BEFORE THE PEOPLE'S BAR

Leens Harris Pobs Up Like a Cork on the

E'S GOING TO LEAVE TOWN

Doesn't Like to Stay in a Pince Where She is Continually Accused of Stealing Things.

Although the question of whether she was guilty or not guilty was argued and the very heart and soul of Leona Harris fald before the altar of justice, subjecting her shrinking, sensitive spirit to the ordeal of public scrutiny in the case of the mysterious disappearance of Lena Banks' hat, bringing her out of it a free and exoperated woman, Leona Harris was again before the people's bar Saturday morning with the same old charge of petit larceny

"What! You here again?" gasped Judge Crawford, with a vision of interminable testimony, as easily proved false as sworn to be true, passing through his mind.

Your honah, I didn't steal nothing." Leona was always prompt when it came to denying anything, no matter what it

In this instance the complaint stated one Leona Harris had stolen two skirts from a woman living at Nineteenth and Chicago streets, and Detective Mitchell related how he had found one of the skirts in the prisoner's room and the other in a pawnshop. The prisoner asserted she bought the skirt from Joseph Antikol, but he said it was not so when asked by the court. Hence it was a hard task Leona had before her, but she had provided herself with an attorney, who stood beside her and was kept talked. It was a more serious matter than the question of "Who stole Lena's hat?"

In spite of the efforts of her attorney and court attaches, she managed to get in a few words of argument by herself, in which she attempted to analyze the matter for the judge and show him by a pewith herself, just exactly why and how it would have been impossible for her to have Bliss Carman's songs delight him. stolen anything. His honor recognized the seriousness of the case and decided that for the proper consideration of all its merits and demerits and he continued the hearing until Monday.

"I only been in town one month, an' I'm jes' a-going to git outen dis heah says: Omaha," observed Miss Harris as she began her journey in the direction of the bull pen-

R E. Foran, 1007 South Thirty-fourth street, was not very presentable when ushered before the magistrate of the ordinary citizen to answer a charge of when his honor demands anyone's presence. One eye had the look of extreme dilapidiscouragement.

"Where are the witnesses?" asked the "They are not here, your honor," answered the city's attorney, "and I suggest

that the case be put over a day." The report of the arresting officer stated Foran and another man fought after leav- the president. ing a street car, and that he caught Foran but the other got away. He intimated, however, that Foran got she worst of it, being incapable of defense.

remind him not to start anything for some

She was Lou Green when arrested several days ago charged with being disorderly by Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs, but Cupid got busy when troubles began to assall her and true love sprang to her side in the face of it all, so by the time the case came up before the people's bar she was the wife of the proprietor of the restaurant at 707 North Sixteenth street.

The Stubbees accused her of having at tempted to run them out of the kitchen of the restaurant, where they are employed, declaring she drew a revolver from her bosom and threatened to "put a hole through the whole bunch." They also accused her of "talking" about them and there came so many accusations from both sides, all of which were denied as without foundation by competent witnesses and other kinds, that before the signal for a general atack from both sides was given, Judge Crawford discharged the prisoner and negotiations were closed.

H. Schneider, Twenty-fourth and W streets, South Omaha, saw he couldn't gain his freedom by pleading not guilty to lessly, and then making a wholesale denial of everything, so after he had been returned to the bullpen to wait until Monday. he sent word to Judge Crawford that he had suddenly seen things in a new light, and was ready to 'fess up. So he was sent for again and admitted that about everything said about him was true.

Bergeants Vanous and Samuelson saw Schneider driving east on Dodge street panic." Friday evening at a fast pace and they were barely able to get a woman out of the way in time to save her from being scarecrow and, gasing intently upon the run over, and were thomselves in danger of the horses' hoofs. Schneider seemed to make way for him, and after driving as a panic. Just watch my convulsions." far as Tenth street, turned around and drove back in the same manner. The of- before.-Philadelphia Ledger.

floers been stopped and arrested him. The joy which had been his while he flew through the breeze behind the speeding mars, sending policemen and pedestrians scattering, suddenly disappeared when he nunted around the bottom of his pockets for the necessary amount, which would purchase his freedom.

