

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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AUGUST CIRCULATION
55,755 Daily—Sunday 51,048
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of August, 1916, was 55,755 daily, and 51,048 Sunday.

Nothing new under the sun? How about a submarine mail carrier?
It is easy enough, as Elihu Root says, to keep out of war. Just sit around and take every knock that is handed in.

That "tow line" stuff is quite appealing, especially when it is to be accompanied by a record of "loyal" or "disloyal."
It may be inferred from the operations ascribed to U-53 that the German commander does not credit current reports of peace.

Our store of submarine thrills is about exhausted. What little is left must be reserved to greet the arrival of a Zeppelin.
Courtesy still obtains among the great. Medicine Hat held its child in cold storage until King Ak-Sar-Ben shed his palm beach regalia.

The least that can be expected of Tom Marshall's campaign tour in Nebraska is one story of modern vintage. Hoosier dialect is barred.
We wonder why the ante was made 5 per cent in Nebraska, and 10 per cent in Texas? We do know the boys up this way are all expected to come through.

With Standard Oil shares at \$2,000 and over, it is confidently believed that Uncle Johnny Rockefeller can face winter fuel bills with cheerful equanimity.
Chronicles of the world's series bulletin the split of the gate receipts as enthusiastically as the score. The former constitute the real substance of the winnings.

It's too bad that Thomas Riley Marshall can't understand the difference in the welcome extended to a guest and that given to a candidate, but there is a difference.
Germany's progress in submarine, development surpasses the dreams of prophets. The nation which hopes to equal the pace must speed up beyond present calculations.

A large state in area, energy and other things, California also harbors a class of small jingoes. Their latest move seeks to deprive three little Japs, born in this country, of a home built by their father at Riverside.
A huge program of big business before the highest court of the land insures steady work for many months. A mental survey of the list is likely to give the justices a keener appreciation of the eight-hour day and no overtime.

Taxes in eastern cities persist in climbing to dizzy heights. New York and Philadelphia plan to boost their levies as mercilessly as the tax-eaters of Omaha. The futility of vocal protests suggest the need of organized resistance to municipal holdups.
The practice of holding up patriots at the pie counter for a bit of campaign money surpasses the cruelty of "taking candy from a child." Shaking a contribution at men barely acquainted with a federal pay check mocks our professions of zeal in the cause of humanity.

War Brought to Our Shores.

Demonstrations by the U-boats off the Atlantic coast of the United States have startled the nation into a fuller realization of the extent of the world war. Waters hitherto considered safe as any over which the tides roll have thus been brought into the battle zone in reality as well as theory, and navigation from now on must be with due consideration for the possible presence of submarine warships and the inevitable consequences to merchantmen. This condition need surprise none; the wonder is that it was not developed earlier. The crossing of the Atlantic by a submarine is not an especial feat of navigation, nor a serious test of seamanship. In the case of the Deutschland it was easy, while journeys made by armed U-boats have been as extensive and much more perilous. Therefore, from the beginning of the submarine campaign the steamer lanes along the Atlantic coast of the United States have been as open to the uses of the subs as any waters of the world. That the activity of the campaign has not hitherto been extended to our side of the world is undoubtedly due to the fact that it did not suit German plans to begin it earlier.

The United States is directly concerned for several reasons. Principal of these will be the danger to American vessels, much more numerous in the home waters than abroad. Unusual care must be exercised by the U-boat commanders to avoid grave complications. Nor can our government tolerate a campaign that will amount to a blockade of American ports. This has already been determined as to the warships of the Entente Allies, notice having been served on those governments long ago that they must not interfere in any way with free passage to and from American ports, their continuing presence being regarded as a menace warranting protest. The German government will be required to take cognizance of this condition.

So long as the German submarines violate none of the established rules of warfare, no interference from our government is called for. That we do not agree with the Entente Allies as to the status of the submarine may result in some discussion of the point, but the position of the United States as a neutral is hardly likely to be affected.

