

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
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JULY CIRCULATION.
57,569 Daily—Sunday 52,382

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of July, 1916, was 57,569 daily and 52,382 Sunday.

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

Democracy and bond issues continue unwavering allies.

Did you think that corn crop could be finished without some more hot weather?

Farnam street traffic is heavy, and increasing, but it ought to be made less dangerous.

And the president last December specifically warned the congress not to issue bonds!

Representative "Jimmy" Hay seems determined to win that promotion the president presented him.

Promised relief from taxes will not be noted very prominently on the receipts that will be issued next January.

The careful driver may not arrive as quickly as the speeder, but he gets there without trouble or subsequent worry.

It is all over but the balloting in the Pacific coast states. The visit of Candidate Hughes cinched a republican certainty.

However, should the railroad car shortage come up to the prophecy, it is probable the automobile will keep things moving.

Railroad presidents are easily led to the White House fountains, but inducing them to take the eight-hour drink is quite a different task.

Another leader of auto thieves has been captured. Precautions should not be relaxed, however. Several apt followers are still at large.

The ease with which W. J. Bryan breaks into print at the psychological moment takes an occasional fall out of the desire of people to forget him.

The saving grace of humor lightened the hurt dignity of Chicago holdup victims hustled into an icebox and ordered to keep cool. Results happily blended with the command.

Grover Cleveland was the last democratic president. He was also the last president to issue bonds to secure money to defray the running expenses of the government. But Wilson will tie him in this.

Every time the doctors become confident masters of common ailments, a new and more baffling enemy arrives. Medical science admits helplessness in the face of the infantile scourge, but grapples with it bravely with every available resource.

Time does not alter nor familiarity dim the brightness of Mr. Bryan's admiration for Mr. Bryan's peace treaties. It is safe to say that Mr. Bryan considers these formidable agreements the product of the highest statesmanship of this or any other age.

A defeated woman candidate for the democratic nomination for congress in a Kansas district is going to run independent just to show that she can play the game like a seasoned old-school politician. Wonder what name she would have called her competitor for turning a like trick if she had won out?

Pedestrians have a certain amount of responsibility, particularly when traveling along streets where traffic is heavy. They should cheerfully accept this, but it should also be understood that this acceptance does not deprive the pedestrian of his rights nor give to automobile drivers license to exceed the speed limit or otherwise violate the laws and the dictates of common sense.

Shortage of Unskilled Labor Philadelphia Bulletin

Importation to this and contiguous states by the Pennsylvania railroad management of unskilled labor from the south, a first intimation of Mexicans and a later force of negroes, is an emphatic suggestion of the condition of the unskilled labor field, which is an essential resource for all construction enterprise.

According to the immigration office nearly 500,000 persons emigrated from this country in the last two years, or since the beginning of the war, a very considerable percentage of whom were part of the national force of common laborers. The higher prices commanded by skilled labor and the demand in excess of the available supply has increased the normal rate of graduation from the unskilled to the skilled ranks, which goes on continually, and there has been no adequate supply to make up the decimation of the former. Immigration, which usually supplies the unskilled force, has averaged for the last two years less than a fifth of the normal intimation, and the percentage of able-bodied laborers in this diminished immigration is reduced.

The question of restricting immigration takes on a new phase on its economic side in view of these facts. The question of literacy may be waived in view of industrial necessity, and from the social viewpoint, the average community will consider whether illiterates from the south of Europe are more undesirable than ignorance and viciousness from other sections of the United States.

Course of the Army Bill.
President Wilson's refusal to approve the army bill in the form it was sent to him emphasizes, if it does not aggravate, one of the most remarkable situations in which this country has ever been found. No more glittering example of one-man power was ever presented than is furnished by the course of this measure directed and shaped by Representative James Hay of Virginia, chairman of the house committee on military affairs. When President Wilson reversed his policy last fall, yielding to an irresistible public opinion, he called representative members of congress of both parties into consultation and asked of them that they give every assistance to a program for defense. The agreement then reached was hailed with satisfaction by the country.

