THE OMAHA EVENING BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department APRIL CIRCULATION.

57,808 Daily—Sunday 52,223 Dwight Williams, circulation manager of the Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of April, 1916, was 67,808 daily and 62,223 Sunday. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this ad day of May, 1916.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Omaha isn't a very encouraging headquarters

for a get-rich-quick operator. Another Mexican bandit sleeps on Texas soil.

Texas hospitality shines in that line. Well, only one man could get the place, but

this won't make the losers feel any better. If Mr. Wilson writes the platform for St. Louis, will Mr. Bryan permit the convention to

South pole exploration holds out the cheerless prospect of duplicating the tragedies of the

North pole.

In spite of martial agitation and the thunderings of politicians, the country persists in hustling for the joys of life in the usual way.

Seventy-two hours of prayer for "Billy" Sunday fairly tops the score for earnestness and endurance, besides proving that Omaha's heart beats for "Bill."

Immigration from Europe this year far exceeds the low record of last year. Reasons are abundant for their coming; the wonder is how they get away.

Her Majesty, the June Bride, now holds the apotlight. Somewhere in the shadows the bridegroom lingers with becoming humility. Later on his day will come.

grade of pep into their operations during the next ten days if they would rival the thundering guns of Chicago and St. Louis.

Nine of the thirteen expected booms are already booming in Chicago and noise-makers are storming the lake front. Fortunate is the early bird which holds its feathers through the fray.

The confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis dealt a solar plexus blow to the efficiency of organized wealth and dislocated the social pull of Boston's aristocracy. The jolt lost none of its force by the long delay.

Federal statisticians find an average advance of only I per cent in a month in the cost of staple foods. A brief consultation with butchers and grocers will show the figure sharps a mile behind the procession.

Due allowance should be made for the necessity of Mexican leaders blustering for home consumption. General Carranza appreciates the national weakness and his typewriter is equal to the demand for hot stuff.

An elevator is a vehicle and it is not a vehicle, according to the rulings of two New York courts. Judicial deliverances are sure to hold their mystic charm so long as courts, heedless of expense, pass conundrums up the line.

Eighty-three thousand people witnessed the auto racers put up a speed score of 84.05 miles an hour for three hours, on the Indiana speedway. Mechanical sport fittingly reaches the greatest altitude in the gas belt.

A government armor plate plant is a nightmare to the Bethlehem steel people. In his eagerness to head off the deal President Schwab offered to do the work indefinitely at a price to be fixed by the government. The tender sounds like a bargain, but lacks vital provision of a fixed term of years.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

Judge McCulloch, not being able to laue a marriage license to himself, has asked the commissioners to commission a judge especially for that purpose. The board accordingly appointed George Gurley, the judge's clerk, with honds at

Rev. Willard Scott has gone to Central City, where he will bring to a close the session of the Nebraska Sunday School convention, now being held there by a lecture on the "Induence of the Bible or the National Character."

Mr. Hugh Thompson of the city water works has left with his wife and sister to visit his parents in Ewing, Neb. From there the family will 20 EAST OR & VISIL

The Omaha Cricket club had a meeting at the H. & M. headquarters, at which thirty members were enrolled and the following officers were elected: P. S. Eustix, president; John F. Francis, sacretary and treasurer; F. O. Wood, J. Purdon and J. Burleigh, members of the executive com-

Property owners interested in securing the valid transvery on Dodge street will meet at R. W. Patrick's office in the Fanton building, Friday

John A. McShane has come in from the west, | borly good will has limitations

Prospectus of the Platform.

President Wilson's Memorial day speech is accepted in general terms as indicative of what he expects to have embodied in the platform on which he will go before the country asking for re-election. That speech, carefully prepared and cautiously delivered, has in it nothing indicating what the president really proposes in the way of constructive legislation. It deals almost exclusively with the single topic of citizenship, and reiterates most solemnly the sentiments often expressed by Mr. Wilson, and concerning which two opinions cannot possibly exist, that allegiance can not be divided. His inchoate and undetermined views as to national defense hardly deserve consideration, for, were they pronounced by a person of less consequence than the president of the United States, they would be dismissed as unworthy. Mr. Wilson's suggestion for a platform is not one that will greatly strengthen the position of his party.

