

ATTORNEY GENERAL TOLD WHERE STANDS

Railway Commission Quotes a Little Law with Respect to Employment of Special Counsel.

SHARP NOTE TO MR. REED

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Feb. 25.—(Special.)—Calling upon Attorney General Willis Reed to familiarize himself with the law before he attempts to criticize the State Railway Commission, is the way the railway commission gets back at the legal representative of the state for his letter of yesterday, telling the commission that they must consult his office when seeking advice relative to present proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The letter is as follows: "The tone and contents of your letter is entirely unwarranted and the publishing of same, without first advising the commission of your intention to do so, is a purpose to injure, for the first time, politics into a situation which is already difficult enough, rather than a sincere desire to assist."

Special Qualities Needed. While you might not realize it, it is a fact nevertheless, and so recognized by those who know the law, that the "common law," so-called, has become as much a specialty in the law as patent or admiralty law. Neither you nor the members of your office have had any experience in that branch of the law. For that reason (this commission has not seen fit to call on your predecessors in the attorney general's office, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. McOmaha, have been Republicans, for assistance in cases pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission has handled many cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission with uniform success, and but once in its history has it been necessary for it to employ its own counsel in such cases. It is fitting to add that in only one other case, during the period when the Hon. W. T. Thompson so ably represented this state as attorney general, did the commission employ special counsel. These facts prove to be sufficient answer to the unwarranted suggestion contained in your letter that the politics of this commission has in any manner influenced the commission in its failure to solicit the assistance of so eminent an attorney as yourself.

No Duty Imposed by Law. The commission is authorized to call on you for advice, and for construction of the law, and you are required to give them it, in writing, in answer to their requests, in the interest of the commission when its orders are in litigation in the courts, but there is no duty imposed upon the commission requiring it to insert in its proceedings to avail itself of your transcendent legal attainments unless it desires to do so.

In conclusion the commission quotes the statutes with respect to the employment of special counsel and sets forth that it has authority to employ special attorneys whenever in funds and it deems the importance of the case sufficient to warrant the outlay.

House May Step In. Following up the letter sent by Attorney General Reed on Wednesday to the State Railway Commission, giving notice that

Household Economy How to Have the Best Cough Remedy and Save \$2 by Making It at Home

Cough medicines, as a rule contain a large quantity of molasses. A pint of granulated sugar with 1/2 pint of warm water, stirred for 2 minutes, gives you as good syrup as money can buy. Then get from your druggist 2 1/2 ounces Pinex (50 cents worth), pour into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with sugar syrup. This gives you, at a cost of only 54 cents, a full pint of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for \$2.50—a clear saving of nearly \$2. Full directions with Pinex. It keeps perfectly and tastes good. It takes hold of the usual cough or chest cold at once and cures it in 24 hours. Splendid for whooping cough, bronchitis and winter coughs. It's truly astonishing how quickly it loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and breaks and soothes the inflamed membranes in the case of a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, combined with guaiaecol, and has been used for generations to heal inflamed membranes of the throat and chest. To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ITCHING, BLISTERED SKIN-ERUPTION ALL HIS LIFE, NOW CURED

Nov. 19, 1914.—"All my life, until about a year ago, I was troubled with blisters and sores over my entire body. The itching and burning was terrible, and I could hardly sleep. I used many treatments that were unsuccessful and did not give me any relief. I started using Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap and they helped me wonderfully. I WAS RELIEVED AT ONCE, and after about two dozen applications I can say that I was free and cured of that awful disease. My skin now is as clear as anybody's." (Signed) Geo. Whittier, Jr., R. F. D. No. 5, Caledonia, N. Y. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For trial free write to Dept. 9-R, Resinol, Baltimore.

Hotel Breslin Broadway at 29th St. New York "An Hotel Where Guests are Made to Feel at Home" Not too large, yet large enough to afford the maximum of value at minimum expense. Exceptionally Accessible 500 Rooms—Moderate Restaurant Charges Single Rooms with Running Water \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day Single Rooms with Tub or Shower \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day Double Rooms with Running Water \$2.00 to \$4.00 per day Double Rooms with Tub or Shower \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director ROY L. BROWN, Resident Manager

TELLS OF LOGAN FONTENELLE AT HOTEL OPENING.



