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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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JULY CIRCULATION
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Subscribers leaving the city temporarily
should have The Bee mailed to them.
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Being for America first, Mr.
Hughes is also seeing America first.

It will be easy to keep those boys
in Nebraska when they get back from
Texas.

Look both ways before you start to
cross a street, and take no unnecessary
chances.

Yes, the democrats usually carry
Maine three weeks before the election
which loves it to them.

Our bedding in Omaha was found
big enough to hold a who cared to
hear "Billy" Sunday, and not all the
seats were taken at that.

House hunters also testify to the
growth of Omaha's population. With
all the expansion due to building, it is
far from easy to find a good place for
rent.

The attendance drawn by "Lilly's"
return visit, compared with his original
Omaha engagement, shows what
advertising and the lack of advertising
will do.

The retail credit men, who are to
be with us this week, will find Omaha's
prosperity and hospitality alike
of the cash variety, and not merely
promises to pay.

Omaha isn't the only place where
careless auto driving leads to acci-
dents, but that is no reason why care
should not be taken here. Safety
first is always in order.

While the tax rate in Omaha is to
be a trifle lower in per cent, the
proceeds of the levy will be bigger and
the nontax levy will also be bigger.
Municipal retrenchment is an ir-
resolute dream.

Carranza has the better of Mr. Wil-
son on another point. The Mexican
commissioners were named when the
note was sent, and the "first chief"
now pointedly but politely asks,
"Why this delay?"

Carranza's method of dealing with
strikers is not likely to be more popu-
lar in the world than some of his
other notions. It is quite edifying,
though, as indicating the extent to
which liberty prevails in Mexico under
the "first chief."

Governor Morehead almost has been
convinced that Nebraska needs a new
state house, but the old building
came pretty near to falling in on him
before he'd admit it. Maybe he'll be
fully converted before his term of
office expires.

Omaha is a genuine center of the
automobile industry, but watch the
people turn out to pay tribute to the
horse this week. Autos are all right
in their way, but they'll never evoke
the thrill that comes with the brush
in the stretch between well matched
equine rivals for speed honors.

Shackleton and Stefansson.
From the opposite ends of the earth
teleglyph wires have recently carried
word of the doings of two intrepid
explorers who find their mission in
polar regions. From the south first
came news of Shackleton's failure to
reach the members of his party
stranded on Elephant island, which
meant very likely that all will have
perished before another attempt at
rescue can be made. The terror of the
Antarctic winter has taken toll again
of the daring spirits who brave its
rage in search of the secrets hidden
under its awful ice.

Following this from the north came
the word that Vilhjalmur Stefansson
was not lost when he disappeared
from view two years ago, with his
face set to the north. A portion of
his party reached civilization at Nome,
and sent in some word of their achieve-
ments and discoveries.

Neither of these announcements
took up the space given to some of
man's other activities, but the mes-
sage they contain is not entirely lost,
and in time the work these men are
doing may be esteemed of value quite
as great as that which is now absorb-
ing so much more of mankind's atten-
tion. Geography will be richer be-
cause of islands Stefansson has
mapped, and for his observations as to
tidal currents and other data, while
Shackleton has at least contributed
the example of a soul undaunted by mis-
fortune.

Omaha's Military Strategic Value.
Discussing the strategic value of our trans-
portation system in an article entitled "Our Rail-
roads and the Next War," contributed to Collier's,
the author, Edward Hengerford, stresses the
importance of the Union Pacific as the
nation's chief transcontinental thoroughfare.
After noting that the eastern terminal on
the bank of the Missouri river is but an overnight
ride from Chicago with which it is connected by
six excellent railroads, most of them double-
tracked, and the further fact that its own main
stem is double-tracked practically the entire
distance of 1,000 miles to Ogden, where it divides
into three great feeding lines, to San Francisco,
to Portland and Seattle, and to Los Angeles, he
says:

While these three lines are nominally sepa-
rate railroads, they are, in effect, component
parts of the Union Pacific system. In any mili-
tary crisis requiring a rapid transcontinental
movement of troops they would become ex-
tremely important parts. By the use of these
roads (the Union Pacific and the supplemental
transcontinental lines) it would be possible to
throw a great number of troops and munitions
across to almost any section of the Pacific coast
within a short time. Of the coast north and
south trunk line, which will be extended, only
a small part is double-tracked. I have had
stress and constant repetition upon this ques-
tion of double-track, simply because a double-
track railroad is almost ten times as efficient
as a single-track railroad.

