GERMANS TO HONOR A POET

Monument to Frederick von Schiller Will Be Unveiled.

CEREMONIES TO BE NOTABLE

Demonstration Uptown and Program at Riverview Park Laid Out on Scale in Line with Importance of Event.

Sunday will be "Schiller day" in Omaha, and if the weather is propitious about 5,000 Germans and descendants of Germans will march in parade through the city and take cars to Riverview park, where the statue of the poet will be unveiled.

According to present arrangements the parade will form at Eighteenth and Harney streets at 1:30 o'clock. First will come a platoon of police, which will be followed by an automobile containing twelve young girls carrying flowers, afterwards to be placed at the foot of the monument. Next will come carriages containing the speakers, members of the city council and members of the park board. Behind the carriages will come bands of music, and after the bands the German societies of Omaha. There are twenty-six of these organizations, with a membership of more than 5,000, and it is expected that practically the entire membership will take part in the procession.

Parade and Program.

The line of march is not definitely fixed at this time, its conclusion depending much upon the condition of the weather. From the point of formation, the procession will move to Sixteenth street, thence to Douglas street, thence to Thirteenth, thence to Farnam, thence to Tenth. From this point the marchers may go to the union depot and there take cars to Tenth and Bancroft streets, thence walking to the park, or they may march to Harney street, thence to Thirteenth, and take cars to the park over the Albright line.

Arriving at the park, the program will be opened by a brief address by Charles Epplen, chairman of the Schiller monument committee, who will give a history of the movement which resulted in the location of the statue in the park. He will be followed by C. J. Ernst, who, on behalf of the committee and the German societies, will present the monument to the city of Omaha. On behalf of the city and representing the park board, E. J. Cornish will accept the gift. Mayor Dahlman is on the program to follow Mr. Cornish, but he may not be in the city Sunday.

Dr. R. S. Lucke will make the last speech of the day, speaking in German. Between the addresses members of the German singing societies will sing and a concert will be held during the afternoon.

The string which controls the veil covering the monument will be drawn by Miss Olga Storz during the address of Mr. Ernst.

Bust Made in Germany.

The statue which will be unveiled Sunday was made in Stuttgart by a firm which makes a specialty of such work. Its cost in Germany was 5,000 marks. The pedestal is Barre granite, designed by Thomas R. Kimball and executed by J. F. Bloom & Co. The statue stands six feet high, making a total height of twenty feet for the monument.

The inception of the movement which resulted in the acquisition of the monument was in March, 1907. In common with all German societies in the world the Omaha societies planned to observe the centenary of the death of the poet, which occurred in May, 1907. After this celebration had taken place the committee found that it had $300 on hand and knew of no way in which it might be spent to the satisfaction of the donors. It was decided to offer a monument to the poet to the city, and committees were appointed which raised the necessary funds, between $4,500 and $5,000 having been spent on the work.

In the park the monument will stand directly east of the pavilion and southeast of the zoo.

BLUNDER IN SESSION LAWS

Printer's Mistake Cuts Thousand Dollars Off Chief Deputy Sheriff's Salary.

Copies of the session laws of the last session of the legislature have been received in Omaha and an inspection of one of the laws sent a cold chill down the backs of a number of persons who have aspirations to become chief deputy sheriff. The text of the new law, as reported in the printed record, provides that this officer, in counties having a population of over 100,000 shall receive a salary of $900 per year.

The legislature fixed the salary of chief deputy at $1,800 and so the parenthetical figures in the printed law implies, but the proofreader evidently overlooked the last syllable of the printed word.

NOTED RUPTURE SPECIALIST

Seeley, Who Fitted the Czar of Russia, Recalled to Omaha Monday and Tuesday Only.

F. H. Seeley of Chicago and Philadelphia, the noted truss expert, now at the Paxton hotel, will be in the city this Monday and Tuesday only.

