

ing from the southeast coast. Warning was given in the schools with the result that in many of the suburbs the children were dismissed in time to reach their homes before the raiders were in the vicinity of London.

There were many evidences of the confusion with which the people greeted the appearance of the raiders over London. For instance, despite the reports that a raid was in progress King George proceeded with investigations in Buckingham palace, the recipients of the honor walking in and out of the palace grounds without a trace of nervousness being apparent.

Telephone Girls Stick to Posts.
For an hour after the raid the telephone system of London was jammed with calls from business men who were anxious to learn the fate of their families in the suburbs. Being the loud aspects of the explosion, the telephone girls stuck to their posts. There was a case being heard in a court when explosions were heard in the vicinity. "I understand there is an air raid going on, and bombs are being dropped," said the justice presiding, "but I think we are safer here than anywhere else."

"After a few moments the judge announced: 'I understand the raid has come as far as this, but now has gone away, so we will proceed with the case unless it returns.'"

The east end stood the strain of the raid well, and there was no panic such as one might expect to find among a population of this class, which is largely foreign. Business was at a standstill in many sections for a few minutes, and great throngs gathered about the wrecked buildings, but they were orderly crowds bent on seeing what damage the Germans had done. There was plenty of damage to see, for scores of buildings had suffered and more than one was still smoking from fires which the engines were working upon.

Throughout the bombed area there was a steady movement of ambulances collecting the injured and rushing them to the hospital. One hospital, which has been used largely for wounded soldiers, probably got more patients than any other in this section. These soldiers did yeomen's work as the injured arrived, not in caring for those hurt, but in giving comfort to relatives who gathered about the building to learn the fate of those being carried within. In and out among the crowd of women, many of them with infants in their arms, bobbed soldiers on crutches, stopping here and there to drop a word of sympathy and encouragement.

Monetary Loss Not Heavy
While the damage done in the east end was widespread, it is probable that the monetary loss will not be heavy. For many of the buildings wrecked were those of business houses, and most had been over but a short time when the king motored thru the district. His promptitude in thus manifesting sympathy with the sufferers appeared to be deeply appreciated. Later the king visited the hospitals.

The main result of today's raid, as in past cases, has been the killing of civilians, including many children. No military damage was done. It was not a case of accurate dropping of bombs, but once the planes were over the city, in the case of one instance, a bomb could not have been dropped without doing damage. The crew of the raiders took care to be sure the damaged buildings, which in many cases are close together.

In some places a whole block of buildings is lacking every window and much other damage was done. One school in this district had a lucky escape. There are a thousand pupils in that school and fifteen minutes after the bombs came turned to the building from across a bomb fell where hundreds of them had been gathered.

Women and Children Chief Victims.
A large number of the victims were young women clerks employed in business houses and the proportion of women and children was large.

The weather favored the German enterprise as the sky was dull and misty with clouds in which the machines were able to conceal themselves thru a large part of the flight. The quadron came up the Thames, the fliers separating after they had crossed the English coast and apparently turned with a wide sweep when they arrived at the destined point. Then they scattered their cargoes of explosives on the return flight.

Hundreds of thousands of people in the streets, on rooftops and from windows witnessed the aerial battle between the British and German airplanes. It was over before half London knew it was happening. Far overhead could be seen the bursts of shrapnel, while the rattle of the guns was punctuated with an occasional roar of a bomb, the splash of which thru the air was plainly heard.

A large block of British machines darted overhead from the westward in pursuit. Then the people began to crowd toward the sections where bombs had fallen and the streets were soon thronged with a mass of people, some of whom were in the field. The instinct of curiosity was more general than fear.

Where bombs fell in London there was few evidences of damage visible from the

KANSAS HANDCLASP FOR ALL NEBRASKA

GOVERNOR ARTHUR CAPPER EXTENDS IT.

Johns Hands With Governor Keith Neville at State's Semi-Centennial Celebration in Lincoln.

Under pleasant skies and a canopy of fluttering flags Governor Keith Neville of Nebraska and Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas clasped hands Wednesday afternoon in sight of a large crowd of people gathered on the state house grounds in Lincoln. It was an impromptu feature of the second day's celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Nebraska's admission to the union.

"I came here to give to Governor Neville a straight-front-the-heart handclasp on behalf of a million and a quarter of Kansas people," said Governor Capper, as he stopped in the midst of a speech and stepped upon Governor Neville's chair. The two governors stood for a moment with hands clasped, and the crowd cheered. Both governors gave addresses and at the close the people marched to the platform and shook hands with the two officials, the entire ceremony expressing the good will that ex-

ists between two states that are not only sisters, but twin sisters.

Two Native Born Governors.
Both governors are native born citizens of their respective states, something rare until comparatively recent years in states in the new west. E. P. Brown of Arbor, who presided at the ceremony, introduced Governor Neville as a native born Nebraskan. Mr. Brown, in turn introduced Governor Neville as a Nebraskan born, being the second Nebraskan born citizen to occupy the office of governor of Nebraska. From this same platform ex-President Roosevelt will speak at 3:30 Thursday afternoon.

Among those occupying seats on the platform during the program Wednesday were Lieutenant Governor Edgar Howard, Mayor John E. Milnes of Lincoln, Congressman Charles H. Bonn and ex-Senator George Coupland. Scores of territorial pioneers and old settlers and members of their families were in attendance.

Governor Capper, who followed Governor Neville, put the crowd in the best of humor with his pleasantries and then held their attention to the close of his talk. It was unknown to many in the crowd that the Kansas governor is a newspaper man until he admitted it himself, right before everybody. It came in his reply to Chairman Brown's reference to the somewhat sparse physical proportions and diminutive stature of the Kansas governor, or rather Mr. Brown's quotation of a remark alleged to have been made by one Caesar about Mr. Cassius. "I can say one thing that probably Governor Neville cannot say," said Governor Capper. "I can say I have got to be on the job of governor. I weighed in recently and found I had gained two pounds which is going some for me. It is a wonder I never heard it was even said to be in the newspaper business. I heard the governor of one state say he had lost forty pounds since his elec-

tion. You may think I was a little fat when I was elected, but I have lost forty pounds since the election. I heard the governor of one state say he had lost forty pounds since his elec-

tion. You may think I was a little fat when I was elected, but I have lost forty pounds since the election. I heard the governor of one state say he had lost forty pounds since his elec-

tion. You may think I was a little fat when I was elected, but I have lost forty pounds since the election. I heard the governor of one state say he had lost forty pounds since his elec-

tion. You may think I was a little fat when I was elected, but I have lost forty pounds since the election. I heard the governor of one state say he had lost forty pounds since his elec-

tion. You may think I was a little fat when I was elected, but I have lost forty pounds since the election. I heard the governor of one state say he had lost forty pounds since his elec-

tion. You may think I was a little fat when I was elected, but I have lost forty pounds since the election. I heard the governor of one state say he had lost forty pounds since his elec-

tion. You may think I was a little fat when I was elected, but I have lost forty pounds since the election. I heard the governor of one state say he had lost forty pounds since his elec-

tion. You may think I was a little fat when I was elected, but I have lost forty pounds since the election. I heard the governor of one state say he had lost forty pounds since his elec-

tion. You may think I was a little fat when I was elected, but I have lost forty pounds since the election. I heard the governor of one state say he had lost forty pounds since his elec-

VICTORY IN SIGHT FOR LIBERTY LOAN

HOPE HIGH THAT TWO BILLION DOLLAR BOND WILL BE PASSED.

