

Today

More War Seed.
Let Your Widow Marry.
Wall Street's "Getaway."
\$1,000,000 by Steerage.
By ARTHUR BRISBANE

The Jewish Telegraph agency reports street fights in Moscow between pious Jews and Jewish communists, the latter caricaturing solemn Passover ceremonies. Arabs in Palestine forbid the Jews at Passover to approach the "Wailing Wall."

News dispatches from Warsaw tell of attacks on Jews by Poles, in revenge for the execution of the Roman Catholic vicar, General Butchkevitch by the soviet government.

One evil deed breeds another. As though there were not enough seeds of war in Egypt, the worst of all, religious hatred, must be added.

Lady Northcliffe, widow of the great British publisher, was married yesterday to Sir Robert A. Hudson. Northcliffe, wife in newspapers and other respects, advised his wife to marry again, and even, it is said, picked out a man he thought she ought to marry.

Picking out the man must have been the difficult part of it.

A man asking his wife not to marry at his death, is not far removed from the Hindoo that would ask to have his young wife burned alive with his ancient carcass.

Nothing reveals character so much as the foolish statement in a man's will. "My wife cannot have anything if she marries again."

This is "Getaway Day" in Wall Street, some of the wise speculators tell you. And many gentlemen who try to find prosperity in stock gambling believe it.

"Getaway day" is the day in which, the racing being over, horses and jockeys move on to the next track.

The wise man doesn't gamble, he studies and invests. He doesn't take too seriously the predictions, pessimistic or otherwise, of those with their noses close to the ticker. Being too close makes you a bad judge of a ticker or a picture.

When anything really big happens, like the panic of 1907, people nearest to it know nothing of it until it hits them on the head.

Some day we shall start paying for our share in that big war. The process is going to be painful. Nobody can tell when the day will come.

A million dollars came to this country in the steerage yesterday aboard the Scandinavian-American steamer Frederick VIII. Four hundred farmers from Copenhagen brought it.

They are efficient farmers. The million dollars they brought is nothing compared with their own value to the United States. They brought character, ambition, skill, patience—the qualities that every country needs.

A nation that passes laws, as this country has done, to keep out such men is in that respect not a wise country.

Like a young spendthrift, squandering his father's wealth, so mankind scatters wealth slowly piled up by nature. We are exhausting oil and coal that nature spent millions of years building up for us.

But occasionally we get wealth without waste or exhaustion. Harnessing Niagara was one instance. Taking nitrogen from the air by electric power is another.

Now the government is surveying the Grand canyon of Colorado, to store water. The water will be used for power first, irrigation afterwards, producing in wealth a sum almost incalculable. We have not yet scratched the surface of our natural resources.

Four Standard Oil men carrying money for a payroll were held up by bandits and robbed. You will find that news item variously handled as you trace it from the front page to the comic page.

A Japanese prince related to the mikado is killed in an automobile accident. And "court etiquette" forbids official announcement of the killing. The mikado is supposed to be related to the gods above, to the sun itself. It wouldn't do to admit officially that his relations could be killed like anybody else.

The Italian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals opposes the holding of bull fights in Rome. The days are gone when the solemn announcement, "animals have no souls," was supposed to justify inflicting any horrible cruelty upon them. Animals have no souls, perhaps, but men are supposed to have souls, and that fact ought to prevent bull fights—also man fights.

Lower House Passes Three Bills on Third Reading

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee. Lincoln, April 5.—Following are bills passed on third reading by the lower house:

House bill 129, requiring school boards in districts with more than 150 pupils to publish all action taken on financial transactions.

House roll 353, placing on file for disposal of public standard prices of road and bridge material, same to be kept by state department of public works.

House roll 532, putting burden of proof on householder that liquor in his home was not purchased, acquired or used illegally by him.

Owley to Visit Scottshluff

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee. Scottshluff, Neb., April 5.—Legionnaires are planning a reception for Alvin Owley, national commander of the American Legion, who has announced he will be here May 23.

Mathers Key Bill Killed in Senate by Committee

Similar Measure Is Reported Out—Promises of Bryan Before Election Possible Under Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee. Lincoln, April 5.—The senate miscellaneous subjects committee killed the Mathers key bill tonight by a vote of 4 to 2 and voted to put senate file No. 2 on general file for consideration. It provides for keeping all of the six present departments of state government intact and makes it optional with the governor whether he appoints secretaries to handle these positions and submit their names to the senate for confirmation. If the governor declines to make such appointments, the constitutional officers automatically become secretaries of the following departments without extra remuneration, except the lieutenant governor: Governor, secretary of finance; lieutenant governor, secretary of agriculture; secretary of state, secretary of labor; state treasurer, secretary of public welfare; superintendent of public instruction, secretary of public welfare; commissioner of public lands and buildings, secretary of department of public works.