Mr. Seeley is the man who a few years ago received a call to St. Petersburg to wait upon the czar of Russia. He said:

"With the latest improved truss and advanced method we retain any case of hernia at once, and close the opening in ten days on the average case."

Mr. Seeley will gladly help all who call without charge or fit them if they desire.

If you have anything to trade advertise Bee Want Ad pages.

BRIEF CITY NEWS

F. A. Minehart, photographer, removed to Eighteenth and Farnam streets.

Every Saturday Night, beginning at 8 o'clock, Thomas Kilpatrick & Co. sell men's 50-cent neckwear for 25 cents.

Cleaning the Postoffice Clock—Mawhinney & Ryan will commence cleaning and overhauling the clock on the postoffice building Monday and the clock will therefore be stopped for a few days.

Absconding Clerk Taken—Oscar E. Frieder, wanted for embezzling about $30 from the Globe Laundry company, was arrested by Officer Sullivan Friday and brought to the city jail in Omaha by Officer Sullivan.

Quinn's Dog is Vicious—John Quinn, engineer at the city jail, was fined $5 and costs Saturday morning for keeping a vicious dog. Mike Brady, a friend of Quinn's, who had come to visit him, was bitten by the dog and complained to the police.

Judge Leslie Sprains Ankle—While walking to his office Saturday morning County Judge Leslie sprained his right ankle so badly it is difficult for him to use it. He stepped on the edge of an elevated block in the sidewalk causing his foot to turn.

Husband Sues Wife—William O. Kunce has filed suit for divorce from Marie Kunce, charging her with improper conduct three days after their marriage at Villisca, Ia., July 11, 1903. He said he did not find out her real character until after he had married her.

Picnic at Calhoun—A special train of seven coaches on the Northwestern Saturday morning carried the Union Pacific Mutual Benefit association to Fort Calhoun for a picnic. Another special car was attached to the afternoon train to accommodate those unable to get away in the morning.

Pawnbrokers License—Pawnbrokers of the city are being notified that all licenses to such concerns expired July 1 and that it will be necessary to renew them if business is to be continued. A number of the prominent pawnbrokers have evidently forgotten their annual duty to the school fund and hence the notices.

Knocked Down by Bicycle—Friday night at midnight George E. Mitchell of Dundee, while crossing Sixteenth street at Douglas, was struck by a young man riding a bicycle and thrown to the ground and painfully bruised. He was attended by Dr. Whitman and taken to his home. The identity of the man on the wheel is not known.

Milk Tests High—Milk reports received Saturday morning by the commissioner of health were the best received in many days. Not one in the list showed less than 12 per cent of solid and none ran below 12.5 per cent of butter fat. The samples were not tested for germs, but none of the milk was suspected of being below the standard.

Elias Sues Fixa—John M. Fixa, who July 8 caused the arrest of Frank J. Elias on a peace warrant, has been sued in district court for $5,000 damages by Elias, through his father, Albert Elias. Elias and another young man were defendants in the peace warrant case, but before it came to trial Elias was discharged without prosecution. He says his standing among his friends has been injured and he has been greatly humiliated by the action.

Work of Thieves—The hen house at 2132 North Twenty-eighth avenue, belonging to Martin Gress, was robbed of five fat hens Friday night. The home of C. S. Hoffet, 4242 Grant street, was entered by burglars Friday night and a watch, a ring and some other small jewelry was taken. Thursday night Edward Kennedy went to sleep in an empty lot in the Third ward and awoke to find that some skillful thief had relieved him of his hat, coat, vest and shoes.

Holds Up Weed Money—Acting Mayor Johnson is "holding up" the resolution passed by the council Tuesday night providing for the transfer of $450 from the unappropriated general fund to the health department for salaries to weed inspectors. Acting under the resolution Dr. Connell has four men at work, as it is believed that the resolution will be made effective despite the attitude of the acting mayor, who was in a decided minority, when he voted against the transfer of the money.

