

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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SEPTIMATE CIRCULATION. 54,507 Daily—Sunday 50,539. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of September, 1916, was 54,507 dailies, and 50,539 Sundays.

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

The shadows on Shadow Lawn steadily lengthen. Future events, etc.

The voice of Wall street is still for war—war far enough away to stimulate the shell game at home.

No impartial reader of Mr. Hughes' speeches requires a diagram to comprehend his clear-cut program.

A fleet of naval scout ships now patrol the New England coast, insuring Boston peaceful enjoyment of its honors.

Owing to a total lack of hospitality beyond the borders, Roumanians are forced to the conclusion that home looks mighty good.

There are good grounds for confidence that Colonel Roosevelt will feel thoroughly at home at Gallup, N. M. Gallup is the colonel's normal speed.

Base ball magnates retire from the autumn scenery as cheerily as the ice man, carrying a sufficiency of tonic to greet a winter's fuel bill with a smile.

Ambassador Gerard speaks seven languages fluently, but you could not find in New York or Washington a reporter to vouch for his fluency in one language.

The most instructive feature of British press comment on the operation of U-53 is the cheerful unanimity of opinion that the time has come for the United States to butt in. Have Britainers forgotten that we are "too proud to fight"?

Celebration of fire prevention days here and there fall to make lasting impressions where impressions are needed. Fire losses for nine months of this year total \$171,779,000, surpassing the same months of 1915 by \$46,000,000, and coming within \$5,000,000 of the top record of the same period in 1914. Education and agitation are wasted where carelessness abounds.

Experience is the quickest and surest cure for the wanderlust which grips the average boy or the band comes. The case of the Texas youngster is exceptional, in that his parents encouraged the treatment as a last resort. The result justified their faith. "Knocking about the world drives the fever out of the system and makes home look mighty good at short range."

The political game as it is now played imposes a mighty strain on the physical and mental powers of candidates. A continuous round of meetings for months, hurried jumps from place to place, handshakes and short talks at train stops, with the usual late-hour conferences, test to the limit the endurance of the strongest. Some day a more humane system may be evolved, and then history rightly will class this as an age of political barbarism.

Boom in Automobiles. The wayfarer aloft on traffic streets or hiking along rural highways hereabouts suspects from jolts or dust that the automobile business is on the boom. Thousands of cars flanking the streets of Omaha through which King Ak-Sar-Ben's electrical pageant passed strengthened the suspicion, and the tens of thousands which rolled into the city on president's day turned suspicion into reality. Even the number parked on those occasions merely glimpsed the total of the country at large and the intensity of the automobile industry.

The census bureau comes within two years of the pace set by the industry, and frames in figures a notable picture of development. During the five-year period, 1909-1914, the number of establishments making automobiles increased 71.1 per cent and the capital invested 134.5 per cent. Higher percentages of increase are noted in the value of output and the value of materials entering into the construction, the former showing an increase of 153.9 per cent and the latter 174.6 per cent. In spite of the enhanced cost of materials, the selling price of cars in general demand has been reduced year after year. This is a fact of great significance in an era of price boosting. In sharing with the buyers the economies of improvements, standardization of parts and simplified construction the manufacturers made today a hostage for tomorrow's success.

How well results justified their foresight is seen in the vast increase in output and sales within eighteen months. The gain in the first six months of 1916 reported in trade papers, amounted to 508,000 cars, almost equal to the total increase in 1915, and raising the number in use in the United States to over 3,000,000 cars.

A hint of the vast sums involved in the use of 3,000,000 cars of all kinds may be had from the single item of public fees. During the first half of this year \$14,261,112 were paid in registration or license fees into the treasuries of thirty states and of the District of Columbia. No doubt the unreported states would push the revenue total well over \$15,000,000—a mere bagatelle to the aggregate annual cost of operation and maintenance.

Gloomy View of Future Unwarranted.