When the democrats came into power in the Sixty-second congress, Representative James Hay of Virginia was elevated from a position among the minority members of the military affairs committee and made chairman. In that congress, and the one following, he showed his firm opposition to the plans of the War department, and his determination to substitute his own ideas for those of the experts. He did not give his assent to the president's program when the Sixty-fourth congress opened, but began his work by rejecting entirely the recommendations of the Treat commission, which had been appointed to study and report on the military problem of the United States. Secretary of War Garrison did his utmost to overcome the powerful influence of Hay, to no avail, and when the Hay bill finally passed the house, Garrison resigned. In the senate the Chamberlain bill was substituted for the Hay bill, but in conference the character of the Chamberlain measure was remodeled along Hay lines. It went to the president without the Wilson plan for a continental army, but retaining the Hay states' rights views, as well as the obnoxious provision that led to the veto. In its entirety it has been considered as a makeshift rather than a constructive measure, advocates of adequate defense hoping to secure proper legislation at another time.

The astonishing fact in connection with the situation is that President Wilson has appointed James Hay of Virginia to be a judge of the United States court of claims, rewarding him for his blockade of preparation for defense by giving him a life position on the bench. This must be immensely pleasing to Lindley M. Garrison, as well as to other democrats who sincerely believe in a stronger and better military establishment.

Remember the Union Depot.

With all the talk of railroad strike, car shortage, new bridge over the river, and similar topics, one of the most vital of all of Omaha's needs is likely to be neglected. It is the Union passenger station. Agitation last spring fastened attention on this point for several days, but the change in presidents on the Union Pacific allowed it to go over. It should not be lost sight of, however, for its need is more pressing with each passing day. Not only is Omaha growing, and its travel increasing, but the general business of the railroads entering the city is expanding. This being true, and the present facilities having been outgrown, for how much longer will Omaha have to put up with inadequate and antiquated depot accommodations? Mr. Calvin has been here long enough to get a line on the situation, and ought to be able to tell Omaha what the Union Pacific is willing to do in the matter.

Record of Accomplishment.

Not the most enthusiastic opponent of President Wilson will want to detract in the least from his record of accomplishment. But while making up the books, why not keep the record straight? For example, the provision in the Clayton law, declaring that human labor is not a commodity, was put there by Senator Cummins of Iowa, whom the democrats scarcely will claim as a supporter of Wilson. The amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for an income tax, was introduced by a republican senator, and met its main opposition in democratic states. The Glass banking law is the Aldrich law but slightly modified. As to peace with Mexico, the invasion of that country twice by armed forces of the United States and the presence of 150,000 soldiers of the United States along the border now is a fair illustration of the pacific methods employed. And Secretary Lansing very recently informed England that the presence of an armed force near the frontier is to be construed only as a hostile act. The more the list of the administration's accomplishments is paraded, the hollower it appears.

Mr. Bryan Butts In.

"Old Doc" Bryan is a lover of peace, thoroughly committed to it in principle and practice, in the concrete and in the abstract, so much so that wherever trouble exists he will be found close by, with his first aid in his hand, ready to extend succor or advice. That is why he so enthusiastically thrust himself into the dispute between the railroad men and managers. It isn't that he hasn't the fullest confidence in the skill of Dr. Wilson, who has proven himself the greatest adjuster of modern times; Mr. Bryan just couldn't resist calling public attention to the fact that he has "something just as good." His peace treaty soothing syrup is warranted to send to slumber all angry feelings, and to engender among any set of belligerents that beafts state of brotherly love and devotion that makes a disagreement impossible. He doesn't ask the rail wage disputants to withdraw from the ministrations of the president, but he would like to get one good chance to try his panacea. It doesn't look as if Dr. Wilson had any thought of giving over the patient to the intruder, however.

Do Not Need National Trade Mark.