Gurske Turns on Attorney—Edward Gurske, who recently had a deed conveying his property to his son set aside now wants the district court to prevent C. W. Britt, his former attorney, enjoined from levying on the property to collect a judgment of $180 for attorney fees. Britt secured judgment for the amount, but Gurske now says at the time the case was heard he was not competent mentally to appear in court. He says he has since recovered the full use of his mental faculties. Judge Sutton refused to issue a restraining order, but signed an order for Britt to appear and show cause why he should not be enjoined.

Powell Uses Novel Bait—George B. Powell has gone for a short vacation to Lake Shetek, Minn., where his wife and children are spending the summer. Mr. Powell expects to do some fishing and will use a new method to snare the finny creatures. He was told by an eastern friend that bits of bright wall paper are better than flies for catching trout, so he supplied himself with a choice assortment of colored paper from a local store. Instead of flies he expects to use paper blueberries, cherries and roses, but for fear wall paper will not be in style in the northern waters Mr. Powell has taken a few flies along.

Tatum Reads Court's Mind—An air of mystery was shed over the court room at the city jail Saturday morning by the presence and manner of Fred W. Tatum, mystery man and mind reader, who was on trial for jumping a board bill at the Millard hotel. Early in the course of the proceeding a blue pigeon, not exactly a dove of peace, but serving very well for the purpose, flew through an open window and, perching upon the sill, was a silent but interested listener to the end. By his occult powers, it is supposed, Mr. Tatum was able to forestall all the questions of Prosecutor Daniel and Clerk Sherman of the hostelry and the judge found him not guilty of intent to defraud.

RUSH ACROSS WATER

(Continued from First Page.)

England. In laying the foundation stone of a new block of buildings at Leys school, Cambridge, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in a speech to the boys, said:

"The boys, I have no doubt, will always be told to be good boys. They must not be too good. I think a little spice of evil rather sets off the good in a boy."

Asked his opinion upon these remarks, Rev. H. B. Gray, warden of Bradfield college, said:

"Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's words probably were merely lame joking to relieve the dullness of ordinary speech days, but if the prime minister meant by excessive goodness unquestioning subservience to public school rules and restraints it is probably true that such subservience has a tendency to stifle individuality, which is the weakness of all quasi-monastic systems."

Commenting upon the remarks of the prime minister, Rev. A. F. Alcock of Highgate school said:

"Other things being equal, I believe a high spirited boy will make the best man, even though he gives more trouble at school. If the statement of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman at Leys school meant more than this I disagree with it entirely."

Said Mr. J. D. McClure of the Mill Hill school:

"The prime minister is a philosophical humorist and has doubtless been imperfectly reported. There is no danger of boys being too good, but some of them are too goody-goody. Probably that is what he alluded to."

To Avoid Roaring Rails.

As in America, so in Europe, the question of steel rails is attracting unusual attention. One of the most interesting subjects discussed at the recent engineering congress here had reference to what may be termed a railway phenomenon, the explanations and surmounting of which has baffled the most experienced experimentalists and engineers. It touches the comfort of railway travelers closely, as it affects the quiet running of trains over steel rails. Nearly all lines, it is said, suffer in varied degrees. The trouble arises from roaring rails. This picturesque euphonism has the merit of descriptive accuracy. The rails affected when trains pass over them are said to set up a noise like the chattering of teeth. It can be detected at once by the trained ear. The ordinary traveler simply complains of a noisy train. This noise arises from the fact that on some rails there develops in time a series of irregular knobs or projections, which, although they are only a quarter of a millimeter in height, cause all the noise. They are not due to wear. They extend sometimes above the original surface of the rail like warts on the fingers of the hand of a man. They have long been known to railway engineers, but when power tramways were commenced the electricians thought they had hit upon something new and traceable directly to the power used. However, the roaring rail was first named that in India before electricity was applied to railway problems, and it appears to make trouble equally on railways over the icy mountains, as well as on sunny plains, worked with steam engines and with very varied density of traffic.

Ascertaining the Cause.