ROOSEVELT AS A BOOK LOVER Doesn't Like a Preaching, but He Enjoys Stories of Real Life.

The phrase applied to President Roose relt by a friend and admirer-"a man of letter in love with life"-seems very api when one hears him talk about books. The president was brought up among good books, and his children are brought up among good books-and these books are not all new.

Accent has been put on the fact that e is an omnivorous reader, but this accent is in the wrong place; he reads carefully only the important things. He seems to read by paragraphs, not by sentences, and he manages to consume the essence of every good thing printed in the magazines and to make it fit into a place in life. Any important book you may mention

has been or will be read by the president.

If he has not read the book which you

consider worth reading, he whips out his

pencil and takes the title at once. There s no pretense of pedantry about him. A "preaching" novel he cannot endure He likes a story that reflects life, as, for instance, John Fox's "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," Hamlin Garland's "Captain of the Gray Horse Troop," Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," or, perhaps, though not so whole heartedly, Jack London's Sea Wolf" and Bret Harte's earlier tales. He has no reserves about Octave Thanet's

It is a great pleasure to those who fear that the great authors may be put on the busy trying to keep her quiet while others shelf to hear the president talk Dickens. He seems to know his Dickens as well as Secretary Bonaparts. Thackeray's humon and his love for the poor and the afflicted appeal to the president.

sociological stories nor about "Uncle Re-

The muck raking, psychological novel is not on his list. The novel of hopelessness he seems to pass by. Poems with culfar process of reasoning, quite original the truth in them, no matter where or when written, appeal to him. Some of

With the help of Kermit he discovered Robinson, who wrote "Children of the one day would be entirely too short a time Night." The moment he discovered the "Songs of the Wild Geese," by Emily Lawless, he seemed afire until he had other people enjoying them. The test of his valuation of a new book is when he

"I will show it to Mrs. Roosevelt." Only the best goes to her. "I read and enjoy books," he once said, "but she knows."

His children know, too, by heart his favorite characters of fact and fiction. It may be the fire drake in the Beowulf, the being drunk and disturbing the peace by Leprachauns in Celtic folklore, the gnomes fighting on a street car, but personal ap- of the Catskills or one of Alice Hegan pearances are no excuse for staying away Rice's or Kate Douglas Wiggin's people; whichever it is the president introduces it and his own young people receive him dation and his manner was one of general or her humorously or seriously as an old friend.

A book like "The Jungle" may interest him because he sees construction behind It; but the "muck raker" in fact and fiction who gets to the condition where he enjoys analyzing the result of his researches for the pleasure of the process is not for

For essylsts that merely speculate the president seems to have little regard. "The Simple Life" of Pastor Wagner; now so famous, attracted his attention; not be-"Well, I guess that burn eye of his will cause of style or refinement of metaphysics, but because it gave in a straightforward, little time to come," and Foran went his manly way the lessons of temperance and implicity with a spiritual basis which every intelligent man or woman could un-

> The doctrine of the simple life was taught long before Pastor Wagner taught the people of his own state. He has no it; it was taught in the parables; by the saint lately "re-canonized" by the world. Francis d'Assisi; by the Brook farmers, and Emerson tried to teach it without the spirituality of St. Francis, but Wagner to pay the absolutely necessary expenses brought it within the scope of the average of existence and travel. And I could give man of today.

The book that teaches the old and the young that the amount of money spent is not the real test of the value of the pleasures of life; the book that shows what a human being may get out of the simple gifts of God always awakens the enthusiasm of the president. This is the great Washington hotels. Here are some secret of his admiration for John Burroughs' work.

Always an admirer of those fundamental stories that show the early color of national life, he discovered some time ago the Celtic sagas. Asked on one occasion what was their principal charm, he paused and then answered: "They are so unpagan in their attitude toward romantic love -in them I am attracted by the idealism -so unusual on pre-Christian sagas, of a charge of being drunk and driving reck- the relation of lovers." At the root of his admiration for a book there is as a rule an ethical or a sociological reason.-Maurice Francis Egan in Rosary Magazine.