Analyzing the Adamson Law.
The careful and succinct analysis of the Adamson law, made by Charles Evans Hughes in his address at Newark on Monday, is commended to the serious attention of our readers. It is a dispassionate summing up of the law, as well as a full and judicial consideration of its meaning and the probable effects of its application. That the law does not reduce the hours of work, nor establish the eight-hour day, either in fact or in principle, has been pointed out before; that it has betrayed the program of organized labor, in that it abandons the doctrine of collective bargaining and substitutes legislation, is made clear, and most serious of all, from the standpoint of labor, it discards the principle of arbitration, for which labor has always most insistently contended.

In effect, the Adamson law merely raises the wages of a class of railway employees specified in the terms of the law. All other railway employees are excluded from the increase in wages provided by the bill.
The interest of the public in the measure, enacted under duress and in violation of the American ideal of government, springs from the fact that the public will have to pay the bill. And, as has been pointed out in The Bee, this will put the burden directly on the producer. The middleman will easily evade any share in the increase of freight rates necessary to meet the wage increase. The manufacturer and wholesaler can add the cost to his selling price, but the farmer, who does not fix the price on what he sells, can not. He will, as said before, find that the higher freight rate will be added to what he buys, and subtracted from what he sells, and thus he will meet almost the entire burden laid on the public by the Adamson law.

South American Trade Obstacles.
Most of the Commercial club members who listened to the midday talk of Bishop Homer C. Stuntz on South America have little occasion to get in touch with the people whose social and business characteristics the bishop described. Tourist intercourse with the southern republics is trifling and trade relations comparatively limited. Only since the war have conditions brought home to North Americans the vast field of trade enterprise open to the south—a field wholly neglected by us and monopolized by Europe. Great efforts are being made along the seaboard to secure some of the trade and overcome obstacles and indifference to trade expansion in that direction.

The chief obstacle, as the bishop pointed out, is "our unfathomable unfamiliarity with South American conditions." Learning the Spanish language is encouraged in many quarters for use in countries where Portuguese is the native tongue. Thorough familiarity with that language is the first essential to solid progress in trade. But there are other essentials of salesmanship which must be learned and practiced to insure permanent results. An American who traveled extensively through Brazil states in a letter to the Philadelphia Ledger that courtesy in a trade-emissary is second only to language as a business getter. Besides, our point of view, socially and commercially, differs materially from that of the south. The latter's racial traits, his ideals and sentiments must be studied and respected. Unless these are thoroughly understood, bulked with better manners and knowledge of the native tongue, trade intercourse will disappoint expectations for years to come.

European traders have sown among the natives the impression that the United States is a huge, uncouth colossus, swollen with wealth, selfishness and arrogance. This impression may be readily overcome if our advance agents of business speak the language of the natives and show the ready courtesy and sympathy they carry abundantly at home.

The marked scarcity of vacant dwellings suitable for small families in Omaha is a fact disagreeably evident to house seekers. Despite the steady building of single dwellings and the great increase in apartment houses, the demand for accommodations equals the supply. The real estate survey merely underscores the proof of Omaha's growing population outrunning the builders.

The business of American railroads during June last exceeded that of June, 1915, by \$81 a mile, or an increase of 25.9 per cent. The magnitude of the uplift may be grasped by noting the total absence of the lamentations of a year ago.

The Mixup in Mexico

The British and French governments have given the Mexican members of the joint commission at Atlantic City something besides the withdrawal of Pershing to think about, and Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lansing another problem to solve. The making of political capital out of the supposed triumph of law and order in Mexico, under Carranza's auspices. They have called the attention of the State department to the action of the Carranza government in seizing the assets of the British and French banking institutions in the City of Mexico, and the Paris Temps, in what is manifestly an inspired article accompanying the demand, explains that the French government recognized Carranza in compliance with the desire of the United States government, depending on that government, under the principles of the Monroe doctrine to safeguard French rights in Mexico. France hoped, the Temps tells us, that its compliance with the desires of Mr. Wilson would have no unhappy effect on the rights of French citizens in Mexico, but the hope has not been realized. Senor Carranza is confiscating things right and left in Mexico; he has no more regard for British and French trading and property rights than he has for those of Americans. Evidently he supposes that if the rights of Europeans are thus made to depend on the United States, which does not protect its own citizens, he can flout or destroy them at his pleasure.