The gloomy view of the future evidently entertained by some of the evangelical churches is not warranted by anything now to be noted in the political or economical situation of the world. That a great war is being waged in Europe for the determination of certain political questions, racial ambitions, and such economic factors as may be involved in commercial supremacy, should not operate to support the suggestion that missionaries must be sent to Europe later to restore Christianity. The war, in its most terrible aspect, is not blotting out civilization, nor even shaking its foundations. Human destiny is being tried in the fire of conflict, just as it has been in the days of the world from its beginning. Man has not yet come to a stature of mental or moral growth when he may be ruled by pure reason and with no show of force to support authority. But this does not mean that his religious nature loses in proportion as he turns to violence. Paradoxical as it may seem, the intensity of his faith in the future is increased as daily facing death brings him closer and closer to the solution of life's second great mystery, and even the most abhorrent tasks of war are undertaken as a duty springing from a devotion to principle and a patriotic impulse that is the stronger because of the deep-seated belief in the fundamentals of religion on which patriotism finally rests. Creeds may suffer, and sects may disappear under the wave of war, but religion will not vanish, and Christianity, which has survived greater shocks, will outlast the present.

France and Its Future Population.

France is already discussing the question of repopulation as a serious phase of the general problem of reconstruction after peace comes again. The battle of Charleroi jostled the French people into a realization of a truth savants had vainly tried to make them realize that they were falling behind in the primary matter of population. Second to Austria in 1814 and in 1880 in number of people, France in 1913 had been outstripped by both Germany and England, and was being closely pressed by Italy. In 1911 deaths in France outnumbered births by 34,000. The full significance of these figures in their bearing on national life is now understood by the French. It is not merely a question of providing "cannon fodder." If it should be brought about that France will never again see a war, the greatness of the country cannot be maintained by a dwindling population. France is important to Europe, and to the world, because of its arts, its manufactures, and its many other indispensable contributions to the service of mankind. No one realizes this more keenly than do the French, and it is interesting that plans for the encouragement of families are now being formulated. Advantages of education and in other ways are to be provided at public expense, and it is even suggested that premiums be paid for children, at an increasing ratio, to give an incentive to larger families. Whatever action is taken by the French in meeting the shortage of population, which has been so ruthlessly forced upon their attention by the war, it will receive much consideration from eugenicists generally. With the outcry against raising boys to be soldiers, faddists contending for birth control, and some other factors that collaterally affect the problem, given due weight, French efforts to reach a solution of the situation will be worth watching.

College Students for the New Army.

Heads of nineteen colleges and universities have been asked to assemble at the War college in Washington this week to confer as to plans for putting into operation the provisions of the army reorganization law, which offers some inducements to great schools to include military training along with courses usually given. Primarily, it is intended to thus establish a source from which a suitable number of properly equipped young men may be drawn to officer the volunteer army of the United States. Since the Spanish-American war it has been the practice to select a few graduates from schools where military training is given to supplement the classes from West Point, and thus provide for the vacancies in the roster of commissioned officers. But this means will not provide enough properly trained men to furnish the new regiments with officers, and if the army should be expanded to war strength, it would be chiefly officered by men taken from civil life, with little more of military training than the boys under them. To include the science of arms with the other sciences now required for graduation from the great schools of the country will be a long step in the direction of correcting a serious mistake, and will do much to secure for this country greater ability for self-defense.

Mobilizing "Man-Power."

Great Britain is moving more than ever systematically to classify and co-ordinate its "man power." Every able-bodied male citizen of the United Kingdom is to be requisitioned for service, in the trenches or in the factories, and a careful count to this end is now under way. It is determined that each Englishman, regardless of station, who is fit, must "do his bit." Canada has joined in the movement; the Dominion authorities having been reported to have asked the women to prepare themselves to take places of men in industrial operations in order that their brothers may be released for field service. Canada has furnished 400,000 of 500,000 men promised, and is eager to complete the quota. The earnestness of the English people in the war is no longer to be questioned. Political questions are still agitated, and differences of opinion on lesser matters exist, but all thought seems to converge on a single center, that of continuing the war. To the critical observer the situation presents one interesting phase. Peace will find the British better than ever prepared because of their having been so thoroughly shaken from their sloth. Not in a century has the national spirit been so completely roused among the English as at present. What this may mean for the future may be in some measure understood by a reference to history.

Social economists have not yet determined at what point in the fitness of a pay envelope a wage becomes a salary. A suggestion of the dividing line is seen in a Baltimore dispatch reporting a munition factory strike for "15 per cent increase in salaries." The princely stipends received by machinists in munition shops no doubt justifies the pulsing dignity a salary conveys.

Senator Hitchcock is not boasting to the farmers or the working men about the valiant fight he made for the express monopolies against parcel post. The melon-cutting express companies, however, ought to be duly grateful and chip into the "barrel."