Tremendous Eleventh Hour Drive Being Made Throughout the Nation—New York Has Set Good Example.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Total subscriptions to the liberty loan in the New York federal reserve district were approximately \$250,000,000 at the close of business tonight, the liberty loan committee announced.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Treasury officials announced today that the liberty loan apparently was short \$32,000,000 of full subscription Tuesday night, two and one-half days before the closing of the books. Announcement was based on actual returns forwarded by banks and trust companies to the twelve reserve banks, accompanied by the 3 per cent of subscriptions required. A tremendous eleventh hour drive thruout the nation officials hope will bring the final count of dollars well beyond the \$2,000,000,000 mark. The only tangible evidence on which to base an estimate, however, are the returns from the reserve banks at

THE WEATHER.

Nebraska—Fair Thursday, Friday Saturday; rising temperature Friday in west portion Thursday. Iowa—Fair Thursday, Friday am; somewhat warmer by Friday. South Dakota—Fair Thursday, and Saturday; slowly rising temperature.

IN THIS PAPER.

Page One.
Nearly a hundred people were killed around four hundred injured German air raid of London. Governor Capper extends a Kansas handclasp for all Nebraska. Hope is high that the two-billion dollar loan will be more than paid by Friday noon. Members of the Fifth Fleet missile arrived at Petrograd. Howard Coffin and domination of might prove the deciding factor work for war. Creation of a food administrator expected to bring prices down 1 per cent.

Page Two.
British shipping losses as a result of marine activity show an increase. General Pershing told the French general staff that the war is in the hands of the French. Former Premier Veneturo is expected to resign as premier in Greece. Lumberman of the middle west caused of being in a co-operation.

Page Three.
Philadelphia and New York won games in the National League. Wichita, Des Moines, Sioux City and won in the Western League. Washington, Philadelphia and New York and Boston and St. Louis a double-header in the American League.

Page Four.
House members are sixty over the senate in maintaining the census bill. Germany has granted England a 10-months' lease of life.

Page Five.
Governor Neville is still in office of state, but he is to have a commission. Nebraska editors gather at banquet Commercial club. Second presentation of pageant "Nebraska" is brilliant. Former legislators meet in reunion state capitol.

Page Six.
The state is watching with genuine concern the effort of the tax assessor Douglas county to bring the sale of property up to a reasonable price with the law.

Page Seven.
Amusements.
The provost marshal general's office makes the total registration draft at \$500,000.

Page Eight.
Japan recedes the American government. Germany is expected to hold on heavy war indemnity.

Page Nine.
More Mention.
National executive secretary tells people to push the Red Cross.

Page Ten.
People You Know. Today's Event.
Lincoln ready to pay honor to ex-President Roosevelt, who comes to an American citizen.

Page Eleven.
Baseball secrets were gone into Federal league damage suits.

Page Twelve.
Optimistic crop forecast causes a drop another peg. Classified advertisements. The weather map.

Page Thirteen.
News of the railroad.

Page Fourteen.
Arguments that the self-appointed selling \$100,000,000 worth of liberty bonds in the district before Friday would be triumphantly accomplished attempt was made to tabulate figures for today for those who the reserve district outside of Nebraska but it was announced that the business yesterday totalled \$1 out of a total allotment of \$28. This showed a gain of about \$2 million Monday noon and night.

Page Fifteen.
Several New York banks and tremendous totals of subscriptions themselves and their customers include First National bank, \$100 National City bank, \$64,000,000; Bank of Commerce, \$50,000,000; Trust company, \$43,000,000; Commercial bank, \$32,000,000; Cuyahoga company, \$33,000,000; Mechanical National bank, \$19,000,000; Trust company, \$16,000,000. The American Smelting & company subscribed \$7,500,000 in to a previous subscription of \$5 million. A considerable portion of this amount to be taken by subsidiaries and expected that employees will take in bonds.

Page Sixteen.
Reports received from 122 headquarters of the boy scouts of America showed that \$2,946,700 worth had been sold to 12,910 persons today.

Thursday's Semi Centennial Program

8:00 a. m. Opening Historical Museum.	2:00 p. m. Great Patriotic Parade Reviewed by Colonel Roosevelt.
8:40 a. m. Arrival Colonel Roosevelt Burlington Station.	2:30 p. m. Daylight Fireworks, Capitol Grounds.
10:00 a. m. Band Concerts, 15th and O, City Hall Auditorium.	3:30 p. m. Address by Theodore Roosevelt on "Americanism," followed by informal reception, Capitol Grounds.
10:00 a. m. Elks' Flag Ceremony, 13th & P, St.	5:30 p. m. Band Concerts, Fifteenth and O, City Hall Auditorium.
10:30 a. m. Unveiling portraits of J. Sterling Morton, Charles Bessey, Robert W. Suttas, Isaac Pollard and R. W. Daniels, in Nebraska Hall of Agricultural Achievement at Auditorium.	8:00 p. m. Pageant of Nebraska at State Fair Grounds Coliseum. Colonel Roosevelt the guest of the evening.
12:00 Noon Luncheon to Civil War Veterans, Scottish Rite Temple, Fifteenth and L streets.	Today is Flag day, according to proclamation of the governor.

the close of business last night. These show total actual subscriptions of \$1,658,000,000, distributed among reserve districts as follows:

New York, \$150,000,000.	San Francisco, \$12,000,000.
Boston, \$101,000,000.	Portland, \$10,000,000.
Philadelphia, \$100,000,000.	Chicago, \$100,000,000.
Richmond, \$85,000,000.	Cleveland, \$100,000,000.
Atlanta, \$80,000,000.	St. Louis, \$80,000,000.
Chicago, \$100,000,000.	Minneapolis, \$60,000,000.
Cleveland, \$100,000,000.	Kansas City, \$60,000,000.
St. Louis, \$80,000,000.	Dallas, \$39,000,000.
Minneapolis, \$60,000,000.	San Francisco, \$12,000,000.
Kansas City, \$60,000,000.	
Dallas, \$39,000,000.	
San Francisco, \$12,000,000.	

New York Exceeds Her Limit.
New York not only has exceeded the minimum allotment, it has topped the maximum of \$750,000,000 by \$85,000,000. Here is the apparent shortage in each reserve district, based upon the latest returns and the minimum allotments:

Boston, \$75,000,000, or 33 per cent.
Philadelphia, \$32,000,000, or more than 40 per cent.
Richmond, \$25,000,000, or more than 30 per cent.
Atlanta, \$32,000,000, or more than 52 per cent.
Chicago, \$75,000,000, or more than 39 per cent.
Cleveland, \$37,000,000, or 15 per cent.
St. Louis, \$32,000,000, or more than 40 per cent.
Minneapolis, \$30,000,000, or 37 1-2 per cent.
Kansas City, \$42,000,000, or 42 per cent.
Dallas, \$11,000,000, or more than 27 per cent.
San Francisco, \$28,000,000, or nearly 63 per cent.