In the meantime Chairman Claude E. Kitchin of the house ways and means committee is making some medicine that will interest the leaders of the free trade party. Mr. Kitchin is preparing a revenue bill that will contain some distinctly new and uncertain methods for providing funds for the government, and one welltried means. He proposes to levy a duty on dye stuffs of at least 5 per cent, as a protection to American manufacturers! Mr. Kitchin must be fully conversant with the fulmination of the Baltimore convention of four years ago. The first paragraph of that platform reads:

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government under the constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government, honestly and economically administered.

This about-face movement on the tariff is but one of several executed by the democrats since 1912, although most of the pledges made in the Baltimore platform have been ignored or repudiated in toto. Mr. Wilson's utterances and Mr. Kitchin's proposals warrant the conclusion that the St. Louis platform will be a remarkable

South Side Gets Representation.

Residents of the South Side may now feel that they are indeed citizens of Omaha, one of the pioneers of South Omaha having been chosen as a member of the city commission. This result might have been achieved months ago, had not the energetic opponents of annexation secured a postponement of the inevitable till after the Omaha election was held. The choice of Mr. Parks is sure to be popular with his fellow citizens, he having long been identified with the life of South Omaha as a builder and contractor, active in its community affairs, and distinguished by reason of not being an office-seeker. His selection should be assurance that the interests of that section of Greater Omaha will not be neglected by the city commission. However, it should not be taken to establish the precedent of electing commissioners because of the part of town in which they live. Omaha wants no sectional lines drawn across its map.

Two Impressive Ceremonies.

New York's socialist preacher took part in the burning of an American flag and pronounced it the most impressive ceremony he had ever attended. The following morning he was present Europe's fighting warriors must pump a better at another assembly, where the proceedings were less spectacular, but almost as impressive. It was in police court, and the desecrator of the flag was fined \$1,000. This fine ought to stick. We concede to Rev. Bouck White and his associates the right to revere the flag of "international industrialism," whatever that is, and they may hold privately whatever opinion they like of the Stars and Stripes. But when it comes to making a public show of the desecration of the flag that represents the government under which he lives, then the reverend gentleman is coming into contact with what that flag stands for, the law of a free people. The incident is worthy of note as showing to what extremes men can carry their foolishness.

"Insult" From Carranza.

No especial wonder need be expressed at the announcement from Washington that the latest communication from Carranza is the most insulting in its tone ever sent to the United States government. It is but a continuance of the treatment the Mexicans have accorded the United States and its citizens from the beginning. President Wilson's reversible policy in dealing with the irresponsibles who have disturbed the peace along our southern border since he took office has been rather an encouragement to them to persist in both insult and outrage towards Americans. Carranza is now affording perfect proof of the proposition that the nation that will not protect its citizens and its rights, wherever they may be put in jeopardy, is not likely to command respect. We may be too proud to fight, but that will not exempt us from insult and imposition from others whose pride takes a different form.

Sullivan in the Saddle.

Roger Sullivan of Illinois announces himself a candidate for vice president on the ticket with Woodrow Wilson. This amounts to serving notice on Mr. Bryan that he will have something besides the platform to occupy his attention at St. Louis. It is twelve years since Bryan excommunicated Sullivan at St. Louis, but for some reason the sentence didn't become operative. It has been suspended at times, as for example, eight years ago, when Bryan as a candidate for president, needed Sullivan's support. At that time Roger Sullivan, "Tom" Taggart, "Boss" Murphy, "Pingy" Connors and all the rest of that delectable crew were good enough democrats. It was different at Baltimore, where the peerless leader put the "Indian sign" on the New York delegation and several others who were standing out for Champ Clark (for whom Mr. Bryan had been told to vote by the people of his state). The coming session of the democrata promises to be anything but perfunctory.