There is certainly point in the British and French protest. We have assumed a certain degree of responsibility toward European nations in connection with these disorderly American nations. Though we have, indeed, permitted them to enforce financial obligations toward their citizens in Haiti, Nicaragua, Venezuela and other Latin American countries, we have in "a general way adopted a policy of 'hands off' toward European governments. This policy has been accentuated by the recent direct assumption of financial responsibility by our government for Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua. Nothing could have been more distinct than the political responsibility, at any rate, which Mr. Wilson assumed for Carranza toward foreign powers when he hunted Huerta out of power and put Carranza in. And it is not to be wondered at now, when the British and French see the property of their citizens confiscated by this same Carranza, that they should ask Mr. Wilson what he is going to do about it.

They pass the notice along to Mexico, too, with a polite intimation in the Temps, that if the demands upon Carranza's government remain with our result they will take such action as the situation requires. This means that, quite overlooking our government, they will present their bill to Carranza at the point of the sword. Though Britain and France are engaged in war, their supremacy at sea leaves them sufficient resources to emphasize any demand that they wish to make by a demonstration at Vera Cruz against which Carranza's government could do nothing at all. We may, therefore, have presented to us the instructive spectacle of European governments vindictive in Mexico the rights of their citizens, while the rights of Americans are trampled upon there with impunity. Can we imagine the Monroe doctrine brought into a worse Slough of Despond than that?

Dishonest Campaigning.

Although the present national campaign has been unusually free from personal mud-slinging, it has been marked by methods of campaigning that are thoroughly dishonest. And the chief offenders in this line are the supporters of President Wilson in general and his principal newspaper advocate in New York in particular. The president himself may really believe that only by his re-election can the nation be saved from war, and that his own policies in dealing with our international relations are the only ones by which peace has been preserved. But who can believe that there is even the faintest pretense of sincerity in the repeated declarations that are being made in his behalf about "Mr. Hughes's answer at peace," the assertions that it is the purpose of the republicans to invade Mexico as they gain control of the federal government, that the republican party is opposed to shorter hours for labor and is antagonistic to the laborer, and that it is bent "on committing the country to foreign war and industrial conflict at home?"

Nothing more deliberately dishonest is to be found in the annals of American political controversy. Mr. Hughes's arraignment of the president is not and never has been because he has kept the peace. The counts of the indictment have to do with the means, not the end, and none knows this better than those who are striving to cloud the issues and defame the republican candidate and party. After the example given the country by President Cleveland of brave and resolute methods in dealing with industrial disturbances at home and with complications with foreign nations, it is an insult to the intelligence of the American people to ask them to believe that only by "a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the subsequent loss of national self-respect" could a president of today have met emergencies no more serious!

In attempting to raise false issues as to the end aimed at by the president's policy, and in silence and evasion as to the means chosen to attain those ends, the democratic defenders of the administration openly confess the weakness of their own case before the American people. Respect for the good intentions of President Wilson is not by any means inconsistent with a vehement repudiation of his methods, and it is this repudiation that forms the basis of the appeal to the nation for a new steersman at the helm who will keep a straight course for the national goal—the safeguarding of its honor and its greatness.

People and Events

The New York street car strike to date has cost the companies \$5,000,000 and the strikers \$600,000 in wages lost.
A St. Louis man is said to be gathering ripe strawberries in his backyard. Second planting. July and August burned up the first.
Burglars are making a lively drive on the swell homes of Dyer's Bay and bagging considerable booty. At last accounts the invaders had not straggled Sagamore Hill.

Barefooted and clad in slumber robes Mr. and Mrs. Roy Matthews of Manistec, Mich., chased a night prowler four blocks, landed him by the coastals, beat him up in fine shape and held him until the sheriff arrived. The couple declare negligees are wonders in facilitating speed.
The northwest coast lends a willing ear to the weather prophecies of S. V. Rehart of Lakeview, Ore. This weather sharp has not connected with the federal payroll and claims to be perfectly neutral in his outgivings. Thus he asserts that an exceptionally wet spring spells a dry autumn, and an exceptionally hot summer forecasts a disagreeable winter. The last half of the prophecy is a good sporting proposition.