Views, Reviews and Interviews

By Victor Rosewater

While I have not yet seen the moving pictures of our Nebraska semi-centennial history pageant, I am told that they are very fine, and that the best pictures show the parade passing the presidential party in the reviewing stand, with the Bee building and the city hall on the other side. Here was Nebraska history in the background as well as in the foreground, and it was noted by others, as well as may be attested by the following letter, one of Nebraska's most prominent Bohemian citizens, which I cannot refrain from reproducing:

While watching the parade in Omaha, and when that part representing the first settlers coming to this state in prairie schooners came around, it reminded me of your father, Edward Rosewater, to whom a great deal of credit is due for large settlement of agricultural people in Nebraska. When he first began to publish a Bohemian paper in Omaha, there was just such a picture on the front page. A covered wagon on the prairie, husband and wife standing by the fire and a group of small children playing around, while the oxen were grazing near by. Many of my Bohemian countrymen were induced, on account of his writings of the richness of the soil of Nebraska, to come from Iowa, Wisconsin and other states to locate here, and through them many of their friends from the old country. Now all are prosperous beyond their expectations.

What a consolation it would have been to his heart could he have seen that great procession, with the president of the United States viewing it right across the street, where once upon a time stood on a high hill his little home, now surrounded by skyscrapers. Allusion might also be made to the fact that the city hall stands on the site of the residence of Governor Alvin Saunders, who held his gubernatorial commission from Abraham Lincoln. I have a faint recollection of the serenade that was given him there on his return home when he was later elected United States senator.

Strange, is it not, that my attention was attracted almost simultaneously by the demolition of the old Germania hall building over on Harney street east of Nineteenth, which directly adjoined the spot to which "the little home on the high hill" referred to was moved and remodeled for our occupancy to clear the location for the present Bee building. We lived over there for about five years while the neighboring Germania hall was the center of the social activities of the Germans of Omaha, who then as now constituted one of the substantial elements in the city's population. Here were held the turnfests and sengerfests, the dances, masquerades, anniversary feasts and, occasionally, the presentation of German drama. For a time the building served as a club house, though its main use was for a German-American school maintained there to teach pupils facility with both the German and English languages. The old-time Germans must be sorry to see the building go, although it has long since outlived its usefulness.

In this column recently I related an anecdote, in connection with the visit of the federal land bank board to Omaha, repeating a remark I had made to Herbert Quick when he suggested that the place that gets the bank must be tornado-proof, and I responded: "Then Omaha's one of the few places that can qualify, for it has been scientifically established that tornadoes never hit twice in the same spot, and we've had ours." A little insurance paper published in Indianapolis takes me up on this and insists that I overstepped the limit when I said this fact was "scientifically established," and it tells me that it has never been established, "scientifically or otherwise," that any given locality may not be visited by a tornado more than once. To make my disclaimer all the more complete, this interesting statement is added:

A matter of fact, the collection of accurate tornado data goes back but a few decades. Lieutenant Finley's work, the first serious attempt, we believe, that was made to classify tornadoes, being published in the early '80s. Inasmuch as the area covered by a tornado rarely exceeds twenty-five square miles, and the average number that visits Nebraska being less than three per year, the probability that any particular area in the state's 76,000 square miles will be hit more than once is remote. Yet, Finley says, "That certain topographical features in our western states are extremely favorable to the development and the consequent occurrence of tornadoes in the same locality." This, however, is questioned by later investigators.

We received more than 1,000 replies from policyholders scattered over fifteen or twenty states in the tornado investigation which we made early this year. Many advised us that tornadoes in their localities invariably followed water courses. This is said by meteorologists to be nothing more than a coincidence; yet the observation has been made by men in widely separated sections of the country.

Prof. Henry has figured it out that in states where tornadoes occur most frequently that "for any specific area or farm of one square mile, the probability of being visited by a tornado is less than one-sixteenth of 1 per cent per century," yet Mt. Carmel, Ill., was hit twice in 1887; Stillwater, Minn., was hit on July 14, 1893, and again on May 9, 1894; Kansas City, Mo., in July, 1880; May, 1883, and May, 1886; Louisville, Ky., in 1860, 1890 and 1892; St. Louis, Mo., in 1872, 1890, 1893 and 1896. It would appear from this record that Lieutenant Finley's observations are correct. That being the case the government should take at least one of the federal reserve banks out of Missouri.

In the face of that exhibit it is doubtless time for me to back-track a trifle, but I still insist that Omaha meets all the requisite qualifications for the land bank location.