Analysis of these figures discloses that outside of New York the country apparently had filled, up to last night, by exactly \$500,000,000 to take its minimum allotment of \$1,400,000,000 of the bonds; the other \$600,000,000 minimum being allotted to New York. Thus, while the New York district has over-subscribed its minimum allotment by approximately 25 per cent, the rest of the country as a whole apparently has filled 38 per cent under its minimum.

The closing hour of noon Friday is not to be changed, notwithstanding widespread reports to the contrary. The closing

hour of noon Friday is not to be changed, notwithstanding widespread reports to the contrary. The closing

hour of noon Friday is not to be changed, notwithstanding widespread reports to the contrary. The closing

hour of noon Friday is not to be changed, notwithstanding widespread reports to the contrary. The closing

hour of noon Friday is not to be changed, notwithstanding widespread reports to the contrary. The closing

hour of noon Friday is not to be changed, notwithstanding widespread reports to the contrary. The closing

ROOT MISSION HAS ARRIVED

Safety at Petrograd, Together

The Misses Nellie Cole and Edwina Cole have returned to Beatrice after a short visit in Lincoln.

Miss Verna Keen arrived home last night after spending the last ten days in Kansas City and Pittsburg, Kas.

Mrs. J. Scharton and children of Beatrice are visiting Mrs. Scharton's sisters, Mrs. Bert Neubert and Mrs. Fred Long.

The Misses Helen and Hazel Cassidy have gone to Beatrice to spend the summer with their aunt, Mrs. John Schwarz.

Mrs. F. H. Chamberlain of St. Joseph, who spent the week visiting in Lincoln, has gone to Nebraska City, where she is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smith of Fremont are spending the week in Lincoln. Their son, FRANK, is a member of the class graduated at the University of Nebraska Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Hoppert of Sheboygan, Wis., will come Thursday morning and will remain in Lincoln until after the wedding of their son, Ernest, to Miss Clara Hauschildt.

Mrs. E. D. Johnson and her granddaughter, Miss Louise Gardner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gardner, will go to Lexington Friday to spend several months visiting relatives.

Miss Thelma Harny, who was graduated at the Lincoln high school last week, is spending the summer in Wayne visiting her uncle, John Radford, and attending the state normal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Slater of New Haven, Conn., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Slater's aunt, Mrs. G. E. Inman. They are on their way to St. Louis, Mo., where they will make their future home.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

H. S. Stoner, an old resident of Lincoln, died at his home at 2101 South Seventeenth street at 10 p. m. Wednesday. He had lived thirty-eight years in Lincoln. He was sixty-three years old. He leaves a wife.

Carl A. Rudech, eighty-three years old, died at his home fifteen miles northeast of Lincoln at 7 p. m. Wednesday. He homesteaded the place on which he died in 1872, and had lived there ever since. He leaves a wife and two daughters, Mrs. Augusta Samuelson, twenty-second and E streets, Lincoln, and Mrs. Amanda Holmquist, living on a farm northeast of the city. He also leaves eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. The funeral will be held at the Bethlehem church, eighteen miles northeast of Lincoln, at 2:30 Sunday. Burial will be in the churchyard.

C. E. Spiedell & Sons, monumenta.

DISTRICT COURT FILINGS.

Frank A. Burling vs. Lillie M. Fearn, special appearance.

State vs. Calvin Lambert, deposition for state.

John A. Westover vs. Emerson-Brantingham Imp. Co., depositions for plaintiff.

Jose Segobiano vs. Alejandra Segobiano, decree.

Grace L. Wixon vs. Samuel D. Wixon, decree.

John Shimerda vs. Nebraska Serum Co., affidavit.

Clemma Ellwanger vs. Minnie R. W. Goss et al., verdict.

Emma L. Barber vs. Frederick W. Buck, judgment.

W. W. Hawk vs. A. A. Lang, assignment of judgment.

Ulysses G. Conser vs. Lincoln Traction Co., petition, damages.

Margaret E. Beatz vs. John E. Beatz, petition for divorce.

Mabel Cortright vs. Paul Cortright, petition for divorce.

Irvin H. Quicy vs. Marguerite A. Quicy, petition for divorce, voluntary appearance.

State vs. John E. Lowe, motion to quash.

BIRTHS.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Fitch (Hazel Agatin), 917 South Thirty-second street, a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren McKim (Martha Ritter), 935 South Fifteenth street, a girl.

Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Newberry (Mary Cox), 760 W. street, a girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Gottfred Pahberg (Ellen Lotterhand), 4300 N. street, a boy.

CITY READY FOR ROOSEVELT

MONSTROUS RECEPTION PLANNED FOR EX-PRESIDENT.

Big Parade to End at Capitol Where He Will Speak On "Americanism."

Escorted by the Nebraska national guard and the civil and Spanish war veterans, Theodore Roosevelt, Nebraska's guest of honor today, will march with the parade to the state capitol grounds where he will deliver his address on "Americanism." Colonel Roosevelt is expected to arrive in Lincoln at 8:40 this morning from Omaha, where he was met by a delegation of Lincoln men. His first public appearance will be in the parade, which starts from the fountain at Eleventh and J streets at 2 o'clock.

An immense crowd is expected to take part in the parade. It will be led by several companies of the Nebraska national guard, followed by the junior civic league. Next will come the citizens and natives of all foreign nations represented in Lincoln. At the suggestion of Colonel Roosevelt himself, the German-American citizens will be included in this representation.

The Spanish war veterans, headed by Col. John G. Maher, will follow the representatives of the foreign nationalities, and will act as the immediate escort of the Roosevelt party. The colonel will ride in the private automobile of the president of the Lincoln Commercial club, from which he will review the parade. With him will be Mayor J. E. Miller and members of the semi-centennial committee. The car will be flanked by trumpeters in automobiles.

The civil war veterans, also in automobiles, will follow immediately after the Roosevelt party.

The column of veterans will form at the G. A. R. hall at 11:30 and will march to the Scottish Rite cathedral. They will be entertained at luncheon by the patriotic ladies of Lincoln. Immediately after luncheon they will "fall in" again at the Scottish Rite cathedral, where automobiles will be waiting to carry them in the parade. All automobile owners who have volunteered the use of their machines to carry the veterans should report at the cathedral at Fifteenth and L streets promptly at 1 o'clock.

The cars carrying the veterans will drive west on J street to Fourteenth, then south on Fourteenth to J and west on J street to Twelfth street. The column will then move south on Twelfth to A street and then back north on Eleventh to H street to await the formation of the parade proper.

President Roper of the automobile club urges all club members and all owners of cars to drive in the parade. Citizens should take their cars to Eleventh and A streets and fall into the parade behind the war veterans. The autos should commence to form in line at 1:30, so that the parade may be ready to move by 2 o'clock.

The procession will end at the capitol grounds, where Mr. Roosevelt will deliver his address. The address is scheduled to be given at 3:30, and will be followed by an informal reception, when the colonel will shake the hand of all.

In the evening Colonel Roosevelt will view the pageant of Nebraska at the state fair grounds. His train leaves for the east at 11:30 Thursday evening.

Thursday will also be the annual flag day, according to a proclamation issued by the governor. On that day the national emblem is supposed to be displayed with special prominence on all private and public buildings.

