

TIMELY REAL ESTATE TALK

Opening of Acre Tracts in City the Feature of the Week.

MANUFACTURERS LOOK FOR TRACKAGE

Union Pacific Planning to Fill Its North End Lots from River to Farmstead Site for New Buildings.

Few important real estate deals were consummated during the last week and the record for business of the previous week was almost surpassed, but the outlook is exceedingly hopeful for rejuvenated activity, and many important deals are now in a period of incubation.

One of the most notable features of the trade was the opening of several large acreage tracts in the city which have been held and kept intact through the many years of the development of the city. These tracts were part of estates or sites bought many years ago for investment, the realization upon which will undoubtedly accrue to the material benefit of the owners.

The largest tract was that of nine acres at the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Lake streets, which is known as the "B" tract of the late Matthew T. Patrick and is owned by his widow, Mrs. Anna Burdette Patrick. The tract has been held for thirty-five years, but is now to be platted and put on the market by George & Co. Fifty-two full city lots are provided in the tract.

Another large tract placed on the market was that on Lake street extending from Sherman avenue to Eighteenth street, which was sold by General John C. Cowin for \$10,000 to Garvin Bros. and Hastings & Hayden. This tract, which contains an apple orchard, is to be platted by the buyers and the width of Lake street doubled. Cement sidewalks adjoining the premises will be built; water, gas and sewer mains will be laid and, with the improvements, the finished lots ready for residence building will be placed on the market.

A small acre in the choice West Farmstead district has been sold by the Simon C. Sherwood estate, through the agency of the Byron Reed company, to John W. Robbins. The lot is at the southeast corner of Thirty-ninth street and Dewey avenue, several feet below grade, and will be graded and subdivided for immediate sale as residence lots.

The vacant lot, 132 feet square, at the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh and Chicago streets, which is owned by C. H. Sheldon & Son, bankers at Columbus, is to be improved by the erection of six modern cottages to cost about \$2,000 each. The firm is represented in Omaha by George G. Wallace.

Factory sites with ample truckage facilities are becoming more scarce every day, and a number of new industries will be located in Omaha as soon as suitable sites can be obtained. Sites are being sought by the Bowman-Kelly company, which is planning a yard for a large central distributing yard for its line of yards throughout Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas, and several local concerns are contemplating changes as soon as new building sites can be secured.

The Johnson-McLean Mill company, which was burned out last winter on its old site at Sixth and Jones streets, is endeavoring to find a large site with truckage for a new mill of two stories to be constructed of reinforced concrete. After the destructive fire of last winter when the old mill of the company was practically ruined, temporary quarters were occupied in Council Bluffs, but the company will remove to Omaha and build this summer if a site containing about 20,000 square feet can be had upon which to build the new mill and lumber sheds.

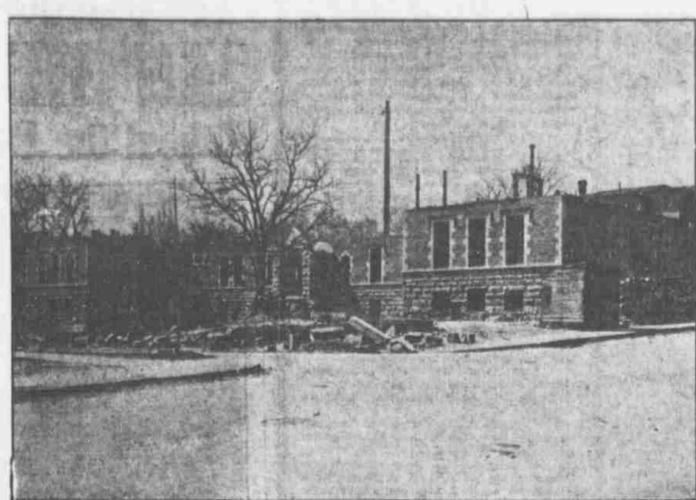
Another firm desiring to secure a site upon which to build a large factory is the Omaha Electric Light and Power company, whose business has outgrown its present quarters near Fourteenth and Howard streets, where three floors are crowded to their capacity with machinery and stock, raw and finished product.