What can be done to head off auto thieving? Philadelphia authorities, dazed by the growth of the business, see no prospect of relief unless auto owners are penalized for carelessness. As a means to that end it is proposed to re-enact the penalties formerly imposed on persons found guilty of leaving their horses unhitched and apply them to auto owners who leave their cars on the highways without effective safety locking devices.
No doubt they need the money over there, but the necessity of the heires going with it mocks the enterprise and dash of Young America. Miss Margaret Preston Draper of Boston, the richest young woman in Massachusetts, is to wed an Italian prince this month. The bride-to-be is the daughter of William F. Draper, former ambassador to Italy, and has a fortune of \$5,000,000. The ceremony takes place in Washington, October 25.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day.
Friendship is constant in all other things.
Save in the office and affairs of love; therefore, all hearts in love use their own tongues;
Let every eye negotiate for itself;
And trust no agent.—Shakespeare.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Russians driven back across the Styria in Galicia.
Germans captured Semendria and pushed Serbs south.
Six German naval officers interned at Newport News disappeared.
Bulgaria protested to Greece against landing of Anglo-French troops at Salonica.
German attacks in close formation at Loos, on the western front, repulsed with heavy losses.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
C. J. Beckman has received a very liberal patronage for his patent locking bracket for fences from the carpenters of the city.
The store room recently occupied by W. V. Morse & Co. is being fitted out for occupancy by Thompson, Belden & Co. of Cleveland, O., who will open a retail dry goods establishment on a large scale. The firm comes strongly backed by leading capitalists of Cleveland.
The Belt Line is in readiness for



The thought-nugget for the day is a thought, although no trains are yet running.

William S. Heller, formerly of Albany, N. Y., and of the firm of Cooper & Heller of this city, has left for Central City, where he has accepted the position of stenographer to the court of Merriek county.
C. S. Raymond, Omaha's prominent jeweler, has left for Lyons, La., with the remains of T. Hoim, one of his employees who has worked with him ever since he has been in Omaha.

The Hebrew Ladies' Sewing society has reorganized for the winter's work. The officers of this society, which was organized by Rabbi Benson a year ago, are Mrs. Helman, president; Mrs. A. Polack, vice president; Mrs. Adolph Meyer, secretary, and Mrs. B. Newman, treasurer.

This Day in History.
1788—Benjamin West, the famous Quaker artist, born at Springfield, Pa. Died in London, March 11, 1858.
1765—British flag raised over Fort Chartres, a French outpost on the Mississippi near Kaskaskia, Ill.
1770—Benjamin Wright, chief engineer in the building of the Erie canal, born at Weathersfield, Conn. Died in New York City, August 24, 1842.

1818—Tobias Lear, intimate friend and private secretary of President Washington, died in Washington, D. C. Born at Portsmouth, N. H., September 19, 1782.
1847—Tahar, the great of Egyptians at Beyrout by allied British, Turkish and Austrian forces.
1847—Henry Ward Beecher began his pastorate in Plymouth church, Brooklyn.

1870—Prussia issued manifesto to foreign powers protesting against being held responsible for calamities if provisional government in Paris refused to capitulate.
1880—Baltimore began a celebration of the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the city.
1899—The Transvaal republic sent an ultimatum to Great Britain and two days later invaded Natal, which began the South African war.

The Day We Celebrate.
W. W. Bingham, wholesale fruit produce merchant, is 63. He was born in Brookfield, Wis., and began business in Omaha in 1874, associating himself with his brother-in-law, father under the name of R. Bingham & Son. He served in the city council several times and has been candidate for mayor.
H. J. Swisher, vice president of the Richardson Drug company, is celebrating his forty-eighth birthday. He was born in Macon, Mo., and is completing thirty-one years in the drug business, beginning in Quincy, Mo. He first located in Omaha in 1888.

John L. Lionberger, manager for the Flak Rubber company of its Omaha automobile tire branch, is 40 years old today. He was born at New Market, Va., in sight of the famous Virginia natural bridge.
Isaac W. Carpenter of the Carpenter Paper company, is celebrating his sixtieth birthday. He is prominent in Central city club and church circles and is also a member of the school board.

Lord Reading, who, as lord chief justice, figured prominently in the recent Irish treason trials, born in London, fifty-six years ago today.
John M. Studebaker, eminent capitalist and manufacturer of South Bend, Ind., born at Gettysburg, Pa., eighty-three years ago today.
Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, famous Arctic explorer and professor at the University of Christiania, born near Christiania, fifty-five years ago today.
Herbert Keelsey, one of the well known actors of American stage, born in London sixty years ago today.

