

TEN MILLIONS THIS YEAR

(FISCAL YEAR CLOSES MAY 10th, 1907)

Shipments for First Seven Months of Ninth Year

\$5,793,858.54

Gain in Shipments for First Seven Months
(COMPARED WITH SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR)

\$1,403,740.00

No Other Shoe House in the World Ever Made Such Gains

Shipments this year have shown an average monthly gain of \$200,000.00.
This indicates a gain for the year of \$2,400,000.00.

Gains made in seven months indicate that shipments for ninth fiscal year will be

\$10,240,000.00

Remember—This Record is for Only Seven Months and
We Are Not Yet Nine Years Old.

"STAR BRAND SHOES ARE BETTER"

ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND SHOE CO.

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Society

GUIDE FOR WOMEN

The increased demand for Star Brand shoes makes two more factories necessary and work on them will begin at once. One at Washington, Mo., one at Cape Girardeau, Mo. Daily manufacturing capacity will be 4,000 pairs.

Patriot

St. J. & N.

Now operating six big speckia, factories—one each at St. Charles, Mo., Hannibal, Mo., and Jerseyville, Ill., and three in St. Louis—employing nearly 8,000 shoemakers. These six big factories cannot supply the present demand.

FAST JUDGE OF SLOW STATE

Hon. Jacob Trierber of Arkansas Sets Rapid Pace for Nebraska Lawyers. MAKES EVERYBODY MOVE RAPIDLY. Cases Are Tried and Verdicts Rendered Before Some Attorneys Can Finish Conversations Over the Telephones.

Why do the balliffs move about on tiptoe? Why do the lawyers arrive half an hour before time for court instead of half an hour after? Why is the doorkeeper so fastidious about having visitors remove their hats the instant they cross the threshold of the court room? Why does he watch with such evident nervousness for the coming of the judge? These are a few of the questions asked by visitors to the United States district court room last week. The lawyers and court officers knew the answer to the questions, but they had nothing to say. And after the visitors had been in court a few moments they had learned the answer.

A new judge was on the bench. He came from Arkansas. That fact alone had been sufficient to set at rest any apprehensions which might have arisen in the minds of attorneys or court officers regarding him. If he had come from metropolitan New York, from erudite Massachusetts or some other part of the "offshore," but entirely modern east, something new might have been looked for. But Arkansas—phew! Can any good come out of Arkansas? Was the mental question of the lawyers. Is not Arkansas the "state" of leather-boots, overalls, tobacco-spitting backwoodsmen who are said to be uncertain yet whether the war is over? Is it not that the country of ague and log cabins and razor-back "haws"? Is not Arkansas another name, a synonymous term for "slow"?

No Further Room for Doubt. When it was announced that the new judge pronounced the name of his state "Ah-kan-saw" there was no further room for doubt. He possessed that languid, southern, drawing accent. He must be one of those easy-going backwoodsmen that the books tell about. And the minds of the people were at rest regarding him. Judge Jacob Trierber, United States district judge for the eastern district of Arkansas, arrived last Monday. He has charge of the civil and equity dockets in the district court here while Judge Mungler is busy with the big land fraud cases.

Those who were in the court room when the new judge first took his seat have reason to remember it. Some of the lawyers who had cases set for that morning and who were not present have reason to regret it. The new judge is a little man, with an extremely courteous manner and an engaging and ready smile, but he showed in the space of three minutes or less that he was there for the purpose of transacting business, and that the business of the United States court, like time and tide, waits for no man. Furthermore, he demonstrated that the United States court is a dignified body within whose confines men must maintain strict respect of action and have respect for the law.

Three minutes after the court took its seat the trial of cases was under way. Two or three had been disposed of in half an hour. Some were disposed of without the knowledge of the attorneys for one side who had not arrived; courts usually waited on them. When they arrived leisurely later in the day and found their cases lost they protested, but the judge informed them smilingly that the court opened at 9:30, and that 9:30 meant thirty minutes after 9 o'clock.

Attorneys from out of the city learned of the state of affairs very quickly. Ask Matt Gering. Matthew Gering of Plattsmouth stopped into a telephone booth in his home town Tuesday morning and called up the clerk of the United States court at Omaha. "I'll not be able to get up to try that case of mine set for this morning," he said easily. "You'll have to pass it over, because I have a case in the supreme court at Lincoln."