BUTTE MINERS ON A STRIKE

Two Properties Closed as Result of

Liberty bonds. A whirlwind campaign is being made of Seward county in the interests of both the Liberty bonds and Red Cross subscriptions. It is hoped to sell another \$100,000 worth of bonds and obtain several thousand dollars for the Red Cross.

Hastings College Commencement.

HASTINGS, Neb., June 13.—Thirteen graduates today received their degrees at the Hastings college commencement exercises. Dr. Steiner of Grinnell college delivered the commencement address. His subject was "Nationalizing America." Those receiving degrees were Dorothy Buck, Helen Keith, Lucile Keith, Fern Warner, Minnie Dutcher, Helen Hallock, Octavia Jones, Ada Kee, Mildred Van Treary, Billie Scherich, Glen Kennedy, Jesse Purdy, and Carl Keeler. The degrees of Kennedy, Purdy and Keeler were granted in absentia as these men are serving in various divisions of the army. Miss Esther Scherich won first prize in German-Biblical contest, Miss Della Bowen first in the home temperance contest, and Miss Frances Pison first in the junior essay contest. Miss Bowen also won the first prize of \$50 in the state temperance contest.

An Alleged Slacker.

FREMONT, Neb., June 13.—Frank Brown, a trucker at the Northwestern freight house, was arrested by Sheriff Condit this morning on a charge that he failed to register. Brown at the county jail declared that he is only nineteen years of age. He said that officers at Norfolk forced him to register on May 30, when he left that city.

WERNER HORN FOUND GUILTY.

BOSTON, June 13.—Werner Horn, who declared himself an officer of the German landwehr, was found guilty today in the federal court on a charge of unlawfully transporting dynamite in interstate commerce. Horn was arrested in February, 1915, after an attempt to blow up the international bridge at Vanceboro, Me.

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okl., June 13.—Engineer James Hall was killed and Engineer George Rain was probably fatally burned when Santa Fe passenger train No. 411 collided with a freight train five miles south of here this morning. Several passengers were injured.

Platte River Bridge At Louisville, Neb., has reduced Rates from 50c to 25c on Automobiles. Roads are in good condition.

LUMBER \$16-\$22-\$28 per 1,000 TRESTER B2868 869 No. 27

Women Instantly corn

The world owes thanks in Cincinnati who discover the new ether drug. Small bottles of the new now be had at any drug few cents. You simply drops of this freeze up aching corn or a hardened instantly the soreness dis shortly you will find the so loose and shriveled the off with the fingers. Not of soreness is felt whe

VACATION COME

WR that eat v how to e Millions of the rugged windows can get it and enjoy Visit C and Re the most v Trip in t 38 other t 14 con National

THE DENVER 672 Ser

As Your Mother

Nebraska State Journal June 14, 1917 p. 9, c 4

Entered as second class matter in the
postoffice at Lincoln, Neb.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

Daily and Sunday, one year..... \$2.00
Daily and Sunday, six months..... 1.25
Daily and Sunday, three months..... .75
Daily and Sunday, one month..... .45
Daily without Sunday, one year..... 1.50
Daily without Sunday, six months..... .90
Daily without Sunday, three months..... .60
Daily without Sunday, one month..... .35
Sunday Journal, one year..... 1.00

Advertisements cannot be opened for subscrip-
tion. Subscribers will please remit with
order which should be given for a specified
term. Names are not entered until payment
is received.
When a change of address is desired, both
the old and the new address must be given.

By carrier, in Lincoln, Morning Journal,
Evening News and Sunday Journal, thirteen
papers a week, 15 cents.

If the German government doesn't
want to accord to the allies the moral
advantage of being the sole champion
of "little peoples" it might help itself
by repudiating General Bliss's ad-
vice in favor of conquering and ab-
sorbing Belgium.

Women are "manning" some of the
machinery in the Erie railroad shops
at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, as a
result of the withdrawal of men for the
war. The war has created a need for
a verb of feminine origin to describe
the human adjuncts of a machine shop.
The feminization of industry had gone
far before the war began. Now we
still "man" the guns but more and
more we "woman" the machines.

One of several respects in which
the senate finance committee seems to
have improved on the house revenue
proposals is in its tentative methods of
taxing war profits. The house bill
placed a small tax indiscriminately on
corporation profits above 8 per-
cent. This might be called taxing ex-
cess profits, but not necessarily war
profits. The senate seems to have in
mind the British method of ascertain-
ing the average profits of corporations
for a time prior to the war and levy-
ing the tax on the excess over that.
This excess, in most cases, will actual-
ly be due to the war, hence is logically
taxable at high rates for the purposes
of the war.

Once more the Germans raid Eng-
land with a flock of aeroplanes. The
Zeppelin retires, but the American in-
vention grows steadily in importance.
It is not impossible that the war may
be ended by gaining control of the
air. Our real contribution to this war
may yet take the form of building
merchant ships and air ships. We
could spare a million men for these in-
dustries and not only give militarism
a knockout blow but at the same time
strengthen our own manufacturing
power without an appreciable loss of
man power. It is time to take a few
lessons from the men of vision and not
confine our studies to the orthodox
military experts.

If Belgians interned in Germany are
starving, as a semi-official French re-
port states, what is happening to the
military prisoners in Germany? Ac-
cording to German accounts, the cen-
tral powers are in possession of nearly
three million prisoners, two-thirds of
whom are Russians, but a third of a
million of whom are French.

which was to end the war "in a few
months," by starving England. That
action brought the United States into
the war against the nation which was
to win in a few months. The few
months are up, and the submarine ap-
pears to be dwindling to comparative
impotence.

The earth, the seas and the waters
under the seas, all have had their
chance, and yet the war goes on. Now
we turn to the upper air. Is this to
be the "field" of decisive conflict, no
mere skimish ground of Zeppelins
and aeroplane scouts?

EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Theodore Roosevelt will come to
Nebraska today to help the people
celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of
their statehood. He has made many
visits to this community in the past.
He came to Lincoln as a candidate
for the vice-presidency. He came
as president, and he came as candi-
date for a second period in the white
house. On all of these visits he was
warmly received. Some of the partisan
zeal that colored previous welcomes
may be lacking this time, but we be-
lieve that he will find more citizens
in accord with him than on any of his
previous calls upon Nebraska.

This state has joined rather re-
luctantly in the position taken by Col-
onel Roosevelt soon after the invasion
of Belgium. The Journal frankly con-
fesses that it looked upon him for a
considerable time after the war began
as a saber rattler and swashbuckler.
But events have vindicated the Roose-
velt judgment rather than that of his
critics. He evidently knew more than
they did about the conscienceless and
remorseless nature of the German
military machine. Those who were
glad to follow President Wilson in the
belief that he could and would keep
them out of war, now find themselves
following in the footsteps of the
former as well as the present presi-
dent, ready to give him credit for
seeing from the first the conditions
that have made our entrance into the
war inevitable.

Nebraska and Lincoln extend the
hand of fellowship to Former Presi-
dent Roosevelt today. They welcome
him as one of the foremost citizens
of America; a man whose courage is
as strong as his patriotism, and whose
counsel will be sought and heeded in
this great national crisis.

"TAXING THE RICH."

