

DRY FARMING CONGRESS OPENS

Aims at Making Arid Western Lands More Productive.

More than a thousand delegates, representing every state in the west and several foreign countries, were present at the opening Tuesday in the Capital Avenue theater at Cheyenne, Wyo., of the third annual transmissouri dry farming congress.

Although the movement to bring together the tillers of the arid lands of the west is only three years old and its formal organization dates from last year's congress, it already ranks in importance with the national irrigation congress and the transmissouri commercial congress. The purpose of the congress is the discussion and comparison of methods by which the arid districts can be placed under tillage and the natural rainfall conserved, closer co-operation between the state and government departments in studying dry farming methods and the employment of statisticians, lecturers, experimental farmers, etc., whose duty it will be to visit the various states, meet the farmers personally, attend farmers' institutes and work with the agricultural stations all over the west in disposing of the problems now before the farmer of dry lands.

MINING ENGINEERS MEET.

Will Talk of National Resources and Panama Canal at Convention.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers, the society which comprises in its membership most of the mining and geological experts in the United States, began its meeting in Sheffield hall, New Haven, Conn., Tuesday evening. The opening topic of the convention was "The Conservation of Natural Resources." A paper on this subject was read by Dr. James Douglas of New York, and Joseph A. Holmes, chief of the technologic branch of the United States geologic survey, which is a member of the national conservation commission, told of the work of the commission in its relation to mineral resources.

Nephew of President Killed.

Stewart Douglas Robinson, nineteen years old, a nephew of President Roosevelt and a sophomore of Harvard college, fell from a six-story window of Hampden Hall, a dormitory on Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Mass., and was killed. He was a son of Douglas Robinson.

Educators to Meet in Denver.

The executive committee of the National Educational association announced that the annual meeting of the body would be held in Denver, July, 5-9.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Strong to Ten Cents Higher. Hogs and Sheep Steady.

South Omaha, Feb. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; strong to 10c higher; native steers, \$4.00@6.00; cows and heifers, \$3.00@5.00; western steers, \$3.50@5.40; Texas steers, \$3.00@4.85; canners, \$2.00@2.35; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@5.25; calves, \$3.00@7.25; bulls, stags, etc., \$2.75@4.75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,400; steady; heavy, \$6.00@6.20; mixed, \$5.90@6.00; light, \$5.75@6.05; pigs, \$4.75@5.50; bulk of sales, \$5.85@6.05. Sheep—Receipts, 2,760; steady; yearlings, \$6.00@6.75; wethers, \$4.75@5.25; ewes, \$4.00@4.75; lambs, \$6.50@7.30.

Noice.

Having moved my office from the First National bank building to the Fletcher block, water consumers are requested to call at the latter place to pay their accounts. C. W. BRENNAN, Water Commissioner

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A New Ruler At Washington.

Some of the Novel Features of Inauguration Day Devised in Honor of the Induction into Office of William H. Taft—That "Beauty Squad."

THE story of the "beauty squad" at the Taft inaugural ball has been denied in a half hearted manner, but is too good to be sidetracked by a disclaimer from Washington. Not only so, but the facts prove the tale. Has not the "beauty squad" been already chosen, and are not the members of it such and every one a blooming example of masculine pulchritude? If manly loveliness was not one of the requirements, why were such male beauties selected? No; the story will not do. It is evident that the committee has become frightened by the publicity called forth by its own genius and is trying to crawl, but it cannot escape fame in that way. The "beauty squad" is destined to go down to history as one of the most brilliant strokes of a far from dull age, and the authors of the plan will not be permitted to evade their well earned renown.

There will be other glittering features of the inaugural, things new under the sun and reforms both by omission and commission. For one thing, "a battle in the skies" will give a foretaste of the kind of war the coming man will conduct. Airships will bombard each other and go to pieces in a way to elicit feminine "ohs" and "ahs" to the heart's content. Pictures of "Big Bill" and "Sunny Jim" will be painted on the firmament with a fiery brush. The name of Taft will be written on the sky and will be greeted by twenty-one aerial guns. A pillar of light 100 feet high will make night like day for a radius of miles. Decorations and arches of honor will be more striking than ever before. Nor are these all or even the best of the innovations. The most glorious feature of



WILLIAM H. TAFT AND A VIEW OF AN INAUGURAL PARADE ENTERING COURT OF HONOR.

all is that only one band will be allowed to play "Hall to the Chief." Any one who has ever attended an inauguration will realize just what a stupendous and welcome reform this is. There has also been an effort to induce a lot of bands to stay at home, but it is feared that this laudable attempt will prove abortive. You can no more keep bands away from an inauguration than you can keep flies from a molasses barrel.