Before a remedy could be found the cause had to be determined. It was thought that the firmness or looseness of the bed on which the railway was laid might conduce to the forming of the knobs, but the warts are too generally distributed to justify this idea. The metallurgical composition of this metal, according to the engineering congress, does not serve as explanation because wide ranges in the analyses have been found with roaring as with quiet rails. Rails made at the same time, practically from the same contents, are indiscriminately affected and non-affected. Again, the rail on one side of a single track may be knobbed and the other smooth. Analyses, tensile tests and microscopic observations have not yielded a satisfactory diagnosis.

A warning against American relic hunters has been sent by Dr. Rendel Harris, president of the Free Church council, to the London Young Free Churchmen's league:

"They have plots laid to unearth William Penn and exhibit him as a relic in Philadelphia," Dr. Harris says. "This cannot be permitted. They also want to cart away the house at Chalfont, where Ellwood tried to teach Milton the doctrine of Paradise Regained. Don't let the Americans carry that house off. It ought to be government property. I will buy it myself presently and present it to the Free Church council."

JAPS HAVE CAMERAS HERE

Busy Little Brown Men Getting Photos Near Omaha.

ARMY OFFICER WATCHES ONE

Proceedings Attributed to Curiosity, as All Places Snapped Are Open to the Public at Any Time.

Japanese spies are not confining their photographic and topographical investigations to the Pacific coast alone as is evidenced from the observations made by an army officer in the vicinity of Omaha recently.

"I did not pay much attention at the time," remarked this officer, "but since reading in The Bee this morning that a Japanese had been detected making sketches of Fort Rosecrans at San Diego, Cal., I am now of the opinion that Japanese agents are making photographic and topographic sketches of the entire country. Only a short while ago I was incidentally taking a stroll into the country near South Omaha, when my attention was attracted to a Japanese taking various views of the South Omaha packing plants. He had a first class photographic apparatus and was to all appearances a bright, intelligent fellow and thoroughly understood his business. He was well dressed and wore military leggins, and in addition to his photographic work was taking measurements of some description. I watched him and his associate for some little time. I do not know that he made any photographs of Fort Crook, or of Fort Omaha, but, am now of the opinion that he may have made such pictures."

Due to Curiosity.

"I cannot comprehend just why such pictures should have been made," remarked another officer, "unless it be that the Japanese are anxious to obtain all possible information of this country and its resources. I can, in a measure, understand why they might want to get a view of South Omaha packing plants, from the fact that vast quantities of meat supplies were shipped from Omaha to Japan during the Japanese-Russian war, and that the Japanese War department might want to get some idea of the plants, with a view to establishing such plants in their own country. But that would seem improbable, as Japan has no natural resources for the establishment of such concerns, and even should they want any information relative to packing plants, the packers would only be too glad to furnish them with all they asked, as well as pictures galore. I attach no importance whatever to the incident of their photographing in the vicinity of Omaha. In the improbable event of hostilities, Omaha is too far inland to be of the slightest interest to them, nor do I think that in the event of war even their spies could effect any serious damage on interior food supply plants. At the best I attribute the incident wholly to their insatiable curiosity."

ANT IN THROAT FISHED OUT

Honey the Bait with Which Surgeon Angles for Wriggler in His Neck.

Sounds funny, perhaps, to say an ant, one lone ant, almost killed a strapping chap, 23 years old, but that was the experience of Edgar Smith of Shrewsbury, Mass. Smith is an expert with the gloves, and his strength is such that in a friendly bout he is regarded as a slugger. The old admonition, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard," wasn't necessary in his case, for the ant went to the slugger. It went so heartily that it came near staying with him and when at last Smith got rid of his too zealous attache he said he was the happiest man in seven counties. For the ant, through agonizing hours, was in his throat.