The merchant fleet of Great Britain has not been seriously affected by the war, despite the submarine campaign. Lloyd's record for 1915. shows a decreased tonnage compared with building records of 1914, yet there has been an actual increase in the tonnage aggregate. An increase under existing conditions emphasizes the commercial are power of the empire.

It would be well to remind General Carranza a diplomatic terms that while Uncle Sam permits unlimited criticism at home, similar liberties. on the part of aliens will not be tolerated. Neigh-

The Mystery of the Tides

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

WE MAY liken the ocean to a respiring giant that stretches his vast length around all our coasts, whose breath is the waters, now poured impetuously into every bay and inlet as the monster exhales, and now swiftly drawn out again with his next inhalation, while, coincidentally, his broad breast heaves and falls and rhythmically the navies rise and sink, feeling the resistless power of the life that slumbers underneath their keels.

But is is a forced breathing, this of great Neptune, and he would lie still as death but for two life-savers in the sky which strive without ceasing to save him from suffocation through the stagnation of his own waters.

These Samaritans are the moon and the sun, as every school-child is taught without understanding, just as most of us know that a pul-motor may bring a drowned man to life again without comprehending exactly how.

This is the mystery of the tides, and a mys tery it remains, in part, although mankind has wondered about it and studied it from time immemorial. Although it had been noticed long before Newton was born that there was a synchronism between the motion of the moon and the tides, yet it was not until he had developed his theory of gravitation that the manner of the moon's action in producing tides became plain.

The moon is the principal agent, more than twice as effective as the sun, and since they both work in the same way, it is unnecessary to intro-duce more than one of them in a simple explana-

That explanation depends upon three proved facts-first, that the attraction of gravitation increases in force with decrease of distance; second, that the solid earth yields as a whole, united body to the gravitational pull of the moon, and, third, that the ocean, being composed of watery particles free to move among one another, does not yield to the lunar tug as a whole united body, its waters flow over the earth's crust toward the place where the resultant of the forces acting upon them is greatest.

The consequence is that they are, in a sense, heaped or swelled up in a tidal wave, and the rotation of the earth on its axis carries this wave westward, or in a direction contrary to that of the rotation. So, if you envelop a school globe in a sheet of gauze and hold the gauze so that it cannot turn with the globe when the latter is rotated, the gauze will move over its surface in an opposite direction. Your hand, gathering up and holding the gauze on one side, may represent the attraction of the moon upon the oceanic waters.

The water is heaped up by the moon's attrac-on in accordance with the first of the three fundamental facts mentioned above; namely, that the attraction increases with decrease of distance In truth, it increases inversely as the square of the distance, which augments the effect. The side of the earth that is at any time toward the moon is about 4,000 miles nearer the moon than the center of the earth.

But, according to our second fundamental fact, the earth yields as a single solid body, to which we may now add that the effect of the pull is the same as if the entire substance of the earth were concentrated at its center. It follows that the waters of the ocean, being free to move over their solid bed, and experiencing an attraction greater than that felt at the earth's center, tend to flow toward the place where the moon's attraction is

Now comes the point usually found most difficult to understand. There is a tide on the side of the earth turned from the moon as well as on the side turned toward it. This is a result of the same fundamental facts. The water on the side opposite to the moon is 4,000 miles farther from the moon than the center of the earth and is, consequently, proportionately less attracted. Thus the earth, as a whole, tends to be drawn away from the water on that side, just as on the other side the water tends to be drawn away from

This is, in substance, the theory of the tides, and no doubt it is a true explanation of their fundamental cause. But great difficulties arise when the theory is applied to the actual tides that flow around the coasts of the continents. If the earth were a smooth sphere, covered everywhere with an ocean of unvarying depth, there would be no difficulties of the kind. But then we should either not exist at all or else we should be fish, or whales, or sharks, and in that case, instead of astronomers, physicists, and mathematicians we should probably produce only big eaters.