> Not Impressed. Capital was making a virtue of its

chronic timidity. "Why." it exclaimed to the country: "I'm so scared that I feel the symptoms of a

No immediate response being evoked. Capital proceeded to set up a fearsome

same, to throw a fit. "There, I told you so," it remarked in enjoy making wemen and police sergeants tremulous but exultant tones. "I'm having But the country had seen fake fits thrown

SHALL WEALTH ALONE RULE:

Exactions of Official Life in Washington Far Beyond the Salary.

GARISH SOCIAL DISPLAY OF RICHES

Senator Beveridge Pictures Existing Conditions and Pleads for Return to the Simple Life of Bygone Days.

When the congress recently voted to increase the malaries of members, the argument in favor of the proposition was the increased cost of living in Washington. Along the same line with supporting detalls is the paper of Benator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana in Ampleton's Magazine.

Shall None But Millionaires Run the cusses the question, in part, as follows: Supposing that the ever-swelling number of the greatly rich, who are now crowding Into American public life, get dollar; conceding that they are able, and would run the governpatriotic. ment well; agreeing that everything good that could be said of any public man could also be said of the rich public man -the question still is whether the government of, by and for the people is to be conducted solely by the wealthy class. The question still remains whether the American people are ready deliberately to shut out from the conduct of their government that great body of fine legislative and executive ability constantly developing among the masses. For, excluding every other reason, one plain practical cause is producing the result and that cause, so little thought of and seldom noticed, is the simple one of the extravagant cost of living in Washing-

What Senator Honr Said. It was my rare good fortune to be the eatmate of Senator Hour at our daily luncheon in the senate restaurant. Speaking of the extravagant plane to which living had been raised in the national capital,

this great man said to me one day; "When I came to Washington I had ac imulated about \$100,000 from my practice of the law. If I complete another term it will practically all be gone. It has been used up, in addition to my senatorial galary, in the common expenses of daily living." And yet it was well known that this most learned as well as one of the most useful of men in American public life lived in extreme simplicity. He and his wife occupied two rooms in a modest hotel whose prices are very far below those of the great Washington hostelries. He seldom if ever gave a dinner, seldom if ever 'entertained" in any way, seldom if ever made campaign contributions. It was 'plain living and high thinking" with Senar Hoar from start to last. He rode to the capitol in the street cars, and once rebuked the extravagance of a fellowsenator because he paid single fares instead of buying tickets. Nevertheless, this splendid specimen of American statesmanship, whom the whole nation loved and concred, and whom his state most properly adored, found himself in his old age, without the money he had sarned before he went into public life and without a cent of the salary that had been paid to him during his thirty years of invaluable pub-

Can't Live on His Salary. There is another senator well known to the whole country who lives in two small rooms on the top floor of an apartment These two little rooms cost him house. nearly \$1,000 a year, unfurnished. So this senator must spend one-fifth of his salary each year before he has a place to lay his Like Senator Hoar, this senator never gives dinners, never dom goes to the theater, and lives in a self-denial that would not be pelieved by family whatever, and there are no extraordinary drains on his pocket. Yet I am credibly informed that it costs him at least \$2,000 a year more than his salary several other illustrations as striking as this. For example, one of the oldest, most useful and most honored men in the senate lives in a simple room in one of the cheap-

est hotels, It would be quite out of the question for any of these men to live at any of the of the prices of the best of the nation's capital's caravansaries: Willard hotel, one om without board, \$3.50 per day and upward-no reduction made for renting by the month. The prices at the Arlington hotel are substantially the same as the Willard for rooms. Meals are not quite so expensive. Raleigh hotel, \$3 per day and upward for one room without board.