Increase in Pay. The lieutenant governor shall receive \$2,500 a year. Senate File 2 is similar to the Mathers bill in that, if the governor desires, he may have exactly what he said he wanted before election, the placing of state activities under constitutional officers. Since that time, after he discovered a majority of state officers were republicans, he proposed the executive council plan under which he would have power to appoint every employe in the state.

However, under the Mathers bill, three departments are grouped into one, agriculture, labor and public welfare.

This met objections that there were too many inspectors running over the state because all inspectors, excepting bank and insurance, were in these departments and their work could be consolidated.

Power of Governor. The Mathers bill also made it possible for the governor, if he found any constitutional officers unsatisfactory to him, to remove his activities from him and place these activities under a secretary appointed by him.

Senator G. B. Hastings of Grant, chairman of the committee, who with Senator Charles Warner of Lancaster voted against killing the Mathers bill, expressed regret that the remainder of the committee didn't see fit to keep the Mathers bill in committee so in event the house refused to accept Senate File No. 2, the Mathers bill could be considered by the senate later.

"I may endeavor to get the committee to reconsider its action in killing the Mathers bill," Senator Hastings asserted.

The bill may be considered by the senate in committee of the whole tomorrow.

McKelvie Testifies in Capitol Investigation

(Continued from Page One.) morning, when two stone contractors will testify concerning the walls.

Governor Springs Surprise. A number of surprises were sprung by the former governor. The matter of the stone contract and the reduction of \$15,000 in the cost of the first unit was brought up. Chairman Wiltz asked if this did not indicate that the contract had been violated.

"Frankly," the ex-governor replied, "the reduction in price was a matter of expediency. The stones in the wall are of the same sort as the samples. If the commission had adhered strictly to the contract, there would have been no reduction."

He declared that the contractor had almost \$100,000 due him from the state, and rather than go into costly court proceedings to force collection, sacrificed a part of his profit in order to receive payment.

"It was a very hard bargain," he said. "Struble Brothers had never specified a price per cubic foot in their contract, but were engaged for a lump sum to secure the stone and lay it in the walls."

Not Quarry Prices. His contention that, although there were three different grades of stone in the wall, they were all of the same grade, was challenged by Mr. Johnson and by Chairman Wiltz. They called attention to the fact that the contractor was securing some of the stone from the quarries at a much lower price than the rest. Mr. McKelvie stuck to his statement that the contract was not based on quarry prices, but on stone laid in the wall.

"Mr. Goodhue sent his manager to the quarry after the contract was let and ordered three different grades," Mr. Johnson declared. "And that will allow that is incompetent."

When asked if the stone in the walls corresponded with the samples, he said that the samples had nothing to do with the contract.

In response to questioning, Mr. Johnson said that he suspected the stone was not all of one kind from the time it first arrived on the ground, in November. He said he did not take it up with anyone until a month later, when he learned that the contractor was putting a disturbance until it was absolutely sure," he explained.

Trip Kept Secret. In February he took a trip to the quarries in Indiana. Mr. Thompson asked him if he informed Governor Bryan or anyone else of this, or reported on his return. He said he had not.

Mr. Goodhue's examination did not deal with the stone. This was due to the fact that the committee had previously announced that the capitol commission had settled this satisfactorily. He devoted most of his time to taking up the technical points raised by his accuser.

"Don't you think your specifications for hardware would place local dealers at a disadvantage," Mr. Johnson asked him.

"Local hardware wholesalers make no hardware," Mr. Goodhue replied. "They are only middlemen. I hope the state will buy from manufacturers and save the middlemen's profit. There is something in the contract about preference being shown Nebraska firms. I didn't know it went that far however."

In answering charges that a certain kind of plumbing connections for radiators was barred out before the commission changed his specifications, Mr. Goodhue repeated a conversation with the successful bidder, who was quoted as saying that Mr. Johnson had induced him to use a certain make.

"I think Mr. Johnson should give an explanation in regard to his action in forcing the state to use United States radiators," Mr. Goodhue said.

Claim Is Challenged. This claim was immediately challenged by Mr. Johnson, who asked that Mr. Eichholz of the Robert Parks Heating and Plumbing company of Omaha, whom Mr. Goodhue quoted, be subpoenaed to testify. Mr. Johnson stated that it was Mr. Eichholz, who first complained that the specifications were closed to him.