A novelty that will be appreciated by a certain contingency of joy makers, the sort that attend inaugurations and other things, is a large vacant room that has been arranged for the detention of the jagged. At other inaugurations the sides of all the police stations have bulged from the extra prisoners. It was worse than the New York subway during the rush hours. This congestion it was that suggested hiring a hall for inebriates. The move will relieve the tension on jail walls, to say nothing of the police.

Mr. Roosevelt has shown his magnanimous nature by deciding that President Taft shall have the field all to himself when he rides back to the White House after he is sworn in. The then ex-president will efface himself, and flee to Oyster Bay. John Adams complained bitterly that at his inauguration Washington and not himself was the hero of the affair. The father of us all got the cheers, and the people could not see poor Adams at all. It is determined that there shall be nothing of that kind in this case.

President Taft has promised to cut his inaugural address short, which will be a decided novelty in the history of such affairs. From all of which we are assured that this inaugural will witness a few longed for reforms. Some people count the chiefest of these the fact that we are to have a new president at all, but that is well nigh leze majesty. It is ever so. The fickle populace looks to the coming, not the departing, hero. It is the old cry of "The king is dead! Long live the king!" J. A. EDGERTON.

FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Spots Associated With Washington's Birth, Life and Death.

People are much more apt to visit Washington's tomb on his birthday than the spot where he was born, as the latter is less accessible than the



OLD AND NEW TOMBS OF WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON.

former, Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, and the sepulcher which contains the bodies of the Father of His Country and his wife are the objects of frequent pilgrimages, and groups of tourists are a common sight in the grounds rendered sacred through association with the life of the nation's first president.

Washington was born on the Wakefield plantation on Bridge's creek, in Westmoreland county, Va., and the old homestead in which he first saw the light long since disappeared. His stately home at Mount Vernon has been more fortunate, and no building is now more carefully preserved than this, a structure so typical of the patriotism, culture and dignity characteristic of General and Lady Washington.

Similar care has been expended upon the resting place of the dust of those revered figures in the early life of the nation. In 1831 the bodies of General Washington and his wife were removed from the old family vault to a tomb, a plain brick structure, near a wooded ravine a short distance from the house. Through the iron grating may be seen the two sarcophagi containing the venerated dust. The home of Washington, together with 200 acres of land surrounding it, came into possession of the Mount Vernon Ladies' association in 1850, having been purchased from John A. Washington for \$200,000, which was raised in great part by Edward Everett.

The Wakefield plantation on Bridge's creek, where Washington was born, passed out of the possession of the Washington family several generations ago. Over the spot where it is supposed the house which was the birthplace of the first president stood the national government has now placed an imposing shaft bearing a record explaining the historic associations of the vicinity.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff and His Achievements.

Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, the new German ambassador to the United States, who was the guest of honor at a notable dinner at the Manhattan club, New York, given by leading German Americans, has a splendid record as a diplomat and previous to coming to America represented his country at Cairo, Egypt. His wife is of American birth and was formerly Miss Jeanne Luckemeyer of New York.

Count Bernstorff is a native of Lauenburg, the dukedom conferred by Kaiser Wilhelm II. on Prince Bismarck when the Iron Chancellor left office. The ambassador is an honorary knight of the Sovereign Order of St. John. He was born in 1852. The German home of the Bernstorffs is Castle Schtinenburg, in the duchy of Lauenburg, a vast semi-medieval stronghold built of white stone.

The Bernstorffs pride themselves on the fact that they never had a laggard in the family; that, though rich, the Counts von Bernstorff always earned their living in the service of their country or the court. Until the first half of the past century, when Lauenburg passed to Prussia, most of the Bernstorffs were attached to the Copenhagen court or served in the Danish judiciary or army.

Count Johann, the new ambassador, familiarly known as "Hans," always earned his own living. He is an ardent student of history, statecraft and national economies. It is common report in Berlin that the Kaiser often borrows books from his library on account of the marginal notes made by the count when reading.

Count Bernstorff, like Bismarck, hates court ceremonials and personally and in his household is simplicity itself. He was one of the first of his family to break with the tradition of intermarrying with the nobility and lives happily with his untitled wife.

Anti-Japanese Legislation.

The Origin of the Movement Against Ordinances and the Status of the Japanese in Pacific Coast States Their Enterprise.