Several acres of bottom land within the boundaries of the Union Pacific yards, which have been of little value to the company, are to be reclaimed by a novel method this summer. The land in question extends from 12th street, where two buildings are to be built, to 14th street on the north, and from Eighth to Sixth streets, including the famous "Murphy's hole" at the northern end. The new buildings will be five or six feet below level. It is planned to fill this large tract with sand pumped from the river by means of a centrifugal pump and carried to the bottom lands in large pipes, where the water and sand will be confined by dikes until the silt has settled, when the water will be released. The method has met with great success in other cities, notably in Chicago, where the Illinois Central yards were reclaimed with sand pumped from the adjacent Lake Michigan. About 200,000 cubic yards of earth will be required to complete the fill and it will result in the salvage of much valuable land for building sites. The method to be employed is in direct contrast to that of excavating for the new Haarmann pickle factory at Thirteenth and Marcy streets, where a huge bluff will be ground up in a pulverizing machine and the dirt washed into the river. Both reclaiming methods will be watched with interest this summer, as they have never been employed before in Omaha.

After considering several sites for general offices and the main exchange building, the Independent Telephone company settled upon the east half of the lot at the northeast corner of Twentieth and Harney streets, which was used for a public playground, and bought the property for \$11,000 through the Byron Reed company from the estate of Alex. Folsom. Construction of a two-story and basement building to cost about \$50,000 will be begun within a few weeks on the newly acquired site as soon as an architect is selected and specifications given to contractors. The lot has a frontage of sixty-six feet on Harney street, adjoining the alley on the east, and is 117 feet deep. The new building will be 50,000 feet, allowing for eleven feet of air and light space on the west. Consideration is being given to a building of three stories, but the two-story building meets with more favor by the officials of the company.

Another large lot on the west side of Twenty-fourth street, just north of Cummins street, was bought by the telephone company as a site for a sub-exchange building, as it is planned to erect three, or possibly five, substations in different parts of the city. The Twenty-fourth street lot is located about four lots north of the new fire engine house and is 90x117 feet. The lot was bought from the McCague Investment company for \$4,500 and other lots are under consideration with a view to buying for the other branch stations of the new phone company. The work of installing conduits for the new telephone line will be begun next week, when a large force of workmen will be put

Two Omaha Hospitals to Be Installed in New Buildings During Summer



NEW WISER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

At work digging trenches in the alleys of the downtown business district. Material for the new conduits has been received and the lines will be extended throughout the territory to be covered during the present season.

Action was taken at the last weekly meeting of the Real Estate exchange to indefinitely postpone the proposed banquet to be given by the exchange to F. D. Wead, W. G. Ure and Charles F. Harrison as a token of the appreciation of the exchange for the valiant services performed by them as a committee in pushing the passage of the terminal tax bill. While the services of the members are duly appreciated it was thought inadvisable to hold the banquet for many reasons, chief among which was that the banquet season has passed and members are too busy at present taking in commissions to arrange extensively in social pastimes. The committee labored long and earnestly to have their efforts crowned with success by the passage of the bill, but the banquet proposition was deemed to be ill-timed, the motion for its postponement being supported by one of the members of the committee, Mr. Harrison.

Improvements at the Patrick estate on the West Dodge street road for occupancy by the Happy Hollow Country club, which bought the three buildings and several acres for \$20,000 a short time ago, are being pushed with all possible haste in the hope of having an early opening of the new outdoor club. Tom Bendelow, who is connected with Spalding & Co. at Chicago, arrived during the week for the purpose of laying out the golf course. Mr. Bendelow is an expert in his line, having laid out over 400 courses, and is planning a full course of eighteen holes at the new country club. The course will be about 640 yards in length and will be one of the finest in the West, being necessary for but few artificial hazards.

The improvements long contemplated on the lot of Herman Cohn at Sixteenth street and Capitol avenue are in a fair way to consummation and a new building four stories in height to be used as a hotel and store building will soon be in course of erection. The grading on the large lot, which extends from Capitol avenue to Davenport street on the east side of Sixteenth street, has been practically completed and the new building, which is being erected by the former small stores occupying the site. Bids for the construction of the new buildings were received from seventeen contractors with the intention that the building was to be only two stories in height, but the retaining walls for the new depot are nearly completed and the foundation work is progressing rapidly. A large grading gang is excavating on the site for the new office building on the west side of the freight house and carpenters and masons are laying the walls of the east side of the new depot.