People and Events

"Live outdoors if you want to live long," says Grandpa Heiserman of Alliance, O., who is 95. Besides that attractive reward living outdoors banishes the worry of paying rent. "Oh, well, what's the use of kicking. We can get this back on the next government job," exclaimed a plumber in Salt Lake City after handing up the fine imposed by the federal court on members of the craft convicted of trade conspiracy. Fines ranged from \$250 to \$1,500, and eleven members of the combine were pinched.

Voters of the Empire State are urged to approve a bond proposition for \$10,000,000, the proceeds to be used in completing the purchase of the famous Palisades and contiguous land for an interstate park. New York and New Jersey provide 45 per cent of the total cost, the remaining 55 per cent consisting of private gifts.

A widow of means and a big heart living at Pierson, Ia., took pity on denizens of the neighboring dry belt and proposed to rear on her farm a "Blarney castle" where the thirsty of all ages might sojourn and wet their whistles with light wine and beer. But her guardian and other friends failed to see the practical charity of her plan, haled her into court and a jury decided her upper story was of color. Thus are good intentions rudely mocked.

When bakers disagree on operating costs, who shall decide? A local baker makes affidavit to the district attorney of New York setting forth the cost of turning a barrel of flour into 377 twelve-ounce loaves of bread. The flour, ingredients and labor are figured at \$10, and the bread, retailed at 6 cents a loaf, nets \$22.62. Out of this the baker gets 4 1/2 cents a loaf. Moreover, the baker charges some of the brethren with making bread from adulterated flour, oils and chemicals.

Thought Nugget for the Day.

That a lie which is half a truth is ever the blakest of lies; That a lie which all a lie may be met and fought with outright; But a lie which in part a truth is a harder matter to fight.—Tennyson.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Serbian capital removed to Metrovitza. Russians drove Germans out of fortified line before Dvinsk. French gained possession of the summit of Hartmanns-Werkerkopf. Serbs took the offensive against the Bulgars, carrying the fighting into Bulgarian territory. British took important position southwest of Hulluch by assault, "under cover of smoke and gas."

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Edward Meadimir, proprietor of the Novelty Carriage works, has donated a handsome two-wheeled baby carriage to the St. Philomena's Fair association, to be contested for by the following boys: Wier Coffman, Clarence Gallagher, Alfie McCantrey, Fred Nash, Baby Carey, Willie Coald, Harry Cushing, Croighton Shelby, Tommie Riley, Will Corryell and Frank Maglin. A Mikauo tea party was given by the ladies of the choir of St. Philomena's cathedral and several beautiful numbers were sung, under the leadership of Miss Fannie Arnold. Plans for the building of a storehouse on Jones in the rear of Paxton & Gallagher's store by Thomas Lipton, the new packer. Ed Mathis, formerly one of the engineers of the Union Pacific, has exchanged places with Daniel Hynes and taken charge of the locomotive round-house while Hynes rides in the cab. August Bohn, saddle and harness maker, intends to remove from his present position to his new brick store, 620 South Thirtieth.

This Day in History.

1795—Frederick William IV, king of Prussia during the revolution of 1848, born. Died at Potsdam, January 2, 1881. 1812—The legions of Napoleon began their historic retreat from Moscow. 1815—General Irvin McDowell, celebrated union commander in the civil war, born near Columbus, O. Died in San Francisco, May 5, 1885. 1874—Monument to Abraham Lincoln dedicated in Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Ill. 1880—The completed cathedral at Cologne, founded in 1248, formally opened by the emperor and other German sovereigns. 1884—Stanford of John Harvard unveiled at Cambridge, Mass. 1894—Chinese government issued an imperial edict for the protection of foreigners. 1908—Japanese were excluded from the regular public schools of San Francisco. 1909—The Greek Parliament abolished the right of the royal princes to hold military command.

The Day We Celebrate.