Taking the situation as it is we find that the tides play the deuce with the theory. They do not disprove it, but they show that it is altogether insufficient to cover the facts. The sources of the trouble are the varying depth of the water and the subdivision of the ocean into many different seas, more or less completely separated by huge, oddly shaped continents. Because the human mind loves simplicity,

which is easy to understand and shrinks from complications, persistent attempts have been made to force the tides into compliance with a uniform theory, but they refuse to submit.

Thus it has long been taught, in the text books, that the tides are all associated parts of one universal "world phenomenon." told of "a parent wave," starting in the broad, deep waters of the Southern Pacific, and gradually spreading round the globe, combining in its course with minor tides started in smaller

This parent tide has even been imaginatively, but with authoritative assertion, traced around distant capes, through straits and across the length and breadth of many seas. One text-book writer has averred that this tide is "forty hours old" when it reaches Florida from the Pacific and nearly "sixty hours old" when it begins to wash on the shores of the North Sea.

Now, all this must be abandoned as pure speculation, according to the investigations of our coast and geodetic survey. Although, as Dr. Charles Lane Poor says, "the theory that the tides are a world phenomenon has the support of the world's greatest mathematicians and all the prestige their names can lend," the investigations referred to seem to prove that the tides strictly local in character and in being, and that the tides of the Atlantic ocean are due to the oscillations in the waters of the Atlantic, independent of what has happened, or may happen, in the waters of the Pacine

Still nobody doubts that the sun and the moon are the causers of the tides, but Neptune, instead of being a single, appears as a multiple, giant who breather with many watery lungs.

People and Events

Back in Detroit, where they make 'em, twenty smobiles were stolen by joy riders and profesmal crooks last Saturday night. It was only an average Saturday night run.

"Give a woman a man's change," is the prizewinning slogan of Chicago suffs. It was an open competition, and women had an even chance, yet "mere man" pulled down the purse of \$25. "Goodby! Goodby!" screamed a per parrot

in the home of Mrs. Jennie Lindley, at Union City, Ind. The bird's cry awakened the family in time to eacape the fire, but the parent periahed. An electric ironer in the repair department of a store in Dayton, O., burned its way through the table and the floor and was found hanging at the end of its wire rope by the fire department.

Strange to say the freak freing hurned only space enough to fall through. An official cenaus of the farming industry of Pennaylvania shows that farmers pay approximately \$40,000,000 a year in wages to farm fineds, The total value of last year's crop is around \$400,000,000, making the cust of help about 10 per cent of the product.



Makers of Nebraska History.

Lincoln, Neb., June 1 .- To the Editor The Bee: Upon final examination of the in Nebraska history thu university class

question was asked: What five men do you think have been most potent in our state history, and why?" It may be of some general interest know how this question was answered. T know how this question was answered. The list of names, in the order of their numerical atrength was as follows, Furnas and Morton being tied for first place: Robert W. Furnas, J. Sterling Morton, Edward Rosewater, W. J. Bryan, David Butler, Thomas J. Majors, Charles L. Saunders, John M. Thayer, C. H. Gere, Silas A. Holcomb, George L. Shelden, Moses, P. Kinkaid, John M. L. Sheldon, Moses P. Kinkaid, John M. Thurston, A. C. Shallenberger, George L. Miller, T. P. Kennard, Albert Watkins,

James E. Boyd. The reasons given for the selection were both instructive and entertaining, but can-not be condensed here. In many cases they reflect inherited point of view.

ADDISON E. SHELDON.

For the Laborers.

Omaha, June 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: The contractors don't want the build-ing laborers to organize. Yet they organize themselves. The contractors don't want to pay living wages, yet they are much aroused because the strike now on interferes with their income. If these be samples of prea-ent-day consistency, then consistency ceases to be a jewel and inconsistency takes on

No sensible person objects to the contractors organizing. No sensible person ob-jects to the laborers organizing. It is a fight to the finish between the two, and the quicker we recognize this the better for the

ommunity.

The laborers will maintain and strengthen their organization, whether the contractors like it or not. The people are taking sides, and there is no doubt which side most of

us will take.
I am for the laborers. They are fighting their families and happiness and decent for their families and nappliess and existence, and not, as the contractors are, for bigger and bigger bank accounts and prestige and power.