One of the bills favorably reported by the house ways and means committee provides for the adoption of a national trade mark to designate American-made goods. The use of such a device is attractive at first glance, but as it is given detailed consideration, its utility as well as its desirability disappears. It could not be used exclusively to mark superior goods, for the makers of the cheaper and less worthy wares would have the same right to use it as the more commendable manufacturers. It would entail a great deal of extra work on the government to protect it abroad, and after it has been established, it is of doubtful service. The "Made-in-Germany" mark is said to have failed of all that was expected of it, and to have had some effect not especially advantageous to German trade. It will be well, perhaps, to allow American-made goods to go into the world's commerce as they have in the past, and not undertake to give them an extra boost by attaching a national trademark.

Clever Work by Burglars.

They really do things better in some ways in other lands. For example, crooks worked the combination of a safe within five yards of the police station door in Vancouver, B. C., and got away with \$10,000. In this great land a similar operation would demand the combination or leave some mark as a souvenir of the visit.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day.
Summer is quickly going with some of you; yet learn that if one moment remains a great deal may be done in it. It is marvelous how the very greatest things we read of have been done, as it were, instantaneously.—Joseph Perker.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
White Star liner Arabic sunk by German submarine and twenty lives lost. British landed new troops at Suvla bay near the Dardanelles.

Vigorous fighting continued between Austrians and Italians in the Adriatic district.

This Day in Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
Smith & Whiting have opened a brick yard south of the Union Pacific track near Twenty-fourth street. The yard will have a capacity of 50,000 per day, which will be increased as occasion may demand.

United States District Attorney Lambertson has gone to North Platte on a lecturing and concert tour.



He will talk legal sense to the ranchmen who have been fencing in government land and will sing "Woodman Spare That Tree" to those who have used the axe too freely among government timber.

Lieutenant W. T. Best of Marshalltown, Ia., a prominent officer of the Salvation Army, was in the city arranging for the meeting which is to take place here in about two weeks.

A force of thirty men was set at work tearing up the pavement on Tenth street for the Cable Tramway company.

A. B. Jacobs of East Berlin, Pa., a nephew of the late John C. Jacobs, has just concluded a few days' visit to his old friend, Mike Plunk.

Joseph Leis and family, with W. F. Heins and family, will leave for Europe, where the latter will spend about four months. Mr. Leis and family will probably remain in the old land.

Mr. Shepherd Homans, the well-known insurance expert of New York City, is with his family, the guest of Major Wilson.

Mr. J. J. Jobst, a young mechanic of this city and a popular member of the bricklayer's union, has left for his old home in Peoria, where he is to lay several miles of cedar pavement.

This Day in History.

1779—American force under Major Henry Lee surprised the British at Paulus Hook.

1793—Elisha Mitchell, a pioneer in the field of American geology, born at Washington, Conn. Accidentally drowned in North Carolina, June 27, 1857, while conducting the first state geological survey ever made in the United States.

1835—Richard P. Bland, Missouri congressman who achieved fame as the father of free coinage, born in Ohio county, Kentucky. Died at Lebanon, Mo., June 15, 1899.

1841—The senate refused to pass the fiscal bank bill over President Tyler's veto.

1876—Fenian prisoners who had escaped from Australia in the American ship "Catalpa" arrived at New York.

1881—Queen Victoria held a review of 40,000 Scottish volunteers at Edinburgh.

1883—Jeremiah S. Black, attorney general and secretary of state in President Buchanan's cabinet, died at York, Pa. Born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1810.

1890—The National Military park at the battlefield of Chichamauga was established by act of congress.

1891—President Harrison spoke at the dedication of the battle monument at Bennington, Vt.

1909—Seven cadets were dismissed from West Point by President Taft for hazing.

The Day We Celebrate.

Henry C. Akin, former cashier of the Omaha postoffice, is 73 years old today. He was born at Spartansburg, Pa., and came to Omaha in 1883 as manager for Iler & Co., later becoming manager of the Western Newspaper Union. He was with the postoffice for sixteen years.

Guy C. McKenzie, president of the Corey & McKenzie Printing company, is today scoring 40. He was born right here in Omaha, where his business has always been located.

Orrville Wright, airplane inventor and member of the naval advisory board, born at Dayton, O., forty-five years ago today.

Elsie Ferguson, one of the popular actresses of the American stage, born in New York City, thirty-three years ago today.