John O. Yeiser was born October 15, 1864, in Danville, Mo. He was raised and educated out in Red Cloud, Neb., going into law first at Riverton. He served one term in the legislature. Victor D. Reynolds, sales manager for the Dalton Addition Storage company, is just 81. He was born in Wellsboro, Pa., and was for many years with Wells, Fargo & Co., as chief clerk and purchasing agent. Byron J. Reed of Reed Bros., grocer, is celebrating his thirty-third birthday. He was born in Omaha and educated at Creighton university. He has been in his present business for the last ten years. Peter J. Solis, superintendent of the Foster Printing company, was born October 15, 1874, in Omaha. He is a printer by trade, has been with his present employer in various capacities almost all the time since 1894. Clarence F. Lambert is just 42 years old today. He is district manager of the Nebraska Telephone company. Morris Levy, retired merchant and capitalist, today celebrates his seventy-third birthday. He was for many years prominent in Omaha business circles and served on the school board. He came here from New York state. Thomas J. Foley, Omaha agent for the Blatz brewery, is just 66 years old today. He was born in Belleville, Canada, but is one of the old-timers here. Crown Prince Carol of Roumania, now fighting at the front, born at the royal chateau of Sinaia, twenty-three years ago today. Helen Ware, popular actress and motion picture star, born in San Francisco, thirty-nine years ago today. Dr. Arthur J. Roberts, president of Colby college, born at Waterboro, Me., forty-nine years ago today. Dr. William W. Guth, president of Goucher college, born at Nashville, Tenn., forty-five years ago today. John L. Sullivan, former champion pugilist of the world, born in Boston sixty-eight years ago today.

HERE AND THERE.

Charles E. Hughes when governor of New York established a veto record by killing 248 bills out of 448 left in his hands at one session of the legislature. A 71-year-old man of North Bend, O., is building a sixty-four-foot sailboat, in which he intends to embark on a voyage around the world. The voyage was made by letter, one player making use of the Suez canal route and the other writing by way of San Francisco and the Pacific. More than five years elapsed before the game came to a close. A color varies according to the illumination upon it. A green hue will tend toward blue as the light is lowered. Red garments appear red in the sunlight and black when seen under a blue or a green illumination. Very few blue fabrics appear blue under electric or gas light because there are no blue rays from such illuminations. The following verse from the Bible contains every letter of the alphabet: "And I, even I, Arise:—erose: the king, do make a decree to all the treasurer: which are beyond the river, that whatsoever Ezra the priest, the scribe of the law of the God of heaven, shall require of you, it be done speedily."—Ezra vi, 21. Probably the longest game of chess ever known was that played by a man residing in Australia and a friend living in New Zealand. The board was made by letter, one player making use of the Suez canal route and the other writing by way of San Francisco and the Pacific. More than five years elapsed before the game came to a close.

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPITS.

Philadelphia Ledger: According to the Rev. Dr. Singmaster, the village blacksmith is better paid than the village pastor. And yet the latter is probably more familiar with the axvil! Houston Post: The Methodist banquet will come off tonight, and it is no harm for those who serve it to know that our favorite parts of the chicken are the breast, backbone, second joint, wing, drumstick and liver. The other parts, so far as we are concerned, can be served to the Baptist victors.

St. Louis Republic: During the dark days of the civil war a deputation of clergymen, representing a great historic American communion, visited Abraham Lincoln. "It gives me peculiar pleasure to welcome you," said Mr. Lincoln, in response to their leader's greeting, "for the reason that you represent the only church that always, at every one of its services, offers public prayer for divine guidance and support of the president of the United States." The church was the Protestant Episcopal church, whose forty-fourth triennial convention opened in St. Louis Tuesday.

Springfield Republican: A true missionary was Rev. Charles W. Kilbon, who died last week, but because of his quiet and unassuming manner he was not as well known as he deserved to be. During the many years that he labored in Natal he came to be regarded with love, and his advice was sought not alone by the Zulus, but by his fellow missionaries as well. When he was forced to give up active work on account of failing health he never lost his interest in missions, and he recently rendered valuable service in the work of revising the hymn book used in the Natal mission.

AROUND THE CITIES.

For the first time in its school history every pupil in St. Paul has had a physical examination. St. Louisans have started a campaign for a city auditorium to occupy the site of the old city hall at Twelfth and Market streets. Kansas City barbers lifted the price of haircuts from 25 to 35 cents, but the crop of wool fell away so rapidly that the barbers saw the h-h lights of economy and backed up to two bits. A triumphal arch in Salt Lake City, first viewed as a thing of beauty, now excites indignation and dismay among the city fathers in public esteem quickly followed its use as a political signboard.