Smith took his usual Sunday stroll after breakfast, and, that he might not have to return for dinner, carried a light luncheon. He sat in the shade of an old apple tree shortly after noon, and whistling "Wait Till the Sun Shines, Nellie," prepared to feast on a fine assortment of sandwiches and cake. The whistling must have been as melodious as the piping of Pan, for if it did not charm the birds out of the air and the beasts from the fields, it at least hypnotized a lean, shiny black ant out of the tree. Little Mr. Ant fell plump on the edge of the first sandwich as Mr. Smith took his first bite. That was the only bite Smith took; the ant took the rest.

The ant wriggled. So did Smith. The ant, reaching out wildly with legs and mandibles, at last got a strangle hold halfway down Smith's gullet. Smith coughed, sneezed, gagged, sputtered, spluttered, whistled, blew, sang and shouted. All in vain. The ant nipped the delicate membrane of the man's throat with its powerful jaws and hung on for dear life. No Jonah stunt for Little Mr. Ant.

Smith, in despair, tried two Shrewsbury physicians. Neither could dislodge the ant. The insect took a fresh hold every few minutes. Suffering the torture of tickling as well as pain from the bites, Smith made a rush trip to the city and hastened to Dr. Richard J. Shannahan, police surgeon. Shannahan smeared honey on the end of a bit of waxed thread and worked it down Smith's throat to a point where it touched the ant. Honey was more appetizing even than membrane, it seemed, for the shiny wriggler loosed his hold and fastened his jaws in the string, whereupon the surgeon triumphantly pulled him out.—Boston Globe.

SECRETS OF GOOD DRIVING

Mrs. John Gerken Talks of the Ways and Training of the Thoroughbreds.

Mrs. John Gerken, one of the most famous women whips in America, has decided to devote her time in future to breeding fine horses at her country home on Long Island instead of exhibiting at horse shows. Her skill as a horsewoman may be judged from the fast that she recently won fifty-six blue ribbons in three consecutive weeks.

Mrs. Gerken has always bought and trained her own horses. She has driven ever since she was old enough to hold the lines. In speaking the other day about the principles of good horsemanship, she said:

"A good horse is very difficult to find, especially a good saddle horse. The best and safest way is to buy a colt from one of the celebrated breeding farms. You can take a well-shaped 4-year-old of good breed and teach him yourself, or have him taught the gaits and movements required. This is especially necessary if one desires a good saddle horse.

"A horse is an extremely sensitive animal, almost more so than an ordinary mortal. He seems in a way gifted with divine instinct. If his driver is nervous it is at once conveyed to him; if his driver is ill-tempered or unsympathetic he catches the spirit.

"The horse has superior strength, but the man is given superior intellect, and by intellect man must conquer brute force. Superior brute force can never be vanquished by harshness or cruel measures, but only by diplomacy and gentle firmness.

"Aside from the fact that the thoroughbred is a better stepper and more beautifully formed than the horse of common breed, there is the greatest difference in their temperament and dispositions. I have generally found that well-bred horses, if kindly treated, are less likely to kick and give trouble in harness than underbred horses, and the difference is manifest in the shape of the head and appearance.

"In the thoroughbred there is greater width between the eyes, the brow is high and prominent and the expression of the face high bred and intelligent. The head of the common breed shows a stupid aspect and small brain.

"The only horse will be quick to comprehend what is required of him and will appreciate any effort made in his behalf to brighten and educate him, while the other will be slow to understand, almost indifferent to the kindness of his master and apt when too much indulged to return treachery for good treatment.

"Attempt to abuse or use the whip upon the former and you will arouse all the hot temper derived from his ancestors. In the contest which ensues between his master and himself he will win or terminate the strife by his own death. Apply the whip to the common horse; it will generally cow him.

"The eyes are an important feature in judging a well-bred horse. They are large and bright and clear, with a suppressed fire and energy. If small and set close together, no matter what splendid qualities he may have, he is sure to possess some taint of inferior blood.

"The mouth of the thoroughbred is large, amiable in expression and strong. The ears are also significant, being small, thin and delicate, with the tips inclining toward one another.

