

OUR MAGAZINE SECTION

Interesting Features for the Entire Family

Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

THE REASON WHY

IN EVERYDAY contact with such lems as regularly come up for solution in the home or the office, adopt a process of reasoning them out in your own way.

You will find if you steadfastly persist in such a course that you will soon reach a higher stage of thinking, necessary always to a higher state of efficiency.

Accepting some one's say-so without giving serious thought to the answer or inquiring as to the reason why, is an unwise thing to do.

In spite of whatever innate cleverness you may have, if this dependence on some one else is continued, there will never come to you an opportunity to show this ability.

You will form the harmful habit of leaning on others instead of standing alone in your own strength and trusting unreservedly in self.

Those upon whom you rely for advice will keep ahead of you just as long as you court their company and assistance.

By pursuing such a course you admit incompetence and lack of force, which disqualify you for leadership

and advertise to your employers that you are a second-grade man or woman, incapable of forming judgment without help from others.

To observe, reflect and apply ought to be the high purpose of every man and woman in the stern battle of life.

Observe as a child and keep observing until you find the reason why. If you will reflect, sift out the chaff from the wheat, you will in a short time be qualified to judge the good from the worthless and pick out the best every time you are called upon to make a decision.

With this newly acquired ability, you will know unerringly how to choose the right course and follow it with strength and assurance.

Instead of being a weak dependent, wavering, uncertain and timid, you will grow steadily into a strong, bold leader capable of shouldering great responsibilities.

Keep your eyes open, use the mind given you by the Creator, figure the value of everything that has a direct bearing on your work, apply the useful and you will encounter no real difficulties in finding the reason why, or in piercing the bull's eye of success with an arrow of your own making.

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KIDDIES SIX

By Will M. Maupin

WANTED—A NAME

WANTED—A name for the baby; That sweet little mite of a miss, With pink hands and feet, and puckering lips sweet Held up for a fond parent's kiss. Rosie, or Josie, or Mary; Or Margaret, Lilly, or May; Priscilla or Pru—does any suit you? We've just got to name her today.

Wanted—A name for the baby That's nestling there fast asleep; A precious wee mite on her pillow of white God gave us to guard and to keep, Annie, or Carrie, or Hazel; Or Annabel, Oral or Jo; Annette or Sue—does any suit you? We've just got to name her, you know.

Wanted—A name for the baby, That little pink image of love That came with the year with a message of cheer, Straight down from the mansions above, Maggie, or Katie or Flora; Or Amethyst, Kattie or Bess; All good, I suppose—but dear goodness knows We'll just call her "Sister." I guess.

(Copyright.)

SCHOOL DAYS

Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

MARRY "FOR KEEPS"

IF YOU have a capital of a thousand dollars, and only a thousand dollars, you are likely to be a little particular about investing it.

Yet you invest your capital of happiness, which is all you have, and all you ever will have, on the first pretty face you happen to see.

The average youth devotes more care to the selection of a suit of clothes than he does to the selection of a wife.

When his marriage turns out unhappily, he wonders why he happened to have hard luck, or cynically observes that you never can trust a woman.

About 90 per cent of the labor and expense of the divorce courts could be avoided if young men and women would expend a little serious thought about the most serious business of their lives, which is getting married.

Neither men nor women can so skillfully disguise their true natures as to deceive anybody who is really in earnest about investing his capital of happiness where it will pay dividends for all time.

Nobody ever falls so head-over-ears-in-love at first sight that he hasn't time to think over the seriousness of picking a wife before he sends for the best man and engages the minister.

There is no source of unhappiness in the world so prolific as marriage, chiefly because nobody ever appears to think that it should be entered in any way save by accident.

If the reformers who cry out against divorce, when it is too late, would spend the same amount of time and energy trying to teach people to find the right kind of mates, there would be less divorce, less scandal and more



YOUR HAND

How to Read Your Characteristics and Tendencies—the Capabilities or Weaknesses That Make for Success or Failure as Shown in Your Palm

THE HAND OF A MUSICIAN

IN THE hand of a person who is talented in music, the skin is very smooth and soft. This indicates a refined, sensitive nature, with a great dislike for anything that is coarse or unrefined. As a musician, of either sex, must pay attention to details, the fingers must be long in proportion to the rest of the hand.

In the hands of many musicians, the thumb, at its outer angle or joint, is quite pointed. This is held to show a good idea of time or rhythm. A sense of time is sometimes seen in a point or protuberance on the outside of the thumb, below the joint.