DR. BENJAMIN ISRAEL,

858-60 Brandeis Theater Bldg.

One Minister's Platform. Wayne, Neb., June 1, 1916,-To the

Editor of The Bee: I appreciate very much the political position you take and the fight you are making. I enclose an excerpt from the lecture Sunday night. You are at liberty to use it if you desire. Sincerely, W. L. GASTON.

The nation is upon the threshhold of an exciting and important political campaign, grave issues and conflicting sentiments forge to the front for settlement and regulation. For years I have voted the republican ticket. Four years ago I sat in the seat of the seconful and voted with the progressives.

Today I formulate my political creed some-First-I am against militarism and Rosse-

Second-I am for a reasonable prepared-Second—I am for a reasonable reason without any pork.

Third—In case of international complications I am in favor of congress enlisting first and declaring war second.

Fourth—The next president will be a Presbyterian or a Baptist, Wilson or Hughes.

I am for the Baptist.
Fifth—I am in favor of staying in Mexico and establishing a stable government, would buy out the landlords down there at fair condemned price and give the land back to the peons under homestead laws. I would give 160 acres to every young man or woman who would go down there and teach school for five years, and they would be the only Americans that I would make

Bell Defends Reporters.

Newberg, Ore., May 29 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I recently received through the kindness of Mr. Paine, secretary of the Nebrasks Historical society, a copy of the third volume of the constitutional convention of 1871. His predecessor, Mr. Sheldon, sent me the first and second volumes. In those the names of the official reporters of the convention appear; in the third volume the editor, Albert Watkins, who, it appears the editor, Albert Watkins, who, it is historian of the Nebraska Historical society, is so ashamed of the work of the reporters that he not only refrained from giving their names, but in addition, in his preface to the book, flings some sneers in their direction.

their direction.

Four reporters were engaged by the convention—John Gray, John Hall, Dan Brown and myself... Soon after it adjourned Gray and I went into the employ of Ely Burnham & Bartlett of Chicago, a shorthand firm, who were the official reporters of all of the courts of Cook county, Illinois, and who had ecurts of Cook county, Illinois, and who had had the contract for reporting the Illinois convention, held a short time previous to that of Nebraska. I left that employment to take a position as one of the editors of a daily paper in St. Louis. Brown was employed as a stenographer by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company, and Mell estimated to represent work Hence. and Hall returned to newspaper work. Hence, it would not appear that we were the chumps

one would suppose us to be from reading Watkins' comments in regard to us. The report of the Illinois convention was made by ten men at a coat of \$132 a day. The four of us did the work for the Nebrasks convention precisely the same work -at a cost to the state of \$30 a day. Our pay stopped with the adjournment of the convention, though we had much work still to do in copying our notes. There were then no typewriters. During the seasions of the convention we toiled far into the night, and

every night, "writing up."

At the time of our engagement the convention hours had been set for the sessions to begin at 10 s. m. with a two-hours' recase at noon. Later on, night sessions were held, and these frequently continued until a late hour. I see by the book just received that it was within ten minutes of a clock a. m. when the final adjournment was taken. We had no doubt been at work since 7 c'clock the previous morning.

We need soft pencil paper in copying our notes. I have been told that members of the envention of 1575 had access to this mass of manuscript, thousands of thousands of pages, which had been stacked up in the expited basement. This handling would have the effect of rendering the copy illegible to a considerable degree and doubtless resulted in the loss of many sheets.

I have love or many sheets.

I have looked over these three volumes with much interest and am astonished to find that we did so well in reporting the proceedings. The manuscript of the long spectra should have been revised by the speakers. In the reports of congressional benerotings, as printed in the record, it is above to be past of the day work. above to he "part of the day's work" for numbers to ask for the privilege of revising their appochas before publication, and it is granted as a matter of course. No Watkins goes to the limit in attract-

ing attention to our work, even putting brackets such words as "if" "or" "and "but," for engagin-entiations made by the reporters in the wash and hurry of their work, and such omissions as are made by anyone in rapid writing. I here handled thousands of pages of matter written by others and make corrections in contrained of this sort as a matter of course. In oninstance in the convention a speaker used the word "was" where it about have been "west it in the angle of the standard of the word that he was not recombible for this frightful serve. He could have written in the proper word to the time it took to throw in the "(cht)."