Sioux City's tax rate next year amounts to 105 mills, an increase of 5 mills over this year. The total includes state, county, city and school levies. The city assessor's books indicate a property tax of \$1,699,897. Philadelphia is booked for a 25 per cent increase in municipal taxes. That is the minimum boost. It may go higher. The old rate was \$1 per \$100 of valuation. The new rate will be somewhere between \$1.25 and \$1.50. Sixty-nine persons were killed on the streets of New York City by vehicle traffic during September—fifty-three by automobiles, eleven by wagons and five by trolleys. Thirty-six of the total were children under 16 years.

San Francisco's Board of Education has requested the mayor and supervisors to submit to the voters a proposition to issue \$4,000,000 in bonds, the proceeds to be used for new school buildings. There, as elsewhere, the demand for education outruns the facilities. Chicago's gas company proposes in settlement of pending litigation a profit-sharing plan between company and consumer. A sliding scale of prices is offered, ranging from 75 cents to 35 cents per 1,000 cubic feet and a rebate of excess profits proportionately to users. The Herald figures the average rate under the plan at 85 1/2 cents per 1,000. A lively reaction is on among St. Joseph taxpayers. The orders of the Board of Health requiring property owners to connect with public sewers provoked organized opposition because of the expense involved. In anticipation of a harvest plumpers boosted prices. An area of high pressure pervades the sewer belt, and the health board and plumbers are shrinking in public esteem.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"What kind of a letter did your husband write you last week?" "He started, 'My Precious Treasure,' and ended by sending 'love.'" "How did you answer?" "I started with 'My Precious Treasure,' and ended with 'Send me ten dollars.'" Philadelphia Ledger.

"Life," remarked the bachelor, "is like a game of cards." "It's more like a game of chess from my point of view," rejoined the married man. "I invariably move twice a year."—Indianapolis Star.

Herk—A doctor says it helps digestion to laugh at your meals. "Preck—if I were in laugh at the meals my wife prepares, I'd probably get a plate thrown at my head."—Boston Transcript.

He—Your son did not graduate, after all? She—No, Charlie has so much college spirit! You know there are so many graduating every year that it cripples college athletics.—Judge.

DEAR MR. KASHBULLE, A WATER HAS PROMISED TO ME—SHOULD I MARRY HIM?—ALTA CHIFFLEASHIE.

FOUND AN HONEST MAN YET? we asked Diogenes. "I've across a phenomenon today that interested me almost as much. A lady giving up housekeeping was running around trying to find a situation for a good cook."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Tom—I wonder why Harry broke his engagement with Miss Peckham? Jack—According to my information, her father offered to lend him enough money to get married on.—Indianapolis Star.

Dasher—How did you enjoy your vacation? Jacome—Fine; the hotel where I put up didn't seem like a strange place at all. It had all the discomforts of home.—Life.

THE TORN HAIR.

There's something brave in a noble boy. A brave heart bristled, release on. With his unchecked, unbridled joy. His dream of books and love of fun—And in his clear and ready smile, Unhatched by a thought of guile. And unexpressed by sadness—Which brings me to my childhood back. As if I trod in its very track. And fit its very gladness. And yet it is not in his play, When every trace of thought is laid, And not when you would call him gay, That his presence thrills me most. His smile as if he music heard. His voice as if he music heard. His merry laugh like music thrill. And I, unbriding, near it all; For, like the mysterious on my brow, I scarcely notice such things now, But when amid the earnest game He stoops as if he music heard. And, heedless of his shouted name As of the carol of a bird, Stands gazing on the empty air. 'Tis then that on his face I look, His beautiful, but thoughtful face, And, as I gaze, my heart is laid, Its sweet, familiar meaning trace. Remembering a thousand things Which which used to ring the golden wings. Which time has fettered now—Things that came o'er me with a thrill, And left me silent, sad and still, And threw upon my brow A holier and gentler coat. That was too innocent to last. 'Tis strange how thought upon a child Will, like a presence, sometimes press; And when his pulse is beating wild, And life itself is in excess, When foot and hand and ear and eye Are all with ardor straining high—How in his heart will spring A feeling, whose mysterious thrill is stronger, sweeter far than all; And, on its silent wing, How with the clouds he'll float away; As wandering and as lost as they!

Financial Statement WOODMEN OF THE WORLD October 1, 1916. Assets: Gov't, municipal and other securities \$26,142,055.48. Cash in banks 933,258.05. Real estate 1,354,302.24. Mortgage loans 135,500.00. Interest accrued 335,500.00. Other assets 1,425,000.00. Total \$30,326,615.77.

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