"But your case is on trial now," said the clerk. "What," cried the attorney. "On trial you say?" "Yes, it's on trial before Judge Trierber," was the reply. Then the telephone girl held her fingers to her ears and the recording angel got busy. By the time the attorney had said what came to his mind on the spur of the moment, the clerk told him that the case "Ah-kan-saw" there was no further room for doubt. He possessed that languid, southern, drawing accent. He must be one of those easy-going backwoodsmen that the books tell about. And the minds of the people were at rest regarding him. Judge Jacob Trierber, United States district judge for the eastern district of Arkansas, arrived last Monday. He has charge of the civil and equity dockets in the district court here while Judge Mungler is busy with the big land fraud cases.

The fact could not be disputed. The smiling, courteous, affable little judge admitted that he was from "Ah-kan-saw." He smilingly protested that he was only doing his duty when he dispatched the business of the court with all possible quickness. And the lawyers had to admit it.

Many Fall by the Wayside. Many fell by the wayside the first day. Matthew Gering was only one incident of a strenuous day. Other cases involving thousands of dollars were decided in the same manner. The laws of the United States and the rules of the courts must have felt proud of the respect accorded them.

Not were the lawyers the only ones who felt the power of the smiling man from Arkansas. "The jurors will please move out quietly as the court has other business to transact," he announced quietly after excusing a jury. And profound silence reigned as the men slipped out. The process was interrupted only by the voice of the court, who, although listening to a case, saw that one juror had his hat on his head.

"Pardon me, but jurors will not put their hats on until they have left the court room. The United States court is a place of dignity. If you are a juror, you will be accompanied by the smile which makes offense impossible. When listening to arguments, Judge Trierber looks straight at the attorney and will often interrupt him to ask a question or to point out a discrepancy in the argument. In fact, the lawyers have found that they have a lawyer as well as a judge to deal with. He grasps the matter in hand with amazing rapidity.

Onto Lawyer's Points. "Pardon me, but have you a copy of your petition?" he inquires when a lawyer begins to read something. Then he takes it and the lawyer reads from the original. "I wish to call your honor's attention to page 1, which reads as follows," says the attorney. "Yes, I have read that. How about the matter on page 2?" says the judge. And in a few moments the man from Arkansas has the most of the whole case in hand and has announced his decision. A man of small physique, of great mind, of extreme courtesy of manner is Judge Jacob Trierber of Arkansas. His hair is an iron gray and the line of his high forehead recedes along the temples, where the hair has gone. He has a brown, choppy, Roosevelt mustache and a Roosevelt smile, "full of teeth," and several of them are gold teeth. Judge Trierber is 53 years of age, a native of Germany, at one time a nominee for United States senator and four times a delegate to a national republican convention.

The law's delays are proverbial, but the attorneys have found that the judge from Arkansas uses judgment in determining just how much of the delay allowed by the limit of the law is compatible with the case in question.

"Twenty days for an answer!" exclaimed the judge the other day when an attorney said he thought that was about what he needed. "Why wouldn't three days be enough? I think so. You may have three days to file your answer. What is the next case?"

And another attorney retired to remodel his ideals of Arkansas. An insurance case came up, the insurance company asking a continuance. "No Delays Allowed. "In this class of case I never give a continuance if it can be helped," said the judge, "because if the widow is entitled to the money she ought to have it as soon as possible, and if not she should know that as quickly as possible. You may proceed."

The decisions in this class of cases are uniform, said the attorney, easily. "Pardon me," interrupted the judge, that peculiarly good-humored smile spreading over his face, "but will you just cite me a case or two?"

"After some search," the attorney found one and mentioned it. "This is one of the cases that cover the present case," he said. "But," said the judge, with his smile, "wasn't that case reversed?" The attorney thought not. In fact, he was quite sure of it. Then the judge, without a moment's hesitation, repeated the entire history of the case. It was one having five different decisions by different judges. The man from sleepy Arkansas told the exact points in each decision, the names of the judges giving them and the reasons for each. The attorney then found another case, rather an obscure one. "Yes, that is by Judge Blank of the Eighth district," said the judge. "But don't you see that the point involved there—" and he went on to give the entire history of the case. "I'll not hear from the defendant further," said the judge at the close of an important case involving life insurance. "This policy distinctly states what the conditions are to be, and the conditions have been fulfilled, as is admitted by both sides. Judgment can go only for the plaintiff. The next case."