Fred A. Stone, of the well-known theatrical team of Montgomery and Stone, born in Denver, forty-three years ago today.

Frank A. Leach, former director of the United States mint, born at Auburn, N. Y., seventy years ago today.

Henry Ives Cobb, one of the foremost among American architects, born at Brookline, Mass., fifty-seven years ago today.

Frederick H. sovereign of the German duchy of Anhalt, born sixty years ago today.

Manuel L. Quezon, delegate in congress from the Philippines, born in the Province of Tayabas, P. I., thirty-eight years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Charles E. Hughes, republican nominee for president, is scheduled to leave San Francisco this evening for San Diego and Los Angeles.

All Sweden is to join in a national tribute to Christine Nilsson, the famous singer, who will enter upon her seventy-fifth year tomorrow.

The republican national campaign in Massachusetts is to be opened at Dorchester tonight with a speech by Henry D. Estabrook of New York.

The second anniversary of the death of Pope Pius X is to be observed Sunday with special services in St. Peter's, in Rome.

A school of musketry for officers and enlisted men of the United States army is to be opened Sunday at Fort Sill, Okl.

The Stetson Kindred of America will hold their twelfth annual reunion today at the old home-stand of Cornet Robert Stetson, the founder of the family in America, at Norwell, Mass.

The fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies is to be opened Sunday morning with pontifical high mass at St. Patrick's cathedral, New York City. The mass will be sung by Cardinal Farley and the sermon will be preached by Cardinal Gibbons.

Storyette of the Day.

The old Scotch professor was trying to impress upon his students the value of observation.

"No," he complained, "ye dinna use your faculties of observation. Ye dinna use 'em. For instance—"

Picking up a pot of chemicals of horrible odor, he stuck his finger into it, and then into his mouth.

"Taste of it, gentlemen," he commanded, as he passed the pot from student to student.

After each had licked a finger and had felt a rebellion through his whole soul, the old professor laughed in triumph.

"I told ye so!" he shouted. "Ye dinna use your faculties of observation! For if ye had observed ye would ha' seen that the finger which I stuck into the pot was na the finger which I stuck into my mouth!"—Chicago Herald.

BRIEF BITS OF SCIENCE.

A project has been started at Winnipeg, Canada, for the manufacture of starch from potatoes.

The perfume industry of Italy annually makes use of 345 tons of orange blossoms and 1,000 tons of roses.

A mixture of linseed oil, slaked lime and cotton fiber is used in some portions of Turkey as a substitute for cement.

In Germany there has been invented a fireproof celluloid, chiefly for use in automobile windows and window shades.

Wool from a merino sheep which had been lost for four years in the wilds of Australia.

The Bee's Letter Box

Where to Invest Money.

Omaha, Aug. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: Seeing a letter in your paper a few days ago from a man who was not at all averse to investing his money in one of this city's building and loan associations and asking for advice as to what he could do with it, will say there are reliable factories in this city that could invest in this money, can offer good security and are willing to pay a larger interest than the building and loan. Factories already located in Omaha, with men of ability at their heads, are struggling along without sufficient funds to accommodate the very strong and dangerous idea abroad here not to put money into manufacturing enterprises.

The Commercial club of Omaha is quite active at the present time boosting for new factories and offering prizes for the best ones. "What factories will most readily succeed in Omaha and why?" Neither the factories already here nor new ones coming in are going to succeed in Omaha until the people of Omaha waken up. The primitive swindling business for the most part is the only safe thing to invest money in.

Omaha has had one terrible slump in real estate. This I well remember in 1914, and I was asked when there recently was a slump, had to prevent a recurrence? Were there many factories here? Omaha has grown to a point where it is dangerous to go without more value creating and sustaining industries, and the people of Omaha must change their views in this regard and do something more vital than boost if it keeps the factories it already has and gets new ones. There is a great deal of eastern money in Omaha, which is all right up to a certain point, but it is not here to be used to carry part of our own load to induce people from other places to start factories here, but their money in these enterprises, which means pull up the ladder, to root out the men who are in a town that has no claim upon them because of its unwillingness to bear any of its financial burdens, Omaha people being unwilling to loan money to help carry on legitimate industries even when good security is offered.