On both sides of the taxation debate,
as congress works on the revenue
problem, there is unfortunate and mis-
leading talk of "taxing the rich." Now
and then an advocate of heavy income
taxes tells us that since the poor must
fight the war, the rich should pay for
it. Opponents of supertaxes on in-
comes attack the plan as a demand of
the mob to mist the rich. Thus the
issue tends to degenerate into a class
contest.

As a matter of fact, the question of
riches and poverty does not belong in
the discussion. No sane person pro-
poses to levy the war taxes arbitrarily
on the rich. From no respectable
source, so far as we know, has there
been any proposal of a new principle
of taxation the object of which is to
take advantage of any class. The pay-
as-you-go plan with income and war
profits taxes as its basis was proposed

The attitude of the Omaha public
in one of the most surprising and
incredibly. It has been the under-
standing among the leading business
men of the city for years that local
assessments would be kept at a rather
nominal figure as a means of protec-
tion against competing cities, especi-
ally those along the Missouri river. It
is charged by Council Bluffs that a
large implement concern was induced
to move across the bridge not long
ago, one of the inducements offered
being partial immunity in the matter
of taxation. A business community
that has adopted this sort of policy de-
liberately cannot be expected to sub-
mit to the change of policy without a
protest. Therefore this expression of
astonishment in the editorial columns
of The Bee:

The Bee's cartoonist has, we believe,
correctly pictured the attitude of the
general body of our taxpayers in por-
traying "Mr. Business Man" register-
ing "astonishment" at the proposal of
our new democratic county assessor
to double and triple and quadruple the
figures on the tax rolls.

What's the idea of such a radical
wholesale boost at this particular
time?
What has happened over night to
call for such a sudden and violent out-
break, even conceding that personal
property valuations have been made
on a basis of extreme moderation and
may be properly subject to some in-
crease?

With the certainty that tremendous-
ly increased tax burden are to be laid
by the federal government to meet war
demands, why should the taxpayers of
Omaha and Douglas county be pick-
ed out to carry an extra load of state and
local taxes?

The notices that have gone out by
the thousands are in the nature of in-
vitations to the recipients, if they have
objections, to appear before the board
of equalization and show cause, and it
may be taken for granted that they
will be there and propound their ques-
tions for themselves.

If Omaha and Nebraska will now
honestly face the fact that the revenue
system of this state is hopelessly anti-
quated, this turmoil will serve an ex-
cellent purpose. We are now operat-
ing under a constitution requiring the
levying of taxes "by valuation, so that
every person and corporation shall
pay a tax in proportion to the value
of his, her or its property and fran-
chises." The constitution has been de-
liberately nullified in Omaha, just as
it has been nullified in other parts of
the state. An attempt a short time
ago to amend this portion of the con-
stitution to permit a modern system of
taxation was defeated by an organiza-
tion formed in Omaha and largely fi-
nanced there. If the men who con-
tributed money to defeat that amend-
ment now find themselves embarrassed
by an honest effort to enforce the ex-
isting constitution and statutes, it will
be only a case of poetic justice.

Some time ago, President Bryan of
the university of Indiana wrote to
President Wilson placing the re-
sources of the university at the dis-
posal of the government for war pur-
poses. The president has replied that
"one of the chief services which the
colleges and universities should render
to the nation in this time of war is to
keep going." Trained men and women
will never be more needed than after
the war.

Little Phil's Letter.

(Ideas.)
The boy crouched in a corner of the
cheerless room, laboriously covering
sheets of paper with his irregular un-

which has been slight
loss of time has be-
occasion again. All
in the great audience yester-
they were enjoying exercise
impressiveness. It was har-
the old days when comme
the biggest day of the year
body who could do so took
our hand. The fashion of
on the summer vacation sev-
fore commencement became
ten years ago and as a res-
sion lost much of its signi-
year the semi-centennial,
number of degrees given to
graduates and others and th
an alumnus all combined t
old interest and the old ac-
The next job is to secure
enough to accommodate a
who would like to attend a
It goes without saying tha
and chancellor will do their
future commencement days
as this one turned out to b

The real thrill of the da-
the group of candidates for
missions threw off their ca-
and appeared in khaki be-
jutant general. It was a
small group because so
students are already absent
camps. So many are at
that a special commencement
there in a few days. Chs
will go up to give the sania
mas in person.

Does votes for women d
ladies? At the meeting T
ognition of the new Nebra
air unexpected demand for
made upon Mrs. W. E. Bar
warded the suffrage bill
suffrage senate. "Now. I
folks thought I was wo
walked to the platform wh
I should say," remarked
group of her friends after
had subsided. "What I re-
ling was, "How glad I am
on a pair of clean shoes."

Among other things th
Even if we didn't have Col
and other visitors here, it
duty of every citizen to flin-
and stripes, June 14 has
as a special day to honor t
the dates come during th
ennial and at the time o
and also on the occasion
of Colonel Roosevelt, it is
everybody will feel like do
especially handsome. The
new Terminal building ha
example by putting a fl
wide and five feet long
of the windows on the n
fronts. This makes one hu-
enty-six flags on this l
When the flood lights are
night and everybody can
flags are still there, the
make a mighty handsome

The government is be-
into the war in earnest
cated by the report com-
Omaha that John G. M
called to that city to tel
quartermaster. This is ex-
on the war materially.

"How are we standing
Omaha?" repeated the Om
business man, yesterday, "
saying much about it yet.
to hurt anybody's feelings
is, we are tickled to d
drouth. Omaha wasn't as
indicated. The rumor of
ways of rolling up a big w
real Omaha wasn't with it
to appear to be. I rememb
with eighteen business i
campaign was on. The co
closed that every one of th
wet in public and dry in s
are getting where we can
our own. Pretty soon the
loon business built up
from political power. It
out of jail. We like it.
to vote now, I believe it w

They are telling around
appearance of Mayor Jim
city jail on a recent Satur
the paucity of arrests
positively lonesome. The
place, which was sullied

Nebraska State Journal

June 14, 1917

p5, c 2

NO SINISTER MOTIVE IN MISSION OF ROOT

ACTUATED BY HIGHEST AIMS IN VISITING RUSSIA.

Purpose of Visit to Petrograd Ex- plained in Extended State- ment Made by Ambassa- dor Francis.

PETROGRAD, via London, June 14.—David R. Francis, the American ambassador, issued to the press today a long statement explaining the aims of the American mission headed by Ellhu Root, which arrived in Petrograd yesterday. The statement is thus summarized by the official news agency:

"The communique states that the functions of the mission are to devise, in accord with the Russian government, effective means to aid Russia in her efforts to defeat the universal enemy of democracy. Germany and the German standpoint are the greatest foes to the democratic ideas now cherished by America and Russia in common. The mission will elucidate to Russia the aims

case the original committee was arrested. The united mine workers of America were asked in a resolution to send organizers here.

Six men and one woman, who do not speak English, were arrested tonight for distributing circulars calling on the miners to strike. The woman said she did not know who gave her the circulars.

MASS OF GOLD FOR WAR USE

More Than \$350,000,000 Soon to Be Made Available.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—More than \$350,000,000 in gold will be made available for war use by reductions in gold reserve requirements of the federal reserve banking system by amendments to the banking laws accepted today by the house. The senate is expected to act favorably. The federal reserve board will have power to regulate exchange charges by non-member banks.