And further on, in view of the capacity of its
low grades and double track to Ogden, he adds:

It will hardly be exaggeration to suggest
that the Union Pacific could handle a military
train, bound west from the Missouri, at least
every thirty minutes. Taking one thousand
men to a train, as a moderate estimate, this
great railroad could dispatch nearly fifty thou-
sand men a day without in any degree congest-
ing itself.

This puts it so concretely that no one who
can grasp the possible military requirements of
the United States, if called on to repel a foreign
invader, can possibly misunderstand. As the
eastern termini of this artery of travel, abso-
lutely necessary for a military highway, Omaha
has an immense strategic value on the war map,
notwithstanding the fact that it is not itself ex-
posed to attack. It is the central radiating point
from which men and supplies can be quickly ad-
vanced in any direction, an equally ideal location
for reserve stores as for mobilization for the cen-
tral territory.

With the object lessons we are having in
Europe and the knowledge gained by surveying
our own military resources, Omaha's importance
as a military asset is strikingly accentuated and
must figure prominently in all preparedness plans.

Infantile Paralysis and the Doctors.

In the face of a discouraging epidemic, the
doctors have done a brave thing. They have ad-
mitted that so far their science has been baffled,
that research has so far been unable to disclose
the cause of the disease, its cure, or the means by
which it is transmitted. On its face, this situation
weighs the sign of hopelessness, but it is really not
so bad as that. A science that has met and over-
come other forms of plague and pestilence is not
likely to retreat because a newer disease is for
the moment proof against its efforts. Humanity
will not be left helpless to protect its tender off-
spring against the terror which for the time eludes
the cure. Unnumbered diseases have afflicted man
throughout the ages, and these have surely been
met and successfully dealt with by the man of
medicine, and so in time will he discover the
secret of anterior poliomyelitis.

For the present he offers advice that, if care-
fully followed, will go far towards eliminating all
disease. It is to keep the premises clean, to be
careful of the person, to avoid unhealthy food or
drink or over-indulgence in any form of food or
drink, and to consult a doctor at once in case of
illness. This advice is good at any time in any
community. The cause of infantile paralysis will
yet be found, but it will help a lot to follow the
doctor's advice always.

Mystery of the Boomerang.

Many years ago the blackfellow of the Aus-
tralian bush mystified his white brother by
means of the boomerang. Through some agency
not yet entirely clear to the able physicists who
have studied the matter, this most benighted of
all savages was enabled to make his peculiar
weapon do such wonderful things as to suggest
the uncanny. In time he was successfully imi-
tated by the white man, and exhibitions of boomer-
ang throwing have entertained multitudes, but
without disclosing just why this instrument does
as it does. Its outward flight is simple enough,
perhaps, involving the underlying principle of the
aeroplane, but its return flight is not so easily ex-
plained. To master this, and to apply it to aerial
navigation is the inspiration of a series of experi-
ments being carried on by a student at Chicago
university. His work so far has progressed to the
point where he has greatly improved on the black-
fellow's boomerang, and he hopes to unravel the
entire mystery of its flight. When he does, he
will have almost unlocked the real secret, and
have mastered not only the art of flying, but the
more important and infinitely more difficult
matter of alighting.

Daniels Warns the Women.

Joseph Daniels is not only an able seaman,
but something of an astute politician as well. He
can peer as far into the future as any and occa-
sionally he discloses what he can see waiting just
a little way ahead. One of these occasions of
prophecy came over him when he warned a woman
suffrage leader what would happen to the move-
ment in event the women vote for Hughes in
those states where they already are enfranchised.
If they do, says Josephus, they seal the doom of
the constitutional amendment, as the angry dem-
ocrats will then withhold their assent, just to get
even with the ladies. Not that he wants to frighten
anyone, or coerce a voter; oh no, but Mr. Daniels
wants the women to see whether they are drifting,
and to pull back in time, that they may go along
with the gallant party that holds the suffrage
question to be one of states' rights, such as the
legislature of Georgia exercised when it set a
date for consideration of the bill at the next day
after the adjournment sine die.

Plenty of suggestions are coming forward in
response to the invitation, but the better way
to make Omaha bigger and happier is to go after
one thing at a time and settle it. Don't scatter
your fire.