Under these circumstances how can Omaha hope to succeed as a manufacturing city, when eastern cities with the best railroad connections, located on navigable rivers and where natural resources for the manufacture of convenient and cheap are offering large bonuses and sites to induce new industries to locate with them, besides being prepared to give financial assistance to worthy concerns already located.

When natural resources for the manufacture of industrial centers, it is not a bad sign for a firm to need money. This need does not arise from the same cause, but whatever the reason additional money will, in the majority of cases, tide them over during long experiences, lack from quick increase of business, etc.

Shame on Omaha, that after a brave struggle of two or three years a worthy firm was let go to the wall some time back, a factory, the only one of its kind in the city. I have never been a manufacturer, but having resided most of my life in one of the largest industrial centers in the country and still being in touch with industrial people know whereof I speak.

AN OMAHA WELLWISHER.

One Way to Improve Omaha.

Danbury, Conn., Aug. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: Referring to your editorial "New Ideas Are Worth While" in The Bee of the 12th inst., I am as lost as to whether I should address my letter to you or to the Commercial club, so I'll take a chance on you. I have spent the last four seasons either in the east or in California and have met many people who have traveled from coast to coast.

"How now?" "I have never seen you here. I have never been a manufacturer, but having resided most of my life in one of the largest industrial centers in the country and still being in touch with industrial people know whereof I speak."

"I have never been in a city of near the population of Omaha where the disfigurement was so universal or so bad, and I would ask if it is not within the power of the City Planning board to abate the blotch? It might include the "Welcome" arch.

If they have no power I suggest an ordinance from our commissioners placing the power somewhere to wipe them out, and also prohibiting the erection of signs of transparency that projects more than three feet from the building line, and that no projecting sign or transparency shall be erected until a drawing or model of the completed sign has been submitted to and approved by said authority. There should be official supervision of their installation.

Wherever I go I find lots of people who want to know about Omaha and I am doing the best I can to inform them of the aid of the Commercial club and Grain exchange illustrated and statistical matter, and the latter's illustrated book of its inception and growth makes them sit up and take notice. It is hard for them to believe so much has been accomplished in so short a time.

JOHN A. MANCHESTER.

HUGHES AS A CAMPAIGNER.

Chicago Herald: Mr. Hughes sounds no spin note, but he starts the campaign in energetic fashion. That there is no disposition at Washington to minimize the possible effects of his speeches and personality is indicated by the report that President Wilson himself will probably tour the country to offset the republican candidate's activity. Now that the opening gun has been fired the contest should soon begin to warm up.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: America has been made a term of contempt in Mexico and American citizenship a thing of no value. Americans have been forced by their own government to abandon their property and leave the country. And all due to the rejection of the fundamental principle of international law. Mr. Hughes proposes to restore this principle and put it into definite and vigorous action. He has been asked what he would have done, and what he would do, in relation to Mexico. This is his answer, and it is complete.

Philadelphia Ledger: If our friends the enemy have been hugging to their hearts the illusion that six years of comparative seclusion upon the supreme bench have unfettered Mr. Hughes as a political campaigner, the signs and omens of the first day's work in the field must have banished the notion. His speeches and his general activities in Detroit, his first stop in his journey across the continent, showed that he not only has the purpose, but that he also possesses the power to conduct an aggressive and effective warfare for the redemption of the nation.

Chicago Tribune: Mr. Hughes' speech at the Coliseum was an impressive utterance before an audience which was even more impressive in its mood than in its numbers. If that mood is to be defined in words as it defined itself very clearly Tuesday night in its deep toned response to the ordered points of the address, we may best borrow from the speaker's own words and define it. "Now, my friends," he said in one passage thunderously greeted, "I propose that we have a new birth of American purpose and courage," and there was that in the intense attention of the packed auditorium which told of a deeply running current of feeling more significant and more encouraging than its frequent outbursts of enthusiasm.

BRIEF BITS OF SCIENCE.

A project has been started at Winnipeg, Canada, for the manufacture of starch from potatoes.