Chairman Glass of the banking commission told the house that a lobby of twenty-five bankers with headquarters here had been "riming and dipping representatives in an effort to obtain their support for a gold exchange provision."

PRO-GERMAN IN SYMPATHIES

Newspaper Workers at Cleveland, O., Hated Out.

CLEVELAND, June 14.—Following the internment of Waldemar von Noetitz, former editor and recently translator employed by the Waechter and Anzeiger,

MAY MORE THAN PASS LIBERTY LOAN GOAL

TWO BILLION DOLLARS PROBABLY OVERSUBSCRIBED.

Estimate Made of Two and a Half Million Subscribers—Campaign On Home Stretch With Prospects Bright.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The liberty loan campaign entered the home stretch today with every indication that the tremendous thirtieth day drive thruout the nation would result in going well beyond the \$2,000,000,000 goal. From coast to coast the story that poured into the treasury as day was the same a story of a whirlwind rush. Telegrams told of tolling bells and shrieking whistles across the continent; marking the last day of the campaign; of redoubled efforts by the many agencies at work for the loan's success; of enthusiasm at its highest pitch; of long waiting lines of subscribers in thousands of banks in every state of the union.

THE

Nebraska—Fair
warmer Friday.
Iowa—Fair Fri-
temperature
South Dakota—
day; warmer Fri-

IN T

Former President
coin on "Am-
The arrival of G
marks Ameri
the world wa
The senate com
live tax on
manufacture

United mine wo
asked permit
The liberty loan
home stretch
success.

Roosevelt speak
address on
braska semi-

British continue
since district
When the war is
reclaim his

Samuel Gompers
got behind ti
The sixteen divi
have been at

St. Louis beat I
can league
Wichita, Joplin,
won in the
Chicago, New Y
Louis won I

President Tearne
thinks mine
should be s

Personal sketch
army. A sol
inspires co-w
determination

President Wilson
left for the
into the war

Prominent railro
atives and
seed problem

Such freedom of
employed 74
dence of Am
ican convict

Amusements.
Shortage of m
chiefly to s

More Mention

People You Know

Better crop pros
further turn

Classified advert
The weather ma

Japan is still i
note to Chi

thirteen times,
inal states, and
have spread the
means of telep
connected with
white house no
the ringing of t
Clerks were sw
rush of subscri
proximating mi
New York,
federal reserve
1916 but not wa
the story of
Confidence was
books close to
well beyond th

"Delightful Day", Declares Roosevelt

Colonel Roosevelt, just before departing Thursday night for New York city, after his day in Lincoln, praised the celebration of Nebraska's fifty years of statehood; expressed his delight at witnessing the pageant and then turned his attention to pacifism and the attitude of the west and the country at large. He declared that not only the west, but the entire country had been drugged by the pacifists, but is now waking up and becoming less and less pacifist.

"I was very much pleased with the celebration," he said, "and as soon as I understood the nature of the speech that it was desired that I should make, I at once accepted the invitation to come here. It was a pleasure to speak to such an audience. These men and women represented what makes us proud of America. All that is necessary is to make them understand what the needs are and see what the future holds, both in the way of promise and in the way of menace. I wanted to make this speech in the west, for it was to the life that I lived for so many years in the west that I mainly attribute my having been president. And I wish to express my deepest convictions to these people.

"I desire to say how immensely impressed I was with the pageant. It not only immensely interested me in itself, but also because of what it stood for, the lives of our people as a whole. Thirty years ago nothing of the kind would have been possible in our country. It marks a very great advance in the joy of living, the art of living, the ability to get color and beauty and charm and interest out of life in ways that at the same time are not merely healthy, but represent a positive benefit in character building. The

music, the dancing, the sense of historic continuity, and historic contrast, and the imagination displayed were all really noteworthy.

"Are we as pacifist as you feared?" Colonel Roosevelt was asked.

"The whole country," he replied, "was drugged by the pacifist and got precious little leadership in the right direction. But the whole country is waking up now, Nebraska and the west just exactly like the east. Personally, I have always believed that if the right kind of an appeal could be brought home to the east or the west they would respond. Now our people are responding. They are waking and this process is going steadily on. They are going to become more and more awake. That means that they are going to become less and less pacifist.

"By the way, I never used any such expression as 'pacifist nest.' That is a figure of speech of a kind in which I do not indulge," he said, in referring to an interview in which the expression had been attributed to him.

Colonel Roosevelt hurried to the Lincoln hotel after the pageant, where he declared in his crisp emphatic way that it had been a busy day and a delightful one. He stood near a table upon which were several vases of big roses, and as he talked of his visit to Lincoln he plucked ice from a pitcher and crunched it, and now and then dipped his head into the big bouquet of roses and drank of their fragrance. When he began talking about pacifism he walked nervously about the room. He showed plainly that he had little patience with pacifism. In his conversation Mr. Roosevelt used much of the emphasis that he manifests when making a speech before an audience. He left at 11:30 p. m. for New York over the Burlington.

WAR HIS THEME AND HITS HARD

ROOSEVELT URGES EVERY MAN
TO DO HIS DUTY.

A STRENUOUS DAY IN LINCOLN

Tells Big Crowd in Capital City

That None Can Divide His
Allegiance Between
Two Countries.

Theodore Roosevelt, a man once in a position to rock the world and who is still able to give it some alarming shocks, gave it a few more forcible jolts from a platform in Lincoln Thursday afternoon.

The bombardment from his aerial batteries appeared to strike home, and at the close of his address nearly every man in the vast audience was ready to grab a gun or buy a bond or do something to prove his Americanism.

"Do something," he said. "Enlist if you think you ought to, but do something, and remember that talk is the cheapest thing that can be done. Yet that is about all I can do. But it is not my fault. I have done all that I can do. I would not ask you to do anything I would not do myself. My four sons and my daughter's husband are going to the front."

The ex-president had been invited long ago to deliver an address in Lincoln at a celebration of the semi-centennial of the state. He accepted, much to the delight of every one in Nebraska. War being the uppermost topic on earth at this time, the speaker took for his subject, "Americanism." Incidentally he mentioned the semi-centennial, but war was the main topic. War was in the air. It stood out as the one thing in a big parade formed on the streets to serve as an escort to the former president and soldier of the Spanish-American war, the hero of San Juan hill, a hill now relatively so small that it would not even be given a number in this world war.

Event Rooseveltian.

Every one within many miles of Lincoln who was not fighting weeds in the cornfields, and there are many of such warriors now in the trenches, turned out to hear the colonel wage war on those who in the past opposed to war and all those professional pacifists who, he says, prevented this country from preparing and whose sham sentimentality, as he calls it, did not keep us out of war after all, resulted in our drifting into war stern foremost, wholly unprepared. His speech abounded in "traitor" and "treason," words hissed thru two rows of fine white teeth.

Everything about the event was Rooseveltian. There was a snap and go about the parade preceding the address that indicated energy. The people gathered early about a stand erected on the north side of the capital. There was no delay. On the contrary, probably for the first time in the history of the city, the public address was started half an hour before the advertised starting time. He began his speech at 8:30, but he sprang upon a table and went at it precisely at 9 o'clock, but at that nobody was late. Nobody missed a word of his talk if he was within ear shot. Many who stood on the outer edge of the crowd heard only portions of it.