William Killifer, catcher of the Philadelphia National league baseball team, born at Bloomington, Mich., twenty-eight years ago today.
Timely Jottings and Reminders.
This is the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Father Theobald Mathew, the "apostle of temperance," who during his lifetime gave the pledge of temperance to more than 2,000,000 persons in England, Ireland and America.
Charles E. Hughes, republican presidential nominee, is scheduled to address a republican mass meeting in Baltimore tonight.
Former President William H. Taft is to speak at Wesleyan university today on "Our World Relations."

A ton of cheese made up in 30,000 sandwiches is to be served free today at the third annual "cheese day" celebration at Menno, Wis.
Charles W. Fairbanks, republican candidate for vice president, is scheduled to deliver a paper at the Secretary of the Navy Daniels has fixed today for holding a final hearing on the location for the government's proposed armor plant.

The Bee's Letter Box

Vote Against Democratic Misrule.
Aurora, Neb., Oct. 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: I would like to add a few words in praise of our "boasted prosperity" under the democratic misrule. They talk about our men and factories working almost day and night, but do not say a word about our workers taking the place of most of the workers in the civilized world. The men of Europe are too busy killing each other to be manufacturing anything. They do not mention the high cost of living—the highest in the world's history. They promised lower living expenses. A few of the foolish laboring class are in favor of returning Mr. Wilson to the White House because he had congress pass the eight-hour law. While it favors 400,000 railroad laborers, it practically ignores all the other railroad employees, as well as nearly all other working people who are as much entitled to an eight-hour day as anyone. And as to our Mexican relations, if we were in a national disgrace, this is the climax. Every live republican, as well as everyone else, ought to vote Nebraska dry as well as to vote for good men to enforce the laws and vote against the democratic misrule.
J. P. ALLEN.

First Murder Committed in Omaha.
Benson, Neb., Oct. 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: I noticed in a late issue the statement that the first man murdered in Omaha was in the King building, southeast corner wealth and Farnam. Baker confessed to killing Higgins and was hung. But that murder was not the first murder in Omaha. Cyrus Tates committed the first murder. He killed Isaac H. Neff in a freight wagon up what was known as Saratoga Bottoms. He had his trial in June, 1863, and was convicted and hung near where he committed the crime. He made no confession. If any one doubts this, they can go to the court records of June, 1863. I was one of the jurors that convicted Tates. Three of the jury are still living. If you see fit to correct you can. I saw both men hung.
ELIJAH ALLEN.

Stars and Groups of Stars.
Omaha, Oct. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: Why did not some one teach me the constellations and make me at home in the starry heavens which are always overhead? I lamented Thomas Case, an associate of Mrs. Martin in Friendly Stars, says, "There is too much justice in Emerson's reproach that now in these days of astronomical almanacs 'the man in the street does not know a star in the sky—the whole bright calendar of the year is without a dial in his mind.'"
There are in the public library many delightful books on astronomy for beginners that simply locate and name the brightest stars.

Then there are the articles by Garrett Serviss and Father Righe in the papers. We study the birds and flowers. Why not the stars?
Robert Louis Stevenson said, "The sun and the moon do not speak to us as the stars. The stars alone, cheerful whisperers, confer quietly with each of us like friends."
When a few of them are learned during one season, one looks for them the next season, as one looks for the return of a friend.

Just now Jupiter is evening star and occupies the "center of the stage," rising in the eastern sky about 6:30 o'clock, but is not visible until about an hour later when it has risen above the fog and haze of the atmosphere. It is in the constellation Pisces, below and to the left (north) of the Great Square of Pegasus, a very prominent constellation because of the four bright stars forming it.
Venus and Saturn are morning stars in Cancer. They are below the two bright stars, Castor and Pollux, in the constellation Gemini.

As Jupiter's synodical (meeting the earth) period is thirteen months, he is just one month behind where he was last year at this time.
In the east may also be seen, north of Jupiter, the Pleiades, and north of them Capella, a very bright star in the shield-shaped constellation Auriga. Below the Pleiades is Aldebaran, the "Follower." It is in Taurus.
These are two of the stars from among the fifteen first magnitude stars, visible in the northern hemisphere, and rise the farthest north.