J. F. Williams of Sunderland Brothers, Omaha, took the witness stand to testify concerning a letter which he addressed to Mr. Goodhue, and which was returned to him by Mr. Johnson. This letter contained a price of \$24,970, which had never been seen by Mr. Goodhue, who had believed from earlier correspondence that he could not get the marble for such a figure, which was within the limit of the allowance.

This matter of allowances for special work in which artistic considerations are involved is held by Mr. Johnson to be in violation of the state law. He objected on this ground to the letting of the contract for carving the bas-relief work of Lee Lowrie, the famous sculptor, and said that the commission had a bid of \$26,000 less.

Ten Bills Passed by State Senate

Four Measures Are Killed—Change in Primary to April Is Favored.

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H. R. 619—Groups series of embezzlements for prosecution purposes.

H. R. 137—Forbids second election for county internal improvement bonds within six months.

H. R. 138—Same bill relating to cities of the second class.

H. R. 139—Relates to qualifications of judges to hear certain cases.

H. R. 163—Allows railway employes more latitude in collecting relief benefits.

H. R. 426—Prevents boys being held in industrial school over age of 21.

H. R. 328—Reduces price of supreme court reports to \$1.50.

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S. F. 160, Bills—Reduces bank loan limit from 20 to 15 per cent of paid up capital and surplus.

S. F. 161, Bills—Makes certificates of deposit non-negotiable. Covered in banking bill, H. R. 272.

S. F. 64, Good—Provides clearances for railroad construction. Senators Cooper and Rickard unsuccessfully attempted to override the adverse committee report holding that the bill is in the interest of the safety of railway employes.

Free Railroad Passes and Electric Bill Are Signed

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee. Lincoln, April 5.—Free railroad passes for Nebraska ministers, social workers, railway Y. M. C. A. workers and patients of charitable institutions will become effective three months after the legislature adjourns, Governor Bryan having signed S. F. 69 Thursday. The governor also signed H. R. 615, which compels power companies to furnish "jukes" to farmers and others who live adjacent to the transmission lines, if the latter pay for installing the connections.

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House Refuses to Cut Normal School Funds

Regents Authorized to Pay Widows Salaries

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee. Lincoln, April 5.—After having been killed Wednesday, the bill authorizing the university regents to pay the widows of Prof. W. F. Dann and Charles E. Chowins \$2,000 and \$583.33, respectively, was approved for final passage in the state senate Thursday. The motion to rescind the action of the previous day was made by Banning, and his request was backed by Anderson, Smith and Robinson. Defending the bill, Senator Anderson said:

"The legislature has never before refused to pay salaries to the end of the year, when instructors of long and faithful services have passed away. This, however, has only occurred twice, in the cases of Dr. Bessey and Dr. Davis."

Senator Smith pointed out to his colleagues that the money is already appropriated and the other instructors, by doing extra work, carried on the ground that it violates good business principles and establishes a bad precedent for the state.

Regents Authorized to Pay Widows Salaries Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee. Lincoln, April 5.—The senate committee on miscellaneous subjects held its first hearing Thursday on the Dysart-Mathers key bills, H. R. 537 and 538, regrouping the six code departments under constitutional officers. Messrs. Dysart and Mathers urged the adoption of their program and the necessity of early action because of its bearing on appropriation bills.

"Let's try the state officers before we throw the code away," pleaded Speaker Mathers. He told the committee that the regrouping plan will eliminate much duplication and that the present method of appointing secretaries to head the code departments has not worked out successfully.

The committee in charge of the bills is composed of Reed, Cooper, Saunders, Robinson and Warner.

Sexagenarians Wed Beatrice, Neb., April 5.—William Stewart, 69, and Mrs. Martha Smith, 62, both of Beatrice, were married at the home of the latter in this city. Both are old residents of Gage county.

Vote on Reduction. Following are those voting in favor of the 10 per cent reduction in normal school appropriations:

Auten, Auxier, Axtel, Beck, Brown, Colman, Densmore, Donnelly, Dutcher, Egger, Eisasser, Gallagher, Gardner, Hardin, Huffie, Jacoby, Johnson, Johnston, Keck, Keifer, Kemper, Lundy, Mitchell, Nelson, Orr, Osterman, Pollard, Quinn, Ranach, Smith, Strehlow, Svoboda, Timme, Whitehead and Wingett.

Absent or not voting: Ball, Barber, Beushausen, Davis, Fillmore, Dennis, Ernst, Gilmore, Hall, Hancock, Kendall, McCain, O'Gara, Otteman, Parkinson and Smiley.

The fight on the normal school appropriations occupied nearly the entire day.

The expense of maintaining children in the state university, due to high rentals, high prices of food and clothing in Lincoln and costly social requirements due to fraternity and sorority life, were favorite arguments of normal school backers in their fight.

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