The mount of Venus should be fairly strong and high, to show melody, and this characteristic is seen also in a good mount of Saturn at the base of the middle finger. When there are a good mount of Apollo at the base of the third or ring finger, and a good mount of the moon near the wrist, a decided sense of harmony is shown.

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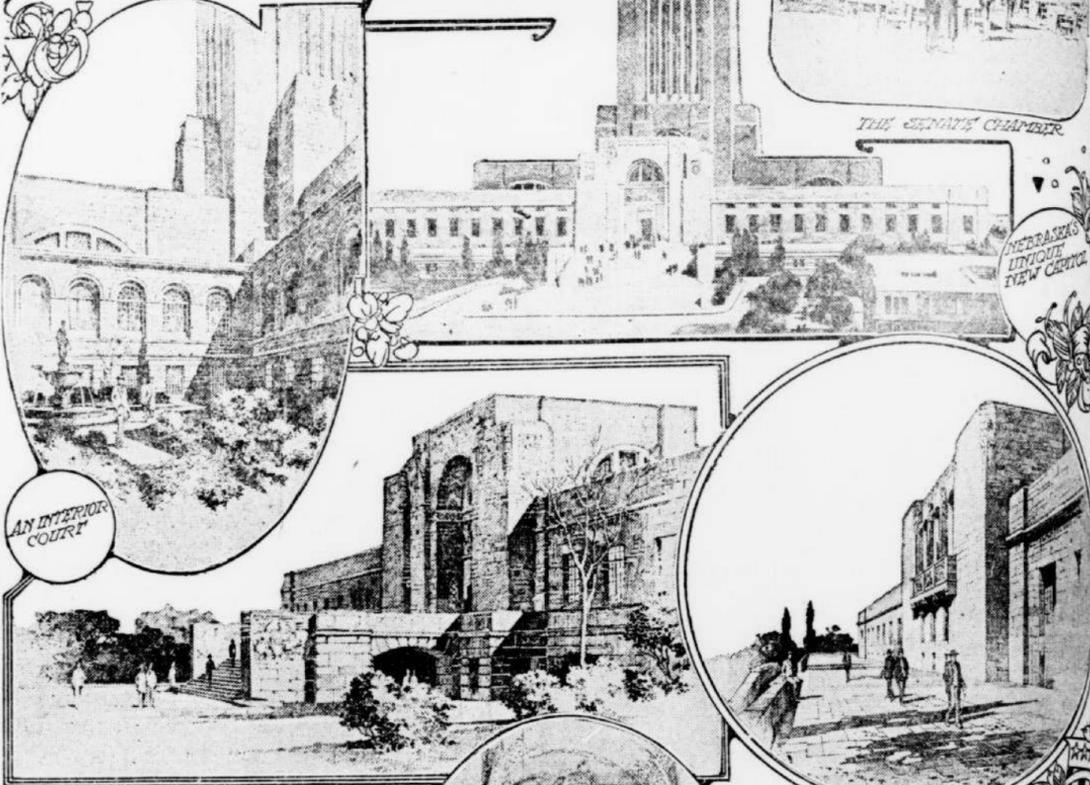
Dust and Explosions. Various forms of dust, when mingled with air in certain proportions, are capable of producing explosions. This danger sometimes exists in flour mills. A case is on record where sugar dust caused an explosion.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I'm always so bashful, my bright shining light Neath a bushel of shyness hid, So I gossip along with my friend Inner Self, Like Marcus Aurelius did.

(Copyright.)

Nebraska's Unique New Capitol



NEBRASKA'S unique new capitol! That's it, exactly. The Tree-planters' state has broken ground for a state house, guaranteed to be different from any of the forty-seven varieties in the United States of America.

Along in 1925, if all goes well, the Lincoln-bound easterner, while still far out on the plains, will be surprised into saying to the nearest fellow-passenger—without an introduction: "Will you kindly tell me what is that enormous tower on the western horizon?" "That's the upper stories of the new Nebraska capitol," will be the answer. "How odd! It looms up like the Washington monument." "Sure. Why not? That's what it's for." And that is exactly the purpose of this enormous tower.

"The object of the architect in making this feature," says the officially inspired description, "was to furnish the comparatively flat state of Nebraska with an elevated building which could be at once an object of beauty and a source of inspiration. This tower, surmounted by a colossal figure called 'The Sower,' will be seen, it is estimated, from 30 to 40 miles from every direction." This capitol marks the greatest departure ever made in American state-house architecture. Nevertheless, Nebraska went about it with deliberation. The plan was secured through a series of compositions given under the auspices of the American Institute of Architects. Three Nebraska men were selected in a preliminary competition in which the economic and political aspects of the problem were considered as well as the architectural requirements. Seven firms of national reputation outside of Nebraska joined in the competition, which resulted in June, 1920, in the selection of Bertram G. Goodhue of New York as the architect of the commission.