And, mind you, too, these prices are for the room itself without meals-and these the cheapest, least comfortable and serviceable rooms in the hotel. The meals are more expensive than the rooms, because friends are constantly "dropping in," and the public man cannot be niggardly with his constituents visiting Washington. And this is but the actual "bed and board" expenses—the outlay at the lowest possible estimate for merely keeping alive.

Causes and Changes. None of these things is known to the American people. All of them should be known by the American people. They are causes which are working an infinitely important change in our government. I doubt whether any practical situation exists more serious than this or fraught with more profound consequences to the Amerlean people. The government is passing into the hands of the rich; the poor man or man of moderate means is being prowded out of the people's service.

You will say at once that such a scale of living is absurd, and I say so, too; that it is flagrantly wrong, and I say so, too. And it is to call the attention of the nation to this concrete, immediate growing and critical evil that I am writing these words. Let me repeat again that it is becoming every day more difficult for any but a rich man, and very rich man at that, to live in comparative decency in Washington. . . .

I repeat that the lifting of the scale of crowding into public life and the perfectly natural desire of their families to live on a scale justified by their means. This de-

This result is that the time is coming, if indeed it has not already arrived, when that great body of governing ability which is to be found among the plain people will be as completely excluded from any part of the conduct of the people's government as if there was a law forbidding them to hold any office within the gift of the nation. Yet the fact is so well known that it is trite, that now, as during all the past in this and every other country, men endowed with natural gifts of statemenship are, as a rule, unsuccessful in accumulating wealth. Even if these natural legislators and administrators were also talented as business nen, it would take their exclusive attention for the best of their lives to amass a

modern fortune honestly. What We Are Coming To. we are face to face with this grave situation. There is no possibility of the strong young men now maturing among the masses of the American people entering is expected from Secretary Root.

the service of the republic and remaining there. If the present tendency goes on it will not be a quarter of a century until this government of, by and for the people will be conducted exclusively by enormously wealthy men.

Discussing the whole subject, one of these wealthy public men, of most admirable qualities for the great office he holds, said, 'After all, there are places in Washington where a man can live on his salary." The answer to this, of course, was that while this might be true, he would have to live in such quarters and on such food and generally in such discomfort as to make life hard for himself and positively unendurable for his family. Again, no man can de his best work who is in a perpetual state of apology and humiliation. Still again his constituents would be ashamed of such a condition of living if they knew about it.

Also such a public man is at an unspeakable disadvantage compared with the rich man with whom he works; the one Government?" the senator asks, and dis- | can entertain all visitors to Washington the other cannot. The one can entertain his colleagues, the other cannot. The one can accept the hospitality of his associates because he in turn can offer hospitality: their offices without improper use of a the other cannot accept this hospitality and rotain his self respect because he cannot by any possible means return it. This matter of entertaining is in itself an absurdly influential factor in Washington life-influential with the senator's or congressman's constituents who are visiting Washington and even more influential in legislation.

Advantages of the Wealthy, Thus the millionaire in national public life has an incalculable advantage over the poor man in public life. It would be hard, too, to reckon the weight which free-handed social intercourse has upon the shaping of national policies and the enactment of practical legislation. When public men and their wives meet at the home of another public man, sit about his brilliant board and mingle afterward in charming and intimate conversation, a subtle bond is established which has its effect here in America, just as the same cause has produced the same result in England and in every other country at all periods of his-

But the public man who, amid these surroundings, must live on his salary cannot attend these functions. Any gowns that he might buy for his wife and daughters would look shabby and grotesque compared with the elegant equipment of their more fortunate sisters. Such a man may be far abler and more industrious than his rich colleague, and yet all these natural abilities are neptralized by the purely artificial influence of social entertalnment in which the rich man indulges. In comparison the poor public man and his family must live in an attitude of perpetual apology. And why should this

Decidedly the rich man who is not preeminent in statesmanship must go. Deoldedly also the demogogue must go. Decidedly something more than millions and a purchased public reputation on the one hand and flaming appeals to passion and class hatred on the other hand must be required of would-be public men if the government of, by and for the people is not to be run exclusively by Croesus and Jack Cade.