The colonel referred frequently to the past, especially the past two and one-half years. There was a tone of "I told you so and now you know it" running all thru his speech, and a big majority of the crowd appeared willing to acknowledge it.

Harrowed Up the Past.

9 o'clock, but at that nobody was late. Nobody missed a word of his talk if he was within ear shot. Many who stood on the outer edge of the crowd heard only portions of it.

The colonel referred frequently to the past, especially the past two and one-half years. There was a tone of "I told you so and now you know it" running all thru his speech, and a big majority of the crowd appeared willing to acknowledge it.

Harrowed Up the Past.

He refused to let by-gones be by-gones. He harrowed up the past two years and a half of unpreparedness, asserted that if this country had prepared for war on the start, if it had showed that it meant what it said, without mentioning any names, we would probably have prevented the war, or would have brought it to a speedy close after entering it. He said there was no use to cry over spilt milk, but it is even worse to pretend that the milk is not spilt. To prove that it had been spilt he asserted that the training of American soldiers for the war would not really begin until nearly one year after Germany had declared war on the United States. The resolution of congress declaring that a state of war exists, that Germany is at war with us, he said was the same as a declaration of war by Germany.

The colonel took pains to reiterate what he has been preaching ever since the war began, which in substance is that it makes no difference where a man was born, if he is an American he is and if he isn't then he is usually a traitor filled to the brim with treason, which is another way of saying that because a man was born in a barn it is no sign he is a horse.

No Divided Allegiance.

"There can be no such thing as divided allegiance," asserted Mr. Roosevelt. "You do not have them out here, but in New York we have men so broad and humanitarian that they cannot be loyal to any one country. Such a man may be likened to one who loves everybody so much that he cannot be loyal to his wife."

No preliminaries were wasted in presenting Roosevelt to the thousands of people standing patiently on the state house grounds. After the visitor and his party had ascended the stand Mayor John B. Miller stepped to the front and with uplifted right hand sought to still the multitude. His uplifted hand was something after the fashion of the voting sign in a lodge room, but many of the brethren in the audience mistook it for a sign to rise and pray. The people soon saw their mistake and seated themselves, and by that time Mayor Miller had closed his introduction of the distinguished visitor.

Roosevelt Appears.

Roosevelt sprang upon a table on which he was supposed to rest his left hand while carrying his right in the bosom of his Prince Albert. It was the same "Teddy," a little older and a little heavier and perhaps a little more subdued, but still the same impetuous and earnest citizen of the United States. He had been greeted with cheers on entering the stand and the cheers were renewed when he stood in sight of the crowd. Those who could not hear him had the satisfaction of seeing him and watching his varied poses and gestures. He referred to the fact that a Nebraska zephyr was much in evidence and consequently he desired perfect silence.

Early he turned to the left and pointed directly at a man or a group. "Now, somebody has interrupted him," said a spectator in the edge of the crowd, too far away to hear. "He'll eat 'em up. That's what he likes. That will warm him up!"

But what appeared to be an interruption was nothing of the kind. Some one had shouted to a man to sit down and not obstruct the view, and Roosevelt stopped to direct the arrangement of the less than standing room available for his hearers.

Interrupts Himself.

In fact, nobody interrupted Roosevelt in Lincoln, so he did it himself. "Now,

"I do not interrupt myself," he said on different occasions. He proceeded to do so by continuing from his prepared speech. On one occasion when he thus interrupted himself he said:

"The people of one section of this country are pretty much like people in other regions. The average man is a pretty good citizen, but his wife is a good deal better."

"A preacher who does not put the flag above church, that preacher's church might as well be closed and kept closed," was another self-interruption.

Raps German Language.

One of the colonel's digressions from his written address was to rap the German language newspapers of the country. These newspapers printed in German are a fit subject for the attention of the censor, he said. He thinks the English language, seeing it is our language, does pretty well without the assistance of the German or any other tongue.

"I might have been sheriff of my county, but I never would have been president if I had learned and spoken only Dutch, the language of my ancestors," the colonel declared.

"I have a friend who has just enlisted in the army. He has a splendid little family of a wife and four children. He, himself, was born in Sweden, but he is all American and a good one, too. Now, I don't want that man's children to speak Swedish and my children to speak Dutch, because I want them to understand each other."

Referring to pacifism and America's state of unpreparedness, Roosevelt told of an experience in the early days in the cow country.

"One of the maxims of the cow country was 'Never draw your gun unless you intend to shoot.' And that was a mighty good maxim, too. Once there was an eastern tenderfoot, who in pointing his gun around accidentally discharged it, and the bullet slightly wounded an old westerner. The tenderfoot apologetically explained that it was an accident, that he did not mean to shoot, and he was sorry. But the westerner replied: 'If you shoot me a purpose I could forgive you; but if you shoot me again and don't mean it, I'll lick you off the place.'"

Speaking for the liberty loan, Roosevelt urged the farmers to buy the bonds.

"If you don't, then don't jump on Wall street. If you don't invest in the liberty bonds, don't jump on Wall street when Wall street does."

REMINERS OF THE WAR.

Parade Was Tinged With the Military Spirit.

The present day interest in war reminders of former wars and the early history of the state, were touched upon in the semi-centennial parade of Thursday afternoon.

Colonel Roosevelt was the chief figure in the parade. The celebrated black feather which once was cast into the air, was in the air most of the time the parade was in motion. A blind man could have followed the car in which the former president rode, by the wave of cheers which accompanied it. The famous visitor, as usual, appeared to be enjoying himself to the full. Smiling and waving and waving his hat high above his head, he was in action all the time.

The parade was notable for several reasons. First of all, the streets were cleared. Police had worked for ours ordering auto owners to park their cars in streets off the line of march. For the first time in all their experience the ordinary spectators had a full view of the street from curb to curb as the procession moved along. Where auto owners couldn't be found, the police pushed the cars off the street as the time for the start drew near.

All this aided the parade in making good time. Halts were infrequent until the capitol grounds were reached and the line began to disentangle itself in the midst of a whirling mass of pedestrians anxious to reach a place somewhere near the canopy from which the big address of the celebration was to be given.

Unseated the Marshal.

Unseated the Marshal.

The line formed on South Eleventh street, the divisions debouching from side streets after Grand Marshal Bills had given the starting word. Colonel Bills contributed the only accident of the day when his plunging horse unseated him shortly before the start was made. The marshal alighted on his shoulders on the brick paving surrounding the fountain but was unhurt.

The grand marshal with his staff, Colonels Schwarz, Eager, Taylor, Weick, Wistervelt, and Ridgour, headed the line. Following them came Adjutant General Hall of the national guard, accompanied by members of this staff and followed by a detachment from the signal corps, mounted.

Green's band from Omaha, furnished music at the head of the procession, immediately following the marshal and his staff.

"The Greeks are loyal," read an inscription on the banners, carried by a score or more men of that nationality.

"The Greeks say America First, last and always," was the message on the reverse of the banner.

State officers in automobiles followed. Chief Justice Morrissey and associated justices led the line. Lieutenant Governor Howard also had a place near the head of the line.