For a year after the adoption of the plan it was studied and restudied, not only by the architect and his staff, but by the commission and by the public. Some changes have been made, but the essence of the original design remains, promising a public building of unusual strength and beauty as well as economy of space and low operating costs, according to the Nebraskan view.

The appearance of the United States capitol at Washington is familiar to most Americans. Also it has doubtless served as a model for most American state houses. A comparison between the United States capitol and the Nebraska capitol will emphasize the extent of the latter from the conventional and also give an idea of the size of the new structure.

The United States capitol is about 750 feet long and the dome is 135 feet in diameter; the building, therefore, covers about four acres. The dome is 285 feet in height, from the base to the crest of the statue of "Freedom." The cost was about \$16,000,000.

The Nebraska capitol is approximately 440 feet square; it, therefore, covers almost four acres. The cost is to be \$5,000,000. It will have a basement below the grade, a first floor forming a terrace entirely around the building, and a main floor bringing the parapet to a height of 51 feet from the ground level. The chief feature of the structure is a tower rising from the center to a height of 400 feet. This tower, surmounted by a colossal figure called "The Sower," will be 80 feet square at the base and will taper only slightly as it rises. It is a square, severe shaft, pierced on each of its four sides by long continuous windows and terminating in a graceful dome of colored or gilt tile.

But while this architectural feature will distinguish the building and make it different from all other state capitols, it is also utilitarian to the very top. The lower portion of the tower will contain the main rotunda. Above this it will carry a dozen floors of offices, housing many of

the state departments and providing room for an indefinite expansion of the storage space for the state library. At the top, underneath the dome, will be located the war trophy room. This will be a magnificent apartment with space to store in permanent safety the battle flags and other relics of Civil war, the Spanish and Philippine wars and the World war.

The tower which brings in a strictly utilitarian feature to take the place of the ornamental but economically useless dome is the most striking feature of the plan, but is by no means its only excellence. The basement and first floor will house the service features and many of the state departments. The chambers which distinguish such a building will be found on the main floor. Entering from the north by a broad flight of stairs, the visitor finds himself in the hall of state, a vaulted apartment approximately 50 feet high, and containing niches for statues and spaces for inscriptions and several paintings. At the left will be a series of rooms for the governor.

Passing directly to the center of the building and standing in the rotunda, the visitor will have at his right a beautifully designed senate chamber and at his left a somewhat larger apartment for the house of representatives. In front he will see the doors leading to the supreme court rooms with the state library immediately above.

Four courts opening to the sky admit light and air to the interior. The arrangement is such that every office in the structure opens either upon the outside or upon one of these courts. The library and the chambers of legislation are lighted by clear-sky windows. Even the rotunda, which in practically all capitols must be illuminated artificially, receives direct light from windows cut into the tower as it emerges from the roof. The marvel of the design is that it covers so much ground and has so large a capacity without requiring artificial lighting in any department.

The style of architecture employed is simple and dignified. Nothing is employed, in fact, but well established forms. Simplicity is the keynote. The material is to be of stone of a rather light buff tone. The tower will be of steel construction with wind braces to give it security.

The building will be enriched by sculpture, paintings and vaulting of colored and gilt tile. The figures over the main entrance, representing wisdom, justice, power and mercy, have already been modeled by Lee Lawrie, to whose hands has been entrusted all the sculpture for the completed building. Inscriptions drawn from the great storehouse of the world's wisdom will be carved on the walls. Space will be left for mural paintings, but these will not be included in the present work of the commission.

Nebraska has appropriated \$5,000,000 for the erection of its new capitol, without furnishing. More than one-half of the money has been collected. A levy has been made for a considerable portion of the remainder. Contracts will be let during the summer in time to insure the completion of the building before the close of 1925.

There is no reason—so far as finances are concerned—why Nebraska should not have a \$5,000,000 capitol, if it wants one. The state has a population of almost 1,300,000. Ten years ago its per capita wealth was \$3,110, while the average for the United States is \$1,965. The state debt is \$209,834, which is but 16 cents per capita, only New Jersey has a smaller state and per capita debt.

The placing of "The Sower" on top of the great tower is strikingly appropriate. Nebraska is essentially an agricultural state. It has but five cities of 10,000 population: Omaha, 121,000; Lincoln, 54,948; Grand Island, 13,947; Hastings, 11,647; North Platte, 10,466. Its farm property is valued at \$4,193,825,242. Its farm land acreage is 42,338,836. The average farm value is \$230.7. Its farmers annually grow over 250,000,000 bushels of corn, 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and 80,000,000 bushels of oats. In 1920 the value of Nebraska's crops was \$306,469,000 and the agricultural rank of the state was thirteenth.