GREATEST OF AMERICA'S JEWS Rabbt Cohn Delivers Lecture on the Late Isaac M. Wise of

Cincinnati,

Rabbi Cohn spoke tast evening at Temple Israel to a large audience on "Isaac M. Wise, America's Greatest Jew." "Nissn. or March, is sacred to the memory of Isanc M. Wise, America's greatest Jew, as I have called him. On the 3d of Nissn, corresponding to the 29th day of March, in 1819, he was born, and on the 16th of March. 1900, died. Dr. Wise was not only America's greatest Jew, but one of the greatest Jews of all times and of all countries. Verily, a saint and a sage in Israel. Pre-eminently he belonged to America and was America's greatest Jew, having left the greatest Impress upon American Judaism. Without detracting from the merits of other leaders, such as Eainhorn, Hersch, Adler. Lillian That and the rest, it may still be said that he was our foremost religious figure, and American Judaism is still today very largely what Dr. Wise, through his personality and his genius, and his indomitable energy, and magnificent accom-

plishment, made it "Though America's foremost Jew, he was no native American. To Bohemia belongs the honor of having produced this distinguished son of Israel. He was born in the little village of Steingrub, near the Saxon frontier. He was a son and grandson of Jewish physicians, with a love for Jewish study. He attended various Jewish schools in Bohemia, also the universities at Prague and Vienna. At 23 he was ordained a rabbi, at 25 he married and in 1846, with wife and one child, he came to America. He had caught, as he said, the American fever, and of that he was never cured His Judaism was an American Judaism. His first charge was at Albany, where he remained eight years, the crucial period in his history. In 1854 he was called to Cincinnati, being elected for life. In that same year the first issue of the American Isralelite appeared. In 1873 he established a union of American Hebrew congregations. In 1875 he founded a Hebrew union college. whose graduates fill the foremost positions in the land. In 1889 the central conference of American rabbis was organized. It was seven years ago this month since Dr. Wise passed away, universally lamented by Jew and non-Jew alike."

CANTATA BY SUNDAY SCHOOL of Singing Flowers" "Garden

Proves an Attractive

Feature.

A delightful little cantata, entitled "A Garden of Singing Flowers," was given last night at the First Methodist church by the members of the Sunday school class under the direction of Mr. John Nanens. Through the drop curtain the girls and boys stuck their heads and impersonated the different flowers whose designs were carried out on prices in Washington is directly traceable the curtain. The cantain opened with the to the extremely wealthy men who are chorus, "Brightly Dawns," after which each of the girls and boys representing flowers sang a solo. The "Man in the Moon," perched over the garden of flowers, sire is by no means reprehensible. But the was represented by John Nanens, who result of it is a very serious matter to all with Miss Rens Sherdman as "Buttercup," sang a pretty duet. "Man in the Moon and " A quartet of the flowers sang "Of't in the Stilly Night" in a manner that

> brought forth applause. After the cantata was over a stereopticon show, consisting of views of the Philippine islands, was given. Mr. Wells, who pre sented this feature, was formerly of the Eighth army corps in the Philippines and collected his views while in the service The entertainment was enjoyed by a large

Americans at Conciliation Meeting. WASHINGTON, March 23.-Secretary Root and Director Barrett of the bureau of American republics, will attend the meeting of the International Conciliation committee on April 15-19. It is believed that Mr. Root may at that time forecast the attitude of this government at The Hague conference to be held in June. A further explanation of this country's attitude toward the Latin-American countries also

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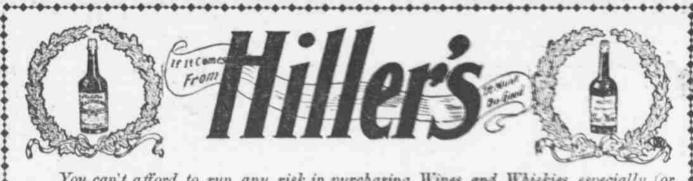
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