Bre'r Magney's inquiry into the milk "trust"
recalls the fact that he was county attorney when
the legislature ordered legal proceedings against
several alleged local food trusts.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day.
There's a narrow ridge in the graveyard
Would scarce stay a child in his race.
But to me and my thought it is wider
Than the star-sown vane of space.
—James Russell Lowell.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Italy declared war against Turkey.
Germans officially announced capture of the
Bosnian fortress of Nis, Yugoslavia, with 20,000
men and 700 cannon.

German fleet engaged Russian fleet in Gulf
of Riga, each side losing several vessels.
German submarines reported to have sunk
fourteen ships in two days.

This Day in Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

A. Goetschmann of this city has invented a
contrivance for preventing runaways which works
excellently and looks fair to become very popular.
Several of them have already been manufactured
and are in use in the city.

Norman Leslie, who recently arrived here from
Canada with a view to locating here, has pur-
chased the interest of Mr. Morrill in the handsome
drug store on Sixteenth and Dodge and the busi-
ness will be conducted under the firm style of
Leslie Drug Store.

Miss Nellie Plum, sister of Miss O. Plum, one
of the teachers of the Deaf and Dumb Institute,
has left to assume charge of a school at Weeping
Water.

Thomas F. Brennan, state secretary of the
Catholic Knights of America, leaves for Wood
River to establish a branch of the order at that
place.

A small ten-pound police judge has put in his
appearance at Judge Stenberg's home and the
older judge is figuring on resigning in the young
magistrate's favor.

Inspector Spangler, and other gentlemen in
the local office of postal inspection, are packing up
their effects preparatory to leaving for other
posts of duty on September 1.

Dr. S. K. Spalding and wife have returned
from a pleasant western trip.

The new map of Omaha, published by C. E.
Mayne, is now ready for sale by Rosewater &
Christie, Room 12, Granite block. Price
\$15.00.

Great Railroad Strikes in the Past.

First general railroad strike in America began
at Martinsburg, W. Va., July 16, 1877, against
reduced wages. Lasted three months and became
extensive and widespread. Many millions in property
destroyed. Strike unsuccessful.

General strike of telegraphers, involving 67,000
men, began at Pittsburgh, July 19, 1883, for
15 per cent advance in wages. Lasted thirty days.
Strike successful.

General strike on Missouri Pacific railroad
system, ordered by Martin Irons, March 6, 1886.
Lasted two months and involved 9,000 men. Loss
in wages, \$1,400,000. Strike unsuccessful.

Strike of Reading Railway employes, began in
Pennsylvania, December 24, 1887, for advance
in wages. Lasted two months and involved 30,000
men. Loss in wages exceeded \$3,500,000. Strike
unsuccessful.

Strike of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy rail-
road employes, began in Illinois, February 27,
1888, for adjustment of wages. Strike unsuccessful.

General strike of New York Central railroad
employes, began at Albany, N. Y., August 8,
1890, against dismissal of members of Knights of
Labor. Lasted two days. Strike unsuccessful.

Strike of Erie railroad switchmen, began at
Buffalo, August 14, 1892, for adjustment of wage
scale. Lasted ten days. Strike unsuccessful.

Strike of Lehigh Valley railroad trainmen, be-
gan November 18, 1893, for settlement of general
grievances. Lasted eighteen days and
involved 2,000 men. Strike partly successful.

Strike of Great Northern and Montana Central
railroad employes, began April 15, 1894. Lasted
sixteen days. Settled by arbitration. Strike partly
successful.

General strike of employes of the Pullman
company, began at Chicago, May 11, 1894, against
reduction in wages. Lasted four months and
involved 2,000 men. Strike unsuccessful.

Greatest strike in history of the country, in-
volving all western railroads, began June 26, 1894,
in sympathy with the Pullman employes strike.
Conducted by American Railway union, a power-
ful railroad organization under the presidency
of Eugene V. Debs. United States government
interfered on account of the mails and federal
troops ordered to Chicago on July 3. Fierce
rioting at many points and millions of dollars'
worth of railroad property destroyed. Debs and
other leaders arrested and imprisoned for viola-
tion of federal injunction. Strike proved un-
successful and was officially declared off by the
American Railway union, August 6, 1894.

The Day We Celebrate.