RELIGIOUS CRISIS IN FRANCE

New Law Separating Church and State Takes Effect Wednesday. POPE FORBIDS COMPLIANCE WITH ACT. Order from Vatican Prohibits Clergy or Parishioners from Making Applications to Hold Services—Conflicts Are Probable.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Three days hence the church and state separation law goes into effect in Paris and on December 12 and 13 it will be enforced in the various departments, according to the time when copies of the official journal containing the notice of the promulgation of the law reaches them. The government is facing the situation with calmness, but the prospect of an acute religious crisis has suddenly been increased by what appears to be an authoritative announcement made by the Croix, the clerical organ, that work has just arrived from Rome that the pope absolutely forbids Catholics, bishops, curies or parishioners to make applications to hold religious services under the public meeting law of 1881 as proposed by the government. The Croix stated that this interdiction is the single annual application which Minister of Public Worship Briand had announced as sufficient.

The Journal des Debats says the pope used the words: "I am like the father of a family—I cannot permit outsiders to enter my house and regulate the interests of my children without consulting me."

Situation Greatly Complicated. If such is the final decision of the Vatican the situation will be greatly complicated, as it is likely to be interpreted by the clericals as a final summons not to yield an inch and also may arouse violence by intemperates who already are placarding Paris with appeals to the Catholics to resist. On the other hand, clerical disturbances might justify the government in using extreme measures, although it plainly is the desire of Premier Clemenceau and M. Briand to avoid any appearance of persecution. It might also cause the French bishop who, in despite of receiving final instructions from Rome, had begun to issue pastoral letters of advice to their priests and church wardens, hastily to revise those documents, which are of the most contradictory nature, according to the individual views of the writers.

Cardinal Leont and Archbishop Germain, who have consistently favored submission to the law and had already advised compliance with it, pointed out that its application is simply a formality, a single application annually sufficing, while Ultramontanes, like the bishop of Chalons, had instructed their curies to continue to celebrate mass without making an application until ejected from their churches to make duplicate copies of the deeds and not to surrender except to force. Others, like Mgr. Coulli, archbishop of Lyons, fearing there might be a change of views at Rome, instructed their curies to continue to celebrate mass without making an application until ejected from their churches to make duplicate copies of the deeds and not to surrender except to force. Others, like Mgr. Coulli, archbishop of Lyons, fearing there might be a change of views at Rome, instructed their curies to continue to celebrate mass without making an application until ejected from their churches to make duplicate copies of the deeds and not to surrender except to force. Others, like Mgr. Coulli, archbishop of Lyons, fearing there might be a change of views at Rome, instructed their curies to continue to celebrate mass without making an application until ejected from their churches to make duplicate copies of the deeds and not to surrender except to force.

Ready to Enforce Law. In the meantime the government has completed preparations to enforce the law. M. Caillaux, minister of finance, has sent a circular to the treasury officials instructing them to sequester all church property

which is not claimed under the law and to administer it according to the law governing property whose owners are absent from France and to force the doors of the church safes if the wardens decline to surrender the keys. M. Guyot-Dessaigne, minister of justice, has instructed the public prosecutors to be prepared to prosecute those who hold services without making the application necessary under the law of 1881.

The prefect of the Seine has posted notices throughout the city informing all families that after December 12 they must apply to the mayors of their districts for the funeral trappings used in the churches. M. Briand has prohibited the collection of fees by curies for marriages or funerals.

to secure the attendance of employees and business friends and acquaintances. May there not be all along the lines and in every effective way such a union of activity as will make this last week of the mission so successful as to place our city in the class of the many cities so beneficially influenced by the work of Dr. Torrey and his associates?

