in honor of Percy Fishel of Canon City, Colo. Among the guests were Mr. Fox of Colorado Springs, D. Y. Wheeler of Denver and Ralph Crandell of Omaha.

Parishioners and friends of Rev. John Williams assisted in celebrating his twenty-fifth anniversary as rector of the St. Barnabas Episcopal church, Nineteenth and California streets. Many gifts were made as testimonials of friendship and love, and among these was a total in cash of about \$1,200. Coadjutor Bishop Williams officiated at holy communion service at St. Barnabas and prior to the service the bishop delivered a brief address to the people, in which he felicitated them upon the long and harmonious pastorate of their rector. It was announced that during all these years Father Williams had never raised 1 cent for his church's maintenance through the medium of fairs, sodas or any sort of entertainment, as he was opposed to this method of finance for the church.

People Talked About

According to statistics given out by the Tobacco Leaf, there are consumed in the United States every day 21,718,448 cigars and 23,737,190 cigarettes, without including those rolled by the smokers themselves.

Frederic Passy, who died in Paris, in his ninety-first year, was a distinguished authority on political economy, and an influential advocate of peace; he well deserved the honor of the first Nobel prize for services to that cause.

Robert Fisher, of Lewis, Del., found an eagle's nest recently and secured an egg from it. He placed the egg under an old hen and last week a young eagle was hatched. The eagle eats fish and meat with a relish and follows its foster mother about everywhere.

There is still good fishing in the sea of Galilee. Dr. Ernest W. Curney Masterman, who has practiced medicine in Galilee, made a special study of the fishes found there, and in a recent book says that he found forty-three varieties, twice as many as can be found in the British Isles.

Mayor Andrew Lans, of Platteville, Colo., has received a license to conduct a saloon. He will have a monopoly in the business. It is planned to make this a model saloon. Not a chair or a table will be allowed in it, and no display of goods will be allowed in the windows.

Carl Schurz, who achieved distinction as a general in the civil war, senator, cabinet officer, civil service reformer and journalist, is to have a monument on Morrisgate avenue, New York. His figure in bronze will be nine feet in height and will rise from a pedestal which stands on the periphery of a semi-circular structure.

Mrs. William Moore, wife of a farmer living near Marshall, Mich., visited that town last week accompanied by her 26 children. She took the children to town that they might witness the mailing of a letter from her to Theodore Roosevelt, informing him of the size of her family. The youngest child is not a year old. Among these are seven pairs of twins.

Wilbur Wright and his life work are to be commemorated by some sort of national memorial, and discussion is rife as to what form it shall take. A. E. Ronau has suggested, in a letter to a New York newspaper, the establishment and endowment of a Wilbur Wright memorial college of aeronautics at Washington and the foundation of a prize and scholarship fund.

A SOLDIER TO THE FINISH

Major Butt's Career as Reporter, Correspondent and Army Officer.

"Archie" Butt, his friends called him, not Major Archibald Willingham De Graffenried Butt, United States Navy, military aide to two presidents, who went to his last resting place when the White Star liner Titanic plunged to the bottom of the North Atlantic, was one of Louisville's best-beloved men.

"Archie" Butt came to Louisville about January 1, 1880. He wanted to be a newspaper man, and he won his prize. General John B. Castleman brought him to the city room of the Courier-Journal and introduced him to the late Thomas G. Watkins, who was then the city editor, and asked him to put "Archie" on his staff.

Butt was a tall, husky lad fresh from the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn. He was put on police work, and many a story did he cover that did not require a change in his "copy."

On the March night in 1880, when the cyclone swept Louisville, he was in the office. Mr. Watkins, hearing that Falls City hall was the scene of disaster, rushed him to that death pit, although he was the youngest reporter on the staff. All that need be said is that when Mr. Watkins delivered an address at an Indiana university on how the Courier-Journal boys covered the cyclone, he referred to Butt and exclaimed: "Butt covered the biggest job like a veteran."