J. M. Harding of the Harding Creamery com-
pany is 29 years old today. He was born in Wis-
ner, Neb., and was educated in the Omaha schools.

Thomas Kilpatrick of the Thomas Kilpatrick
company was born August 20, 1841, in Scotland.
He went into the wholesale dry goods business in
Cleveland, later removing to Omaha and finally
taking up the retail dry goods business exclu-
sively.

William Heald, member of the Omaha police
force, is celebrating his 43d birthday. He is a
native of Mount Pleasant, Ia.

Christine Nilsson, for many years one of the
world's most famous singers, born in Sweden,
seventy-four years ago today.

Raymond Pomere, president of the French
republic, born at Bar-La-Duc, fifty-six years ago
today.

Julia Sanderson, popular actress and musical
comedy star, born at Springfield, Mass., thirty-
two years ago today.

Margaret Courtot, celebrated as a motion pic-
ture comedienne, born at Summit, N. J., nineteen
years ago today.

Otto H. Tittmann, whose removal from the
superintendency of the United States coast and
geodetic survey is now a subject of political con-
troversy, born at Belleville, Ill., sixty-six years
ago today.

This Day in History.

1629—John Winthrop was chosen governor of
the Massachusetts colony.

1745—Francis Asbury, the first Methodist
bishop in America, born in England. Died at
Richmond, Va., March 31, 1816.

1794—General Anthony Wayne defeated the
Indians at Fallen Timbers, near the present city
of Toledo.

1827—Thomas Carney, civil war governor of
Kansas, born in Delaware county, Ohio. Died at
Leavenworth in 1889.

1866—The war in Texas was declared at an end
by proclamation of President Johnson.

1868—Burlingame and the Chinese embassy
visited Boston.

1882—Suez canal occupied by British naval
brigade, during the Egyptian war.

1891—Cardinal Gibbons delivered the pallium
to Archbishop Katzer at Milwaukee with great
ceremony.

Views, Reviews
and Interviews

By Victor Rosewater.

TO FOLKS familiar with the formative period
of Nebraska's history, many pages written in
that interesting volume are recalled by the death
of John M. Thurston, whose career was really
interior and whose passing presents many ele-
ments of the pathetic. At the zenith of his public
career, capped by his election to the United States
senate, Mr. Thurston was unquestionably one of
the most powerful factors, if not the most power-
ful factor, in Nebraska's politics. When he pre-
sided over the republican national convention of
1888 as its temporary chairman, and again over
the republican national convention of 1896 as its
permanent chairman, his name was blazoned from
one end of the country to the other. He was
seriously considered as a candidate for vice presi-
dent on the ticket with McKinley, but there se-
cured to be a star of ill-omen hovering over him
which took control of his destiny when he
quit public life and resuscitated his avowed de-
termination to come back to Omaha and resume the
practice of law here. For reasons which perhaps
few know, he stayed in Washington, no doubt ex-
pecting his great legal talents to command recog-
nition, only to meet disappointment and when
he finally came back, nearly fifteen years after-
wards, it was too late, even if his strength had
not already gone.

Despite his conspicuous faults, Senator Thurston
had many admirable traits. First of all I
should place his intense loyalty to his friends to
whom he would stick through thick and thin re-
gardless of their deserts. He had come up with
what was called "the railroad brigade" and the
on-hangers he inherited were dead weights all the
time.

A striking example of this loyalty is found in
his recommendation of Colonel Chapman S.
Chase to be surveyor of customs at Omaha. To
take care of Chase, it was necessary to let out
Dr. George L. Miller, who had been appointed
by President Cleveland and who had, as a gold
democrat, done valiant service for the election of
President McKinley that ordinarily would have
earned him retention. Senator Thurston, how-
ever, harked back to the time when he, himself,
had come to Omaha as an ambitious youth, with-
out friends or experience, and had been taken by
Chase into his law office and helped to a start at
law practice. And, although Chase then in his
old age (he died in office shortly afterwards) no
longer represented any political influence what-
ever, the senator insisted upon doing him this
good turn in defiance of the clamors and protests
of the horde of office seekers.

In similar way he repaid Church Howe by
using his influence for his elevation to the con-
sular service. Major Howe had been Nebraska's
member of the republican national committee in
1888, and in that capacity he had been instru-
mental in securing the selection of Thurston for
the temporary chairmanship of the national con-
vention and Thurston never forgot it.