John Webster, who has been in charge of the hotel since its opening, said that Logan Fontenelle was the man for the hour. He assembled the chiefs of the different bands of his nation and took them to Washington city, where he negotiated the great Indian treaty of 1854. That treaty is a remarkable document, both from the striking character of some of its provisions, and the great result that followed its approval. It is a document as significant to the beginning of the growth of the structure of our state as is the Declaration of Independence to the federal government, or the great treaty between Napoleon and Jefferson, by which the Louisiana territory was transferred from France to the United States.

SKETCH OF LIFE OF LOGAN FONTENELLE

(Continued from Page One) The effect of the mingling of their blood in marriage, and went on: Lucien and Me-Oom-Bah-The. Much has been written of Logan Fontenelle, the father of Logan. He had the wandering instinct of the incessant traveler. While smarting under a rebuke or reprimand from an aunt, which he felt was not merited, he ran away from his home in New Orleans and followed up the Missouri river until he reached the wild regions of fur company trappers and adventurers. In his wanderings he had gone as far north as Hudson bay and westward across the ranges of the Rocky mountains, and back again along the valleys of the rivers and across the plains to his new home at Bellevue. He became the representative of the interests of the American Fur company throughout this western country. Captain Bonneville, made illustrious by Washington Irving's picturesque romance, who was more of a wanderer than an explorer, met Fontenelle in 1832, at the head of sixty well mounted men, at Scott's Bluff, and at Fort Laramie, and at Green River on his way to the far-off camps of the fur company on the Yellowstone. Lucien, with equal bravery with Bonneville, traveled through the rugged regions which were infested by the warlike Crow and Blackfeet as he was a free lance of fortune, and fearless as Richard the Lion Hearted.

Recalls His Mother.

The historians have overlooked or forgotten the mother of Logan. I wish to mention to bring her name back to memory, for to this superior and charming Indian woman are to be traced many of the distinguished qualities of her celebrated son. She was the daughter of an Indian chief. Her name was Me-oom-bah-the, which in English means "The Sun." It is a name which stands for cheerfulness, brightness, for warmth of heart and sunshine. She was such an Indian maiden as a Frenchman like Lucien would select for a wife. It might be said of her as an English traveler said of some Sioux maidens whom he met in his romantic travels on the plains in 1850: "They had extremely beautiful but firmly chiseled features, dark lustrous eyes raven black and peartly teeth, which they disclosed in gracious smiles that lit up their lovely faces with the most bewitching radiance." Yet she had the courage and natural instincts of her race, a fit squire for an Indian chief, and once she killed an Indian of the Iowa because he had ruthlessly murdered an Omaha Indian boy.

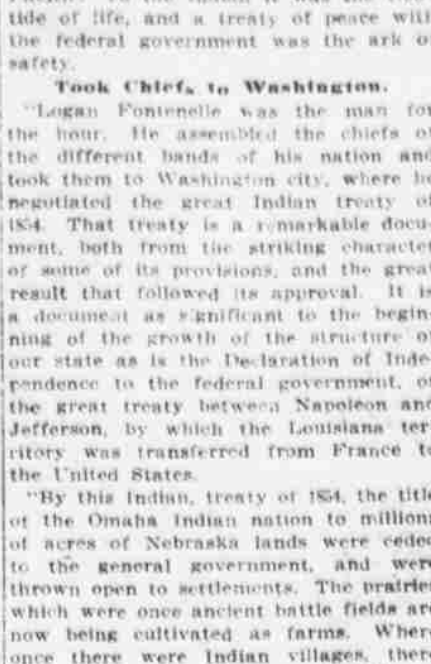
Wedded by Belgian Priest.

The marriage between Lucien and Me-oom-bah-the was performed by Father de Smet, the most distinguished Jesuit missionary who ever came into the western Indian country. He had come to America in 1830 from that part of Holland which is now Belgium. A Frenchman for the groom—an Indian maiden for the bride—a Belgian missionary for the priest—the place of the marriage an Indian tepee in the wilds of the windswept prairies, and the time—before the white man's civilization had dispelled the Indian mystery that cast its shadow over the western plains. Such is the romantic stage setting for the subsequent birth at Old Calhoun in 1835 of the Indian chief, Logan Fontenelle.

Elected Chief of Nation.