R. O. Castle's car contained both army and navy recruiting officers. A short distance behind this car was a small company of twenty-eight newly enlisted men, taking their first lessons in marching under the direction of a regular army sergeant. An M. V. A. uniformed company marched in the same section.

The Roosevelt Car.

The Nebraska state band led the next section with the Roosevelt car following, well guarded by soldiers and sailors of the Spanish war. The body guard was about Colonel Roosevelt rode with Frank W. Woods and Governor Neville.

Members of the G. A. R. were next in line, a long string of automobiles carrying the boys of '61. Some of the youngsters were in uniform. All were cheered and responded by waving hands and flags at the crowds along the streets.

Behind the first car there followed a riderless white horse, the saddle draped with an army blue coat and cavalry boots.

"In memory," read a placard, "of John M. Thayer, first Nebraska in Civil War."

There followed the universally cadet band, the youngsters swinging along to the strains of the "Stars and Stripes Forever." There followed more veterans of the civil war in automobiles, the cars decorated with banners bearing the names of some of the best remembered battles of the war. "Fort Sumter," "Manassas," "Siege of Corinth," "Belmont," "Shiloh," were only a few of the fights thus recalled.

Young men and young women of Bohemian blood were next in line. They marched in single file, each carrying a banner on which was a single letter. These spelled the words "All Bohemians are for U. S." A banner carried by another read, "All Czechs in Nebraska are Americans."

The Fremont drum corps with a half dozen fifes causing the air so popular in the days of the last two wars and with drums rolling and beating the tempo marched ahead of a gun carriage drawn by four huge animals which appeared to qualify as artillery horses.

Some State Relics.

The historical society section was headed by the Wymore band. First there came the prairie schooner with its

THE OLD LINE

twin-ox power. Then there was an Indian float with its Indian characters grouped about a topee. Finally there came a float with a number of relics on display. Among these were a spinning wheel, wooden plow with its iron tipped share and a big yoke for the oxen.

Members of the W. R. C. followed in a section of twenty cars. In this section there marched a band of twenty colored men with a banner inscribed in bold red letters, "Where Teddy leads we'll follow. We're not slackers but Americans." That band drew its share of applause.

More autos carried members of the two chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution while a contingent of Sons of the American Revolution followed two heralds apparelled in the continental uniforms of '76. Six young girls in colonial costume made an attractive picture, their big white wigs giving them a piquant appearance.

A number of Americans of English birth called attention to England's sacrifices in the present war, carrying a banner which named several of the big battles, Mons, the Dardanelles, Ypres, Arras and Bagdad among others.

Parade Breaks Up.

The marshals with the aid of Chief of Police Antles and the boy scouts managed to keep the parade moving even in the jam of breaking up at Fifteenth and K streets. Only one car, that in which Colonel Roosevelt rode, was permitted to stop in the intersection. All others turned into K street and were kept moving until the streets were entirely cleared. The boy scouts assisted by forming a barrier with their staves to fight back the crowds which surged across the street in the rush for the state house grounds.

The grounds were filled when the Roosevelt party arrived. Spectators had been entertained by daylight fireworks until that time. The Roosevelt party was surrounded the moment the car stopped and the colonel had to help fight his way thru a mob bent on shaking hands. He was not irritated in the least, but apparently had a word for every one who managed to get in his way with an extended hand.

The colonel's voice came dignly to the outskirts of the crowd on Fifteenth street but comparatively few left. They seemed content to be spectators of the emphatic lectures of the squarely built figure under the canopy a block away, getting something of the spirit of the address thru the sense of sight.

BANQUET IN EVENING.

Colonel Roosevelt Guest of Honor at Lincoln Hotel.

Colonel Roosevelt was the guest of honor at a 6 o'clock dinner at the Lincoln hotel, given by the Nebraska semi-centennial committee. A hundred and thirty representative men of the state and city occupied the tables. Twelve of these were arranged with seats for eight at each, while the colonel and members of the committee were seated at the large round table. Frank H. Woods, president of the Commercial club, sat at his left and Mayor Miller and Governor Neville at his right.

At the conclusion of the seven-course dinner a group of men at one of the tables rose and demanded to know what was the matter with Teddy. The crowd leaped to its feet and insisted that he was all right, in approved style. Thereupon the colonel rose, and made what he termed a little lay sermon.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed his genuine appreciation of the way in which he had been received, and his gratification over the fact that he had accepted the invitation. He said that no man could go away from the city and the state after that without knowing that whatever temporary aberration might seize the people, that when they got the truth it would meet with a rousing response that would be followed by patriotic and resolute action.

If the waking up comes too late to a nation it must expect to pay tenfold the price. It is a dreadful misfortune.

he thought, that we sit back and get in a slack and easy way of living and content ourselves with believing that fundamentally we are all right. Fundamentally we are all right, he said, but we must come thru with a thoro preparedness regardless of the end. It would be a cruel wrong, he thought, to ourselves and those who are to come after us if we do not use sufficient force to prevent our children from eating bitter bread.

Mr. Woods said that but five minutes were left before the guests, who were invited to go in a body to the pageant, and he desired to call upon H. M. Bushnell, who had borne much of the burden of preparation. Mr. Bushnell said that today's experience with the colonel had given a new meaning to "Delighted." His speech, the speaker believed, read not only in this state but the nation over, would result in the rousing of the spirit necessary to secure the victory that we must achieve. He spoke in complimentary terms of the colonel and the vigor of his mind and of his right hand, and said that none were stronger in expounding the righteousness of our cause and the spirit of true Americanism. The pulses of the people had been quickened by his utterances expressing as they did the sentiments upon which the United States were bottomed.

Nebraska State Journal

June 15, 1917

page 2, column 2

VISITED THE PAGEANT.

Colonel Roosevelt Saw the Spectacle and Seemed to Enjoy It.

At the conclusion of the dinner Colonel Roosevelt and all of the other guests were provided with automobiles and were whisked out to the fair grounds where they occupied the special box on the main floor. The colonel watched the beautiful work with appreciation, frequently breaking out in expressions of approval. "By George," he would say heartily, "that is fine." "By George that is good." The humorous dealing with the baby question seemed to have been provided for his special benefit, and it did not escape his approving smiles.

The closing night of the spectacle saw the largest audience of the week gathered in the coliseum. When the enormous crowds were observed on the streets and on the capitol square during the day it was feared that it would be impossible to accommodate all who wished to see the pageant in the evening. It was likely that a large part of the automobile crowd started for home late in the afternoon, for all who applied for admission at the fair grounds were accommodated. It would have been impossible to crowd in many more, but virtually all who asked for tickets were able to secure about what they wished.

The third performance went off as smoothly as the second, and once more all of the people who were responsible for the production were overwhelmed with congratulations. Professor Alexander, the author, Professor Kirkpatrick, who composed the music, Professor Stackelberg, who served as conductor, Professor Scott, who directed the work, Miss Charlotte Whedon, who originated the dances and did a wonderful piece of work in interpreting "The Spirit of the West," and Mrs. Margaret Whedon Rain, who designed the costumes, all received praise without stint by those in the audience who noted the different parts that made up the complete and gratifying whole.

The performance was made delightful indoors by the coolness of the evening. The temperature was unfavorable, however, for the closing fireworks in the open air.

Nebraska State Journal
June 15, 1917
page 2, column 2