Another thing for which Senator Thurston
should in fairness be credited was his faculty for
overlooking personal antagonisms in working for
measures for the benefit of Omaha, Nebraska or
the country at large. The Bee and its editor were
at odds, politically, with the senator most of the
time, yet there was a continuous interchange of
correspondence relating to subjects of public in-
terest which the Bee was advocating here at
home and which the senator was looking after
down at Washington. Mr. Thurston claimed the
leadership of the party while he was in the sen-
ate, but he seldom came home without calling
upon my father as the editor of the leading re-
publican paper, and conferring with him on mat-
ters of party policy and pending measures of
legislation. In a word, he was big enough to
fight his political enemies, and fight hard, but also
to fight shoulder to shoulder with them for a
common object and to do this realizing that in
the next round they would probably be again
fighting on opposite sides.

As an orator, Senator Thurston possessed
what is known as personal magnetism in an ex-
ceptional degree. He had a clear, resonant voice
and a pleasing and effective delivery but, above
all, that indescribable something which evokes re-
sponse and enthusiasm. His was the spread-
eagle hurrah style of speaking, but it was the
style that was popular and it clamped to him a
personal following which I believe no other Ne-
braska orator except Mr. Bryan has been able
to develop solely by talking from stump and
rostrum. As forensic efforts, the joint debate be-
tween Thurston and Bryan in the campaign of
1894, when both were running for the United
States senate, will always rank high. Someone
has recently sent me one of the admission tickets
used for this series of oratorical duels bearing
the names in autographic fac simile, on one side
"J. M. Thurston" and on the other "W. J. Bryan."
If I remember rightly these tickets were divided
equally between the two speakers so both should
have the same chance for applause from the au-
dience and make sure that neither could monopoli-
ze the house for his friends. It is of record that
Mr. Bryan polled the big popular vote, while the
legislature went republican and Mr. Thurston
pulled the senatorship.

Some samples of the Thurston oratory may
be interesting. Here is an extract from the
speech he delivered to the legislature accepting
his election as senator and expressing his thanks
for the honor:

"Nebraska put one star in the azure of our
flag, and New York put another, but when they
took their places in the flag, they were no
longer stars of New York and Nebraska, but
stars of the greatest nation of the earth, shining
for the protection and happiness of every
American citizen. Let it be the ambition of
all good and patriotic men—I pledge you, my
countrymen, it shall be mine—to stand for the
welfare and prosperity of the best government
that has ever blessed mankind, and for the up-
lifting and glorification of the dearest flag that
ever kissed the sky."

Here is the peroration that stirred the country
to its depths, being the conclusion of his famous
Cuban speech delivered in the senate in March,
1898, on his return from a visit to that oppressed
island and advocating forcible intervention:

"Force compelled the signature of unwilling
royalty to the great Magna Charta; force put
lie into the Declaration of Independence and
made effective the Emancipation Proclama-
tion; force beat with naked hands upon the iron
gateway of the Bastille and made reprisal in one
awful hour for centuries of kingly crimes; force
waved the flag of revolution over Bunker Hill
and marked the snows of Valley Forge with
blood stained feet; force held the broken line
at Shiloh, climbed the flame-swept hill at
Chattanooga, and stormed the clouds on Lookout
heights; force marched with Sherman to the
sea, rode with Sheridan in the valley of the
Shenandoah, and gave Grant victory at Appo-
mattox; force saved the union, kept the stars
in the flag, made 'niggers' men. The time for
God's force has come again. Let the impassioned
lips of American patriots once more take up
the song:

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born
across the sea.

With a glory in his bosom that transfigured
you and me.

As he died to make men holy, let us die to make
men free.

For God is marching on.

"Others may hesitate, others may procrasti-
nate, others may plead for further diplomatic
negotiation, which means delay, but for me,
I am ready to act now, and for my action I am
ready to answer to my conscience, my country
and my God."

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

Houston Post: A Minnesota pastor says
there will be work for all in heaven. If
we were trying to retreat for the last of
glory we would tell them that in the
other place men would have to stoke the furnace
in the summer time and drive the ice wagon
in winter.

Springfield Republican: The vote of the
Western Methodist conference in England
to appoint a committee to consider a plan
for a federation of the free churches is an
event of importance, for it means that the
leading Methodist body is not opposed in
principle to co-operation with the Baptists,
Congregationalists and Presbyterians.