Your motes by the adder substitute were suppl, decrease and illeminate this book, and it is depressing to find that some of the members of the convention did not measure up to his block. Occasionally one would make a cill to a quotation. Those Mr. Watting domind it his duly to only approximate to in a function to in a function to the player he may that both Judge Mason and J. M. Woolwooth eurs wrong in a certain bistorical affuston, though he gives the former could for being the nearer correct, and he then proceeds to give the proper wording from of the appendes on woman sufrage he exhauts to on account of their "professors prolitics and archaictic character." He discovers that on

I am not ashamed of the contents of these three volumes. They stand a monument to the ability, faithfulness and industry of three young men who had never before had any thing to do with a convention of this sort As to whether the work is of a creditable character the reader is as well qualified to judge as is this man who sneers at it. JOHN T. BELL.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"What is your husband's name, madam?"

"John Smith."
"Plain John Smith, sh?" "No. indeed! John is the handsomest man in Bingtown."—New York Times. "We lost our cook yesterday by the gaso-

Do you mean that she poured it on the kitchen fire?" "No; another family lured her away by offering her the use of a fine motor car."

—Boston Transcript.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, WHO SHOULD HAVE THE LAST WORD IN AN ARGUMENT - THE HUSBAND OR WIFE?

JACK A little girl about 6 years old was visit-g friends. During the course of the con-ression one of them remarked "I hear you have a new little sister."

THE WIFE - BUT REMEMBER

TAKE ONLY ONE WORD, OR

THERE'LL BE ANOTHER FIGHT!

Yes," answered the little girl, "just two "Did you want it to be a little girl?"
"No, I wanted it to be a boy," she reled. "but it came while I was at school. Western Christian Advocate.

the old man, "an' I'm prouder than ever

one occasion a speaker "strayed from the predicate of his sentence." The chances are that if that man had been warned at the time of his mishap he would have said: "Well, let 'er go: I can find another if I need one."

Well, let 'er go: I can find another if I need one."

"Why are taxes so high this year?" de-manded the indignant citizen.
"Will you consider it confidential if I "Will you why?" whispered the clerk in the

"We need the money."-Chicago Pest THE VOICE OF THE STARS.

By Mathew Arnold. Weary of myself, and sick of asking
What I am and what I ought to be,
At the vessel's prow I stand, which bears me
Forward, forward, o'er the starlit see.

and a look of passionate derire
O'er the sea and to the stars I send.
"Ye, who from my childhood have calmed Calm me, ah, compose me to the end."

'Ah, once more," I cried, "ye stars, ye on my heart your mighty charm renews.

On my heart your mighty charm renews.

Still, still let me, as I gaze upon you,

Feel my soul becoming vast, like you."

From the intense, clear, star-sown vault of

heaven,
Over the lit sea's unquiet way.
In the rustling night air, came the answer:
"Wouldst thou be as these are? Live as

"Unaffrighted by the silence 'round them.
Undistracted by the sights they see,
These demand not that the things without Tield them love, amusement, sympathy. 'And with joy the stars perform their

shining
And the sea its long moon-silvered roll.
For alone they live nor pine with noting
All the fever of some differing soul. "Bounded by themselves and unobservant In what state God's other works may be, In their own tasks all their powers pouring. These attain the mighty life you see."

Western Christian Advocate.

Oh, air-born Voice; long since, severely clear
A cry like thine in mine own heart I hear;
"The boy sure made a fine speech," said
e old man, "an" I'm prouder than ever
Who finds himself loses his misery."

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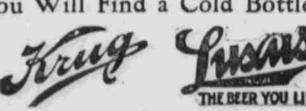
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