The perfume industry of Italy annually makes use of 345 tons of orange blossoms and 1,000 tons of roses.

A mixture of linseed oil, slaked lime and cotton fiber is used in some portions of Turkey as a substitute for cement.

In Germany there has been invented a fireproof celluloid, chiefly for use in automobile windows and window shades.

Wool from a merino sheep which had been lost for four years in the wilds of Australia.

NEBRASKA EDITORS.

The Craig News and the Gibson Reporter have increased their subscription rates to \$1.50 a year.

Reed Fassett, son of Editor E. F. Fassett of the Arlington Review, died a few days ago following an operation for appendicitis.

Editor A. F. Buchner of the Grand Island Independent celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the paper, on August 8.

W. B. Cless of Hebron has leased the Byron Messenger from John Loetterle and will take possession within a few days. Mr. Loetterle, who has been connected with a number of papers in the southern part of the state, will travel for a type foundry.

E. C. Marshall, editor of the Niobrara Tribune, has discontinued the use of ready-prints on account of the increase of 50 per cent in price. Mr. Marshall has informed his readers that he has on hand several months' supply of white paper, purchased long ago, to meet just such an emergency.

Hartington Herald: There is one subject which we would like to see given greater prominence at press association meetings, and that is the editorial and literary side of newspaper work. Man does not live by cost systems alone, and, important as the business side is, we would like to see a little more attention paid to such subjects as editorial writing, reporting, reading proof, etc., and even such details as grammar and punctuation. All of us need instruction and stimulation along this line as much as we do along the line of knowing how much to charge for a job of letter head, and how to collect the same after it is charged.

SAID IN FUN.

"I have been a little suspicious of our butcher, so I have made our house dog a tester of his meat, by having him sample every time we get it."

"How did the dog take it?"

"He snapped at the job."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I hear your newly married daughter and her husband are going to live with you."

"That's a mistake."

"A mistake? I heard it from good authority."

"A mistake all the same. They are not going to live with me—they are going to live on me."—Baltimore American.

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DEAR MR. KABBLE, SHOULD I TAKE AN WIFE OUT TO DINE WITH ME ON SUNDAY NIGHTS? —JAKE SEIBERT

BY ALL MEANS—REMEMBER SHE EATS HER OWN COOKING DURING THE WEEK, ALSO!

"You women want to vote simply because the men do," said the man of ancient prejudices.

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "and considering the number of undesirable men who are allowed to participate, I think it's rather nice of us to be willing to join in."

Washington Star.

Mrs. Casey—Och, Pat, when the doctor told you he had something wud a Latin name to it a year or long, didn't it scare you?

Casey—Faith it did, Norah, darlint. But when he only charged me a dollar I knew it didn't amount to much.—Boston Transcript.

The minister's daughter was entertaining several of her father's parishioners.

"Will you have more cake, Polly?" she said.

"No, thank you, Miss, I'm full," said truthful Polly.

"Then I think you may put some in your pockets."

"They're full, too, Miss," said Polly.—New York Times.

"The movies certainly give you the worth of your money."

"How now?"

"Saw a million-dollar film advertised the other day, admission 5 cents. Can you beat that?"—Baltimore American.

"I can respect good motives, but—"

"There's Mrs. Fluhduh. She considers it her duty to come over and brighten my life a bit every day, and she's getting to be such a bore."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"That Auger is a sharp fellow," remarked the Hammer to the Saw, "but he runs around an awful lot."

"Yes," replied the Saw, slowly, gritting his teeth. "And what an awful bore he is!"—Indianapolis News.

The Town Corporation had resolved to lay out a new park.

"We have not only resolved to do it," said a leading alderman; "the preparations are already under way."

"What have we done?" asked an unenlightened councillor.

"Done!" exclaimed the alderman. "We've got the 'Keep Off the Grass' signs all ready."—New York Times.

GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY.

Author Unknown.
Softly, oh softly, the years have swept by, touching the lightly with tenderest care; sorrow and death they have often brought, yet have they left the but beauty to wear.

Growing old gracefully, gracefully