Emporia (Kan.) Gazette: A minister is
under the considerable handicap of being
obliged to speak the truth, and speak it so
that it cannot be questioned. Realizing this
law, Rev. D. Y. Donaldson, Emporia's
preacher-berthman, brought his fifty-five-
pound catch down town, and presented it to
review with it, thereby leaving no loophole
for a doubt that the Neosho river cut grow
fifty-five-pound catfish in a dry year. Mr.
Donaldson now may be expected to preach a
sermon, using as his text the truth that
bringing home the big ones you get is one
of the easiest ways of getting people to be-
lieve you really did it.

Baltimore American: The Baptists have
adopted a new slogan for a campaign of
church advancement, taking these words:
The Maximum for the Maximum. The words
are striking, full of meaning, and carry
with them a thought from which all churches
and all denominations can profit. Too often
does it happen in the life of every congrega-
tion that the service becomes perfunctory
and that the service becomes perfunctory
and instead of giving to the Master the max-
imum and the best, the gift is the minimum,
if not the worst. It is on account of such
services that the church finds it a hard
struggle to keep in touch, that it fails to make
the progress it might make, and prosper in
ordinations, and it is on this account that Sun-
day after Sunday sees so many empty pews
in houses of worship that might be packed
to the doors.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES.

The Yale School of Medicine has opened
its doors to women students.

The National Girl Scouts organization has
passed the 10,000-mark in its membership.

Nellie C. Pierce of Santa Fe is the secre-
tary of the New Mexico State Bar associa-
tion.

British firms that have been forced by
war conditions to employ women as traveling
salesmen report that the work of the female
"drummers" is entirely satisfactory.

Mrs. John A. Logan, who has just passed
her 74th birthday, is actively engaged in
raising a fund for the erection of a Clara
Barton memorial in Washington.

"Lotta" Crabtree, the former famous ac-
tress, now in her 70th year, has taken up
painting and has spent the summer as a
member of the artists' colony at Gloucester,
Mass.

The women's section of the Navy league,
having found the national service school at
Chevy Chase so valuable, has decided to open
three schools in different parts of the coun-
try. One in San Francisco is now in opera-
tion, one at Lake Geneva, Wis., and the third
at Narragansett pier.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

How's—Is it always raining in London?
Green—No, sometimes it is just going to
or just has—Judge.

"Old Brown" keeps up his golf talk all
the year round.

"Why, he plays only from April to No-
vember."

"I know, but he runs a bulky furnace
from November to April"—Judge.

"How your boy Josh knows how to run
the farm?"

"Josh ain't supposed to bother with any
thing, detail like that," replied Farmer
Green, "Josh is the only one that
knows how to run an automobile."

Dear Mr. Kable,
A SONG WRITER HAS PROPOSED
TO ME—SHOULD I MARRY HIM?
—MARGARET

SEE IF HE'S A GOOD SONG
WRITER—TRY TO HAVE HIM
RHYME "MARGARET" FIRST

Help—Our 27-year-old boy baby throws
every book he can lay his hands on about
into the fire.

"Rich—31st alive! You've bred a won-
der of finance—Lido."

"Oh, papa, Jack says my love for him
makes him feel strong enough to throw
punching."

"You're in the strong enough to go to
work?"—Houston Transcript.

HUMAN STILL.

Arthur Goswami
The snake that lives through Eden
Is in the world today.

Through all of time's vicissitudes
He has not passed away.

The most instincts of the race,
Conviction cannot kill—
The tide of life goes in or out,
But we are human still!

Our hearts take hold on higher things—
Our souls have dreams sublime;
We beat our vain, our spirit wings
Against the bars of time.

Life's ruthless, rude realities
Dispel the heavenly thrill—
The bright-winged butterfly flutters—
And leaves us human still!

We clutch at wealth—we clutch at fame—
Responsive to some law
Whose source we guess; a deathless name
Inspires us all with awe;

Oh! with many a manly deed
We strive from Moab's hill—
Like him we may not enter in,
For we are human still!

We strive by heaven's perfect plan
Our being to adjust;
To find—that mortal man remains
But one remove from dust.

Immortal longings stir the soul
With many a manly deed—
And waves divine across us roll—
But we are human still!

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