Up he went in hearts and confidence. No assignment was too big for him. When he left the service of the Courier-Journal in 1883 he went to Washington, where he served as correspondent of several southern papers. He won his way from the start, and became the boom friend of Angus McSweeney, then of the Baltimore Sun, now Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American; the late Major Brady of the Baltimore News; Major Noah, a brilliant Denver newspaper man; Charles Boynton of the Associated Press; Howard Thompson, also of the Associated Press, who afterward served the American government at St. Petersburg; Hobart Brooks of the New York Herald; Al Lewis, then of the Chicago Times, and Colonel "Bill" Street of the Dallas and Galveston News.

Many a story Butt gave these good fellows. Speaker Crisp was his friend; President Cleveland always welcomed him. When Mr. Cleveland sent General Matt Ransom to Mexico City as ambassador, Butt went with him as attache, and he filled the position with great honor until the ambassador's death, when he returned to Washington. Late President McKinley started him on a brilliant career as an officer in the volunteer service during the Spanish-American war.

Butt was sent to the Philippines as a captain in the quartermaster's department. He had had a hand for details and soon he was the head boss of the transportation department of the army in the American insular possessions. At Manila he was loved by all and there President Taft, then Governor General, met him and a friendship was formed which grew to affection of father toward son. From the Philippines Major Butt went to Cuba and after service there he was transferred to Washington.

Mr. Taft told President Roosevelt of his young friend and one day in June Mayor Butt was summoned to the White House. The president put him on his

right in the Blue room as his aide at a reception, and when it was over the young officer crossed over to the Army and Navy club and said to Lieutenant Blue, U. S. N.: "Old boy, it is mighty tiresome, but I believe I am going to like it."

Whether he liked it or not two presidents did and President Taft sent him away for a vacation a few weeks ago, which ended in his eternal rest. Major Butt was a brave soldier. He went to death unflinchingly after helping women and children to go to safety, and the waves carried to him the world's benediction of just well done—Louisville Courier Journal.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

He—Does a woman when she's married expect her husband to tell her his business affairs? She—I don't know; but a woman expects a man to talk business when he's courting her.—Boston Transcript.

Tommy—Pop, what is the difference between fame and notoriety? Tommy's Pop—Notoriety lasts longer, my son.—Philadelphia Record.

"How about love in a cottage?" "I could never marry a poor man," said the girl.—"But this cottage is really a bungalow." "I might consider that."—Kansas City Journal.

IN SCHOOL DAYS.

John G. Whittier. Still sits the schoolhouse by the road, A ragged beggar sunning; Around it still the sunnys grow, And blackberry vines are running.

Within the master's desk is seen, Deep scarred by rags official; The warping floor, the battered seats The jackknife's carved initial.

The charcoal freeson on its wall; Its door's worn sill, betraying The feet that, creeping slow to school, Went storming out to playing!

Long years ago a winter sun, Shone over it at setting; Lit up its western window-panes, And low eaves' icy fretting.

It touched the tangled golden curls, And brown eyes full of grieving; Of one who still her steps delayed, When all the school were leaving.

For near her stood the little boy— Her childish favor singled; His cap pulled low upon a face, Where pride and shame were mingled.

Pushing with restless feet the snow To right and left, he lingered— As restlessly her tiny hands, The blue-checked apron fingered.

He saw her lift her eyes; he felt The soft hand's light caressing; And heard the tremble of her voice, As if a fault confessing.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word; I hate to go above you, Because—'the brown eyes lower fell—' 'Because, you see, I love you!'"

Still memory to a gray-haired man That sweet child-face is showing, Dear Girl, the grasses on her grave Have forty years been growing!

He lives to learn, in life's hard school How few who pass above him, Lament their triumph and his loss, Like her, because they love him.

100% More Electric Light

If the largest manufacturer of furnaces in the world should perfect a new furnace giving twice as much heat from a ton of coal as the furnaces now in use, you would buy one.

This new furnace would heat your house twice as fast or twice as well without burning any more coal than your present furnace.

An equally important improvement has been made in electric lighting by the largest electrical manufacturer in the world. This company's new electric lamp, the Edison Mazda, gives twice as much light without requiring as much current as the old 16 candle-power lamp.

For ten cents' worth of electricity you can now burn a 82 candle-power lamp for 25 hours instead of a 16 candle-power lamp for 20 hours.

Come in and see the many sizes in which this wonderful new lamp is made.

Omaha Electric Light & Power Company

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