THE agitation over the question of anti-Japanese legislation in Pacific coast states has led to discussion as to just how large the volume of Japanese immigration is and what the subjects of the milardo who reside in the United States are doing, how they are conducting themselves and what there is in the claim that they exert an injurious effect upon American standards of labor and living. President Roosevelt has said that the effect of the agreement reached by the general government with Japan has been to diminish already the number of Japanese coming to this country, so that eventually the number of those returning to their native land would exceed those coming here. Varying statements have been made by members of the California legislature in the discussion over the anti-Japanese bills, some putting the number of Japanese now in the Golden State as high as 75,000, others placing the figure as low as 25,000.

The Japanese are a very enterprising race in a commercial way, and it is this fact in part which has created sentiment on the Pacific coast in favor of discriminatory legislation. One of the bills aimed at them, which has been said to be in contravention of treaties with Japan, was so phrased as to prohibit them from becoming mem-



GOVERNOR JAMES N. GILLET OF CALIFORNIA AND JAPANESE CULTIVATING AMERICAN RICE FIELDS.

bers of corporations, and as the Japanese generally carry on their business upon a corporation basis the effect of such a law does not need to be further explained. Not only do they resort to the corporation form of organization in their conduct of hotels, banks, stores and factories, but even small shops and laundries are usually incorporated, the company being made up perhaps of from ten to a hundred stockholders. Not only is this true of the Japanese of San Francisco, but of those in the state at large, even ranches being owned and operated often on a similar basis.

One of the California bills so much discussed specified that aliens should not be permitted to acquire real property in the state. The effect of such an enactment would be felt chiefly by the Japanese, although they were not singled out specifically in the bill. Thousands of acres of fruit and agricultural lands are at present held by them. An idea of their prosperity in this industry may be gleaned from the fact that one Japanese who arrived in San Francisco about four years ago and leased six acres of land has cleared some \$2,500 from the strawberries he has raised in the period since his coming to this country.

Rice growing is an industry which the Japanese have taken up with much profit in this country. In Texas several colonies of this sort have met with considerable success. The tendency of the Japanese, like the Chinese, is to live in colonies, and it is claimed that their influence is deleterious to surrounding communities; hence the agitation for their segregation in special quarters in the large cities where some supervision over such matters as sanitation may be effectively exercised. While they prefer to live together, the Japanese do not like to be restricted as to their places of residence, as this touches their national pride. In the new San Francisco they have occupied some of the best blocks of the residence quarter.

The troubles over the Japanese on the Pacific coast are the culmination of a movement which began some thirty years ago, the object of which was to prevent the immigration in large numbers of Asiatic peoples to the western coast of the United States. At first the movement applied almost entirely to the Chinese and resulted in the passage of the Chinese exclusion act of 1881. At that time no other Asiatic races or peoples were dealt with for the reason that few others were then coming into the country.

PHELAN OPERA HOUSE
ONE NIGHT,
MONDAY, MARCH 1
The Stirring Musical Play in Three Acts,
"The Flower of the Ranch"
FRANCES COSSAR, supported
by a company of unusual talent and a chorus of 20 girls will positively appear.
The books, lyrics and music of the play are by Joseph E. Howard, composer of "The Time, Place and the Girl," "The Girl Question," and others, none of which excel in quality and spirit.
"The Flower of the Ranch"
in which there are 20 musical numbers.
Those having seen "The District Leader" may expect another such excellent attraction with all the stage and electrical effects.
Prices, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50

PHELAN OPERA HOUSE
THURSDAY, MARCH 4
E. J. Carpenter's Great Scenic Drama

Why Girls Leave Home
Strictly Moral and Uplifting
The story tells of a wilful young girl who innocently got into bad company, but her brother, also a headstrong person, sought to advise her by angry speech. Netted by his attitude the girl gets deeper into the clutches of a designing wanton. The brother, in a frenzy, strikes her and thinks he has caused her death, when in reality she has been carried away by his enemies in order that he might be hanged for the crime; when, by a fortunate combination of circumstances, all danger is averted. A cast of players of unusual excellence is promised in the production of the piece.
It is a drama of domestic life, wherein are pointed out the frequent consequences of unjust, unguarded suspicion and stubborn self-will, how pique and passion may be responsible for the engulfing of innocence and wreck of homes—and Fred Summerfield's dramatization weaves a thrilling, realistic story of the misunderstandings and unyielding pride of brother and sister, which well-nigh bring ignominious ruin to both. It is an absorbing story, powerfully and realistically portrayed and of a wholesome conception calculated to emphasize a moral of saving grace for those whose waywardness and self-will lead them to a course of wantonness which ends in degradation.
PRICES: 25, 50 and 75c
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