The condition of Nebraska at the time Fontenelle signed the great treaty was vividly outlined with stories of the visits of explorers and adventurers, "Trappers, hunters and traders traveled over the lands of Nebraska, and they left them as barren of improvements and of settlements as they were in the older period before the feet of white men had touched the soil west of the Missouri river." He then proceeded to discuss the treaty of 1854. "In 1853 Logan Fontenelle by the unanimous vote of his people was elected head chief of the Omaha nation. He knew that the time had come when his people stood on the threshold, midway between the savage and wild Indian life of the past and the oncoming rush of Anglo-Saxon people and the new civilization of the future. He compared the crudities and the barbarities of the one with the luxuries, advantages and graces of the other. He weighed in his mind the simple life of the Indian who tells the time of the day by the sun and the stars with the cultivated life of the white man as he learned it through his French ancestry. He compared the harmonies which he found in the great book of nature and its hidden mysteries with the libraries of printed books which told of the triumphs of the sciences and the arts. The time had come for him and his people to decide whether they would cling to the life of the past, or accept the great world's new civilization which had been crossing the continent by leaps and bounds from the

LESSEE OF THE NEW MILLION-DOLLAR OMAHA HOTEL.



like those of the kings of England, or of Coriolanus or of Julius Caesar, that the name of Logan Fontenelle, like theirs, might live eternally in memory. "This greater Omaha, with its population of more than 200,000 people, the gateway to the vast regions between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean, has been built upon the lands which once belonged to Logan Fontenelle and his people, and its existence only became possible by that treaty of 1854. "Other important events followed immediately after the execution of this Indian treaty. Congress passed the enabling act, by which the Territory of Nebraska was created. The president appointed a governor and a corps of officers to administer civil government. Then and there were laid the foundation of our statehood, which became a new star on the azure blue of the flag in 1876.

Fontenelle's Assassination.

"We now come to a sad part of the story. Logan Fontenelle, as one of the first considerations of the treaty, had a provision put in it by which the United States agreed to protect the Omahas from the Sioux and all other hostile tribes. Yet within a year after the signing of that document and with the name of our country's president, Franklin Pierce, affixed to it, the government ordered the Omaha Indians to be removed to their reservation. On the borders of which the Sioux were constantly committing depredations. Logan Fontenelle appealed to the United States for protection against the Sioux under the provisions of the treaty, but protection was not given. "Logan Fontenelle declared it was equivalent to murder, and nothing but murder, to place the unarmed and defenseless Omahas in the paths of their hereditary enemies, the Sioux. The power of the United States was too great for his nation to resist and he said: 'We will go and meet our fate.' They went. "The failure of the government to fulfill its treaty obligations to protect the Omahas did result in murder. In 1865 that great Indian chief, Logan Fontenelle, it is possible that the state of who made it possible that the state of Nebraska might come into existence and this city be built and this magnificent hotel constructed, was assassinated by a band of hostile Sioux. His breast was pierced by seven arrows, his skull was crushed by the blow of a tomahawk, his scalp was carried away as a trophy of Sioux valor. It was a crime that bordered on martyrdom, yet the government of the United States never punished the perpetrators of that foul deed. "When I reflect upon these tragic circumstances I am frequently calling to memory a statement lately made by Major General Grenville M. Dodge that there never had been an Indian war which had not been instigated by a failure of the federal government to fulfill its treaty obligations.

A Philosopher and a Martyr.

In conclusion I wish to summarize my conception of the life, character and wisdom of Logan Fontenelle. In my opinion I said of him that he was a Frenchman—an Indian. I wish now to add that he was a philosopher of life and a martyr to its cause. "He was in favor of universal peace before Andrew Carnegie and David Starr Jordan became its apostles. He provided in article 19 of the treaty that the Omahas would not make war on any other tribe except in self-defense, and would submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the government of the United States and abide its decision. No other nation has ever been willing to grant such supreme and unappealable authority to a Hagus Congress, or to insert a similar clause in any international treaty. "He wanted to secure protection for his Indian nation against hostile invasions and to surround them by the Anglo-Saxon people, so that they might in time throw off their old habits and customs of savage life and take on a new civilization of peace. He trusted the United States and became a martyr to the cause of his people. But out of his martyrdom, like that of John Brown, the spirit of his masterwork went on. The independent nationality of the Indian tribe perished, but, Phoenix-like, the red men rose up into citizenship in the white man's government. Our nation has become their nation, and our flag has become their flag. That great treaty of 1854 was the sunset of the Omaha Indian nation, but it was the sunrise of the new state of Nebraska.

From Wigwag to Hotel.

"From a group of Indian wigwags to this magnificent hotel; from a cluster of tepees standing upon the wind-swept prairie or upon the hilltops where the winter breezes blow unhindered, to the comforts and luxuries of this palatial building; what a romance in the history of a century! It is a subject too full of soul-stirring events and tragic incidents to be told in the dry details of a volume of history. It is a fit subject for an epic such as a Homer might write, with Logan Fontenelle as the hero of the poem. Oh! that we had an American Shakespeare who might put it into historical dramas.