George F. Hildwell, I. W. Carpenter, H. H. Baldrige, A. H. Waterhouse, G. F. Gilmore, John R. Webster, J. H. Dumont, J. B. Ruth, John C. Wharton, Robert Dempster, J. O. Philippi, C. S. Hayward, William McCormick, C. O. Lobeck, John Dale, E. E. Hildsway, Charles E. A. W. W. McElride, E. N. Rovell, E. C. Holder, H. G. Groves, A. J. Herquist, W. B. Cheek, R. L. Swenson, C. W. DeLamatre, A. T. Austin, Warren Switzer, W. M. Davidson, David Cole, W. S. Wright.

Appeal to People of Omaha to Turn Out to Meetings Held by Torrey.

The business men of Omaha, through a special committee appointed for that purpose, have commended the Torrey Mission and the good work which is being accomplished. At a meeting of the special committee appointed by the business and professional men at the Commercial club yesterday these resolutions were adopted and signed by the members of the committee who are intensely interested in the work as follows:

To the Men of Omaha: The meetings of the Torrey Mission have been largely attended and the interest and enthusiasm have increased until at present it seems that the work is about to produce the most fruitful result. The present week is the last of the mission, the culmination of months of planning and effort of many men who are intensely interested in the present and future character of Omaha.

The undersigned, a committee appointed at a meeting of business and professional men, held at the Commercial club on Saturday, feels that both the present and future character of this city is determined and will be determined by the moral and religious character of her citizens. In this belief we feel justified in making an appeal to the business men of the city to unite more earnestly than heretofore in an effort to increase both the attendance and interest during the last week of the Torrey Mission.

We feel that the work being done by Dr. Torrey and his able associates in our midst toward righteousness is so sane and helpful as to merit from the business men of this city not only frequent attendance, but active and sympathetic support by personal effort to enlist the interest and

to secure the attendance of employees and business friends and acquaintances. May there not be all along the lines and in every effective way such a union of activity as will make this last week of the mission so successful as to place our city in the class of the many cities so beneficially influenced by the work of Dr. Torrey and his associates? George F. Hildwell, I. W. Carpenter, H. H. Baldrige, A. H. Waterhouse, G. F. Gilmore, John R. Webster, J. H. Dumont, J. B. Ruth, John C. Wharton, Robert Dempster, J. O. Philippi, C. S. Hayward, William McCormick, C. O. Lobeck, John Dale, E. E. Hildsway, Charles E. A. W. W. McElride, E. N. Rovell, E. C. Holder, H. G. Groves, A. J. Herquist, W. B. Cheek, R. L. Swenson, C. W. DeLamatre, A. T. Austin, Warren Switzer, W. M. Davidson, David Cole, W. S. Wright.

CITRUS FRUIT FROM CUBA. First Tangerines from the Island Seen in Omaha Arrive This Week.

A decided curiosity in the fruit line was a small lot of Cuban tangerines, which arrived the last of the week in Omaha. So far as known it was the first citrus fruit ever received in this city from Cuba. The interest in it was further heightened by the fact that it was from the Buenaventura plantation at Bahia Honda, which is under the management of W. A. Page, a former citizen of Omaha. The plantation is only four years old, being still too young to be allowed to bear to any great extent, and the fruit sent here was only for distribution among some of Mr. Page's friends.

Samples were taken down to the wholesale fruit houses, where they were examined with a great deal of interest and compared with the Florida fruit. The smallest was just about the size of the Florida 150, which is the size most commonly on sale. The best of the Cuban fruit was larger than anything seen on the market. The market men were well pleased with the appearance of the fruit, commenting especially upon the thinness of the skin. In color it is somewhat lighter than that from Florida, due largely to its being hardly ripe. Those who sampled both pronounced the Cuban fruit sweeter to the taste.

Owing to the necessity of the large eastern markets to Cuba it is a question if much of the Cuban fruit will ever come to Omaha, as prices east are usually higher than here.

MANICURE SETS—Frenser, 16 & Dodge.

We do not claim that BOB HAMPTON OF PLACER is the "best story of the Fall," but we do claim that no other story of the Fall is better reading or more downright entertaining than BOB HAMPTON OF PLACER

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Sixth Edition Ready December 1
A. C. McCLURG & CO., PUBLISHERS

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REAL WHISKEY AND "THE BEST." BOTTLED IN BOND PURITY—AGE—STRENGTH

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