"You may judge a fine horse by the width and expansion of his nostrils, which traits in an animal usually denote an active elert temperament. Upon the least excitement the nostrils will expand and quiver. The legs and feet of the thoroughbreds are delicate and well shaped.

"The theory of modern horse training is that harshness only creates in the animal rebellion. It makes him headstrong, balky and unreliable. He may yield to the whip today only to battle more fiercely another time, and his master can never be certain of him. Conquer your horse, but never try force.

"If he balks or is stubborn, wait patiently until he is ready to go, then gently force him to stand for as long again. When you start make him move in the opposite direction from the one he chooses and walk him for a couple of miles.

"This kind of punishment is far more effective than the whip; he will learn who is master. Talk to him; he will understand you nine times out of ten.

"Never fail to examine a horse's mouth. A hard mouthed animal is a very unpleasant one for a lady to handle and generally degenerates into a runaway. Scars at the angles of the mouth are good indications of a runaway or a bolter or at least of cruel treatment, which is by no means a good instructor.

"If comparatively young and if he has not had the advantages of good training a horse of good breed may be educated out of bad habits. He may have many bad habits and still be made a good horse if those habits have not become permanent. A runaway, however, is an exception. Once a horse learns his superior strength it is hard to make him forget it.

"A beginner should learn to drive one horse first and how to handle the reins. Elbows should be rather close to the body; squaring the elbows is not only bad form but causes loss of power.

"One should be seated, not high nor low, but firmly when driving.

"Good driving consists mainly of an intelligent play upon the bit. If you saw a tender mouthed horse and pull too hard you anger and annoy him. You must feel your way in driving horses—give and take as it were.

"The most difficult part of driving is to learn to handle the whip, especially to use it in driving tandems and four-in-hands. Be sure it is not too long and hold it well in hand.

"Tandem is the most difficult mode of driving of any yet conceived, as the leader has it in his power to do entirely as he pleases, and he must therefore be selected with care. Then, again, if the wheeler shows temper it is merely a question of time when he will demoralize the leader and then the team will be a dangerous one.

"The two leaders in a four-in-hand balance each other, but a tandem leader has nothing but his reins to balance him when the traces are slack. Great care is necessary in training or breaking in horses for tandem work. I prefer ponies, as I think they are quicker and better suited for the tandem. Much care is necessary also to have the cart of proper weight and balance.

"In driving one should wear good strong boots, otherwise the foot pushing against the dashboard, which is necessary in controlling a spirited horse, will tire one.

"Gloves, too, should be a size at least larger than worn for shopping in order to handle the reins successfully and control the animal. It stands to reason's that if the hands are cramped in the least it lessens one's power."

INTERURBAN ROAD AT REST

Nothing Doing Up to Date in the Way of Construction Work on Line.

Although the announcement was made some time ago that the Omaha, Lincoln and Beatrice railroad had all the money necessary to finish the road, no visible move has been made. Inquiry at the offices of the company fail to reveal anything which has been done, although it was said that the company proposed to go ahead and build the line this summer. The Omaha, Lincoln & Beatrice road is proposed to run between Omaha and Lincoln via a very short cut, a distance of fifty-five and three-quarter miles, passing through the towns of Omaha, South Omaha, Papillion, Springfield, Ashland, Greenwood, Waverly district, Bethany Heights and University Place. The road now has six and three-quarter miles completed tract in operation between Lincoln and University Place. It has been running since September 1.

Be sure to attend our half-price waist sale. Orkins, 1510 Douglas.

When you have anything to buy or sell advertise it in The Bee Want Ad columns

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Dr. J. B. Ralph, formerly city physician of Omaha, is suffering from blood poisoning, caused by a slight injury to his finger. His condition Saturday was somewhat better than the day before.

E. H. Wilson of the McCarthy-Wilson Tailoring company leaves Sunday for New York, Boston and other eastern points on a three weeks' trip. He goes as representative of the firm to get the new fall styles in men's tailorngs.