THE FONTENELLE SERVES BANQUET TO ITS SPONSORS



(Continued from Page One) "See, ze great! All of ze finest. And oh—serve!" He was interrupted by a small man with a red mustache. He wore a cook's garments and cap. The man small with the mustache red started to speak to monsieur. But monsieur interrupted him to introduce him to the reporter. "My chef, Jean Marie Escalle." Jean Marie was delighted. He said he was surpassing himself in preparation for the stockholders' banquet, which will open the new Fontenelle tonight. Then quickly monsieur guided the reporter to his office, showing away people as he went. "To Personally Direct. "Yes," he said, "I myself will direct the banquet of the stockholders this evening. Ah, I will present for the approval of the people of Omaha such dishes as they never tasted before. La, la." The visitor was curious about new things and he ventured to inquire about those new dishes. Monsieur did not refuse to write out the names of some. From relish to denigrate every course is to be gladdened by something brand new, the invention, the discovery of Monsieur Charles Mayard. Here are some of them: "Delicieux Fontenelle," a relish of a relishable chef. "Chair de Crab, a la Mayard," fish served in a way never before dreamed of. "Supreme de Volaille, Roland," an entrée. "Folles Bergere," a salad named in honor of that dead theater of such a sweet memory in that dear Paris. "Fousin en Casserolle, Lily," a roast-meat melts in the mouth. "Bombe Omaha," an ice cream. "Red Leg Partridge, a la Escalle," this named in honor of that master chef, Jean Marie Escalle.

Miss Lathrop Given High Honor in East

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Feb. 25.—(Special.)—Miss Edith Lathrop, assistant state superintendent of education, has been honored by a call from John Hopkins university to teach rural education in that institution during the next summer session. Superintendent Thomas has consented to a leave of absence for the six weeks and Miss Lathrop will accept. Miss Lathrop was formerly county superintendent of Clay county. She was also state rural school inspector during part of the administration of Superintendent Delsell.

Right Size for Every Man's Foot Brandeis Stores Selling in Main Floor Shoe Dept. Great Sale of the Stryker Shoe Co. Stocks of Men's Shoes Will continue Friday, offering men an unprecedented opportunity to select shoes from one of the best assortments of shoes in Omaha at really wonderful savings. High quality shoes, absolutely perfect. Stryker's \$3.50 Shoes for \$2.50 Stryker's \$5 and \$6 Shoes for \$3.50 At These Sensationally Low Prices Are: High Shoes, Low Shoes, Pumps and Oxfords. Lace Shoes, Button Shoes, Cloth Tops, etc. Black Shoes, Tan Shoes, Patent Leather Shoes—in fact, a complete selection of shoes in the best styles for early Spring and Summer wear—in all sizes and in all the shapes that are most admired. Much of Stryker's spring stock was in the store when the fire occurred. The Stryker Shoe Co. long have occupied the Board of Trade building. Because of the fire they were forced to seek new quarters. Accordingly they wished to dispose of their shoe stock as quickly as possible. We made them a cash offer, which they accepted. The shoes that we offer now are absolutely perfect in every way—no damage of any kind was caused by the fire. Those shoes that were slightly damaged have been put aside, to be sold later.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES These ads will start you on the road to wealth

Not Sold By Weight When you buy Shredded Wheat you are paying something for the patented process by which the whole wheat is made digestible in the human stomach. We are not selling raw wheat. It is what you digest, not what you eat, that builds muscle, bone and brain. Shredded Wheat is the whole wheat made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking. The filmy, porous shreds are quickly permeated by the digestive juices, enabling the body to take up every particle of nutriment stored in the whole wheat grain. Don't be misled by net weight regulations or comparisons of raw, indigestible foods with Shredded Wheat. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, heated in the oven to restore crispness, served with hot milk or cream, make a complete, nourishing, satisfying meal at a total cost of five or six cents. Also delicious with fruits. TRISCUIT is the Shredded Wheat Wafer, eaten as a toast with butter or soft cheese, or as a substitute for white flour bread or crackers. Made only by The Shredded Wheat Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.



KABIBBLE KABARET "LITTLE GO PEEPS SHE LOST HER SHEEPS SHE DIDNT KNOW WHERE TO LOOK! SHE LOOKED UP SOME COPS WHO LOVED MUTTON CHOPS AND THEY RAISED OLD AFTER THE COOK!"