To the right and below the Polar star is the W-shaped constellation Cassiopeia, to the left and below is the Great Bear, with its two pointers always pointing directly to the North star. Below Cassiopeia and to the right is an L-shaped group of stars, Perseus. There is an interesting story in mythology about Cassiopeia, her daughter, Andromeda, Perseus and the winged horse, Pegasus.
Andromeda consists of the row of

bright stars stretching out northward from one corner of Pegasus.
The third first magnitude star now visible is Fornaceus, in the south. The variable star, Mira, is left (east) of it, but the two do not form a triangle with Jupiter as they did last season. Three more first magnitude stars, Deneb, Altair and Vega form the large triangle, Cygnus. It is almost directly above us and is well north, bending our necks to see, as it contains the beautiful constellation, Northern Cross, with Deneb forming the top of the cross.
Altair is at the left of the triangle with its two companion stars "walking the Milk Way" hand in hand and three abreast. It is due south and is in the little constellation Aquila.
Forming the right (north) corner of the triangle is Vega, which ranks next to Sirius, the dog star, in size and brightness, although there is little difference in brightness between Vega, Capella, Vega is in the constellation Lyra, the Harp of Orpheus.

Antares is low down in the southwestern and Arcturus in the western sky. Arcturus may always be located by following the bend of the handle of the big dipper.
A. R. H.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.
"I tell you," said the real estate agent, "there isn't a finer residence development on earth than this. Just look at the wonderful scenery."
"The scenery is all right," replied the man who was looking for a home. "The only trouble is there's too much of it between here and the city."—Milwaukee News.

"Did my vanity box come?"
"Guess not. A small package came."
"That must be my vanity box."
"Guess that wouldn't hold half your vanity. I expected 'em to unload a piano case at the very least."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DEAR MR. KADIBBLE,
A CHEF HAS PROPOSED TO ME—SHOULD I MARRY HIM?
—LOLLY TRAGBAMM
YOU'LL HAVE GOOD EATS—BUT YOU'LL HAVE TO EAT IN THE KITCHEN OF THE RESTAURANT TO EAT IT!

Artist (pointing to his very successful picture, "A Donkey")—What do you really think of it, anyhow?
Enthusiastic Lady—Lovely! And you have put in the donkey yourself into it, too!—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I met James coming from the dentist's this morning and from what he said I can't tell whether he got scared or had the dentist go through with it."
"Was he?"
"Sure he lost his nerve."—Baltimore American.

Would He Return?
Robert Burns Wilson.
If once the gates which close upon the past Were opened wide for us, and if the dear Remembered pathway stretched before us, To lead us back to youth's lost land at last; Whereupon life's April shadows lightly cast, Recalled the old sweet days of childhood fear With all their faded hopes and brought near The far-off streams in which our skies were glaucous; Did sweet dreams which wake the soul's sad yearning But live once more and wait for our returning? Would we return?

Would we return?
If love's enchantment held the heart no more And we had come to count the wild sweet vain; The fond distress, the lavish tears—but vain; Had e'en the heart's hot wounds amidst the roar Of mountain gales, or on some alien shore Worn out the soul's long anguish, and the train Of vanished years came back, and as of yore The same voices called, and with soft eyes beguiling, Our lost love beckoned, through time's gray veil, Would we return?

Would we return?
Once we had crossed to death's untrodden land And trod the bloomless ways among the dead, Lone and unhappy; after years had fled With twilight wings along the glimmering strand, If then—an angel came with outstretched hand Flow soon the tears that once for us are shed May flow for others—how, like words in sand, Our memory fade away—how oft our waking Might vex the living with the dead her's breaking? Would we return? Would we return?

WINCHESTER
.32, .35, .351 and .401 Caliber SELF-LOADING RIFLES
When you look over your sights and see an animal like this silhouetted against the background, you like to feel certain that your equipment is equal to the occasion. It is, if you are armed with a Winchester Self-Loader. Not only does this rifle shoot surely, strongly and accurately, but it gives you a chance to get in a number of shots in quick succession. It is the rifle of rifles FOR ALL KINDS OF HUNTING