Lincoln was originally called Lancaster. The city was laid out in 1844, with a population of just about a dozen. In 1867, when Nebraska was admitted to the Union, there was a population of less than 30. Nevertheless, Lancaster was made the capitol of the state and its name was changed to Lincoln, in honor of the martyred President, then two years dead.

Lincoln is a good site for a tower with the purpose of making people look up, since the place is almost level. There is a story about a man who bought a \$2,000 piano and had to rebuild and refinish his house to correspond. Probably Lincoln will spruce up a bit in honor of the new capitol, but the city is already attractive, with the wide avenues and many noteworthy buildings. It is the seat of the University of Nebraska and State Agricultural college and several other educational institutions. Among the prominent buildings are the federal building, courthouse, city hall, penitentiary, insane asylum, St. Elizabeth's hospital and the Carnegie library. The city is in about the center of the eastern third of the state. It lies southwest of Omaha and is just far enough away so that its tower cannot be seen.

Lincoln's new capitol building will be the first to stand on the same site. The first structure naturally was not very pretentious. But the second has done its duty nobly, being a structure of white limestone erected at a cost of \$500,000.

Nebraska has an interesting history, which would surprise those who have been brought up to believe there is no such thing as history west of the Alleghenies or possibly the Mississippi. The first white man to see it was probably Coronado in 1541, some time before Plymouth Rock became so well known. The Choteaux of St. Louis, famous early fur-traders, got up to the forks of the Platte in 1702. The first known settlement was in 1805 at Bellevue by Manuel Lisa of fur-trading fame. The American Fur company established posts at Omaha and Nebraska City about 1825. The Mormons wintered in Nebraska, 1845-46. Thousands of gold-seekers passed through, beginning with 1849. These were also the days of the Oregon trail and its famous migration. Nebraska in these early times was rich in the romance of American pioneer history.

Nebraska's early political career was checked. The territory now constituting the state was originally a part of the Louisiana Purchase (1803). For and afterward a part of Missouri territory. For a generation after the admission of Missouri (1820) the territory was practically without government. In 1853, unable to get congressional sanction of a territory, the inhabitants organized a provisional government and elected William Walker governor. After several attempts to be admitted as a state, Nebraska finally got in over President Johnson's veto in 1867.

Mother's Cook Book

As it fell upon a day In the merry month of May, Sitting in the pleasant shade Which a grove of myrtles made. —Barnfield.

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS

SKIM MILK will prove a boon to many housewives who have forgotten that it may be used in nearly all dishes instead of whole milk, and can be bought in many places for a very little. In cream soups, adding a little more butter, the skim milk is especially good.

Sticky Cinnamon Buns.

Take one quart of raised dough, add one-half cupful of sugar, two well beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of soft butter, one-half cupful of brown sugar; mix well and roll out. Spread with two tablespoonfuls of soft butter; sprinkle with one-half cupful of brown sugar, mixed with two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one-half cupful each of currants and seeded raisins. Roll and cut in slices. Brush a deep, heavy sheet-pan with fat, sprinkle with brown sugar and set in the buns so that they do not touch. Let rise until light. The buns should be five inches high when baked. Cut the roll in two-and-one-half-inch slices when put to rise. Place an asbestos mat under the pan and be careful not to bake in too hot an oven.

Anise Seed Cookies.

Take one-half cupful of shortening,

of baking powder and three to four cupfuls of flour. Mix and add the seeds. Roll and cut in fancy shapes. Bake in a hot oven.

Nut Wafers.

Take three tablespoonfuls of butter, add five tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar. When the sugar and butter are creamy, add three tablespoonfuls of milk, drop by drop, stirring constantly; then add nine tablespoonfuls of flour and a few drops of vanilla. Brush a pan with fat, drop by spoonfuls and sprinkle each with chopped nuts. Dust with cinnamon and bake in a slow oven.

Spicy Fruit Cake.

Take one-half cupful of New Orleans molasses, one cupful of brown sugar, cinnamon, ginger and nutmeg to taste, one egg beaten well; add one cupful of sour cream, a teaspoonful of soda and three cupfuls of flour. Mix well and add one-half cupful of nuts with raisins, figs and dates chopped and mixed to make one-half cupful. Bake in a loaf in a slow oven.

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The Hands of His Friends. "Your enemies call you a spotlight grabber."

"I'm not," protested Senator Sorghum. "I simply undertake to leave