Among the prominent visitors in real estate circles was Benjamin F. Folsom of Chicago, who represents the estate of Alice B. Folsom, which comprises the north half of the old Boston Store at Sixteenth and Douglas streets and about a dozen city lots. It was the first visit of Mr. Folsom to Omaha for about seven years, and he expressed himself as astonished and agreeably surprised at the growth indicated in the city. Mr. Folsom is a cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Folsom of Pasadena, Cal., former consul to Sheffield, England. During his visit in the city Mr. Folsom negotiated for the sale of a lot to the Independent Telephone company.

Among the important sales of downtown business property was that of the north half of the three-story brick building on the west side of Fourteenth street, just south of Dodge street, which was sold by A. P. Tukey & Son for the National Land company to E. A. Seale, the attorney, for \$7,500 as an investment. The building has an annual rental of about \$1,200 and is occupied by the Novelty Skirt company, a small printing office. It is probable that the other half of the large building will be sold for the land company within a short time, as this company is rapidly closing out several of its business properties through Tukey & Son.

The fine modern residence of the late W. G. Sloan at 1905 South Thirtieth avenue was sold last week for \$3,000 to James Phillips, master mechanic for the Cudahy Packing company. The lot on which the large and comfortable residence is situated has a frontage of 190 feet on Thirtieth avenue. The sale was made through the Byron Reed company.

Ohio Trust Indictments. TOLEDO, O., April 20.—Indictments for violations of the Valentine anti-trust law were returned today by the county grand jury against wealthy and prominent local manufacturers and dealers. The indictments include true bills against lumber dealers, brick manufacturers and members of the Master Plumbers association. No corporations have been indicted, the purpose of the prosecutor being to bring outer suits against these and to punish the officers.

FUEL IN WASTE MATERIAL

Widespread Interest in the Compound of the Altoona Cobble.

VARIOUS TESTS OF THE MATERIAL

Importance of the Discovery in Concerning the Fuel Supply and Cheapening Cost—What It Means to Factories.

John Ellmore, the humble cobbler of Altoona, Pa., occupies for the moment a conspicuous place in the limelight of industrial progress. The alchemist is credited with inventing or compounding a chemical preparation which, when mixed with ashes, burns readily and produces an intense heat. Such glowing reports of the fortune-making possibilities of the invention have been published that Ellmore is deluged with letters and importuned by promoters anxious to get in on the ground floor.

Since the news of the discovery was given to the world, Ellmore has given many practical demonstrations, and those who have witnessed them are convinced that he has a secret that will completely revolutionize the industry, not the least of which is its immeasurably brighter, not to mention warmer, and save millions of dollars annually in the cost of fuel.

To newspaper men the secret cobbler talked of his discovery as though it was an everyday occurrence. But not a hint would he drop as to the nature of the ingredients that enter into the compound that transforms worthless ashes into a highly combustible fuel.

Demonstrating the process, Ellmore took from a bottle about a teaspoonful of brownish stuff, much resembling sand. This he tossed into a bucket containing about two gallons of water. Sprinkling the water over the ashes, he declared that they were ready for the stove.

In his shop is a small gas stove, and a couple of shovels of prepared ashes on the coal pans leaped high, as though a highly explosive oil had been thrown upon the fire. In a moment or two the fire settled to a steady glow, and continued thus for an hour. The stove was red-hot in a few minutes.

One of the strange features of the preparation is that after the ashes are used they become hard, resembling coal. Ellmore extracted a shovelful from the stove, and when it had cooled it was as hard as iron. He then threw it back into the stove, where it was consumed.

Dr. H. K. Hoy, an Altoona physician who has rendered assistance to Ellmore in perfecting his formula, gave a demonstration at his home that convinced scientists that there is merit in the discovery. They claim that he cut his coal bill in half last winter by using the compound which Ellmore had given him to experiment with.

Ellmore hardly knows what to do with his discovery. Inquiries are coming in upon him offering assistance in getting his patent upon the market, but the cobbler is so dazzled by the sudden chance of fortune that he has not the slightest idea of his future movements.

"The poor cobbler of Altoona" may be the way future generations will speak of John Ellmore if as a result of his combustion secret gas sells at 50 cents a thousand, railroad fares are half what they are today, rents are cut 40 per cent, blast furnaces are run at one-half the expense they are run at now, and the supply of coal is so conserved that the danger of exhaustion will be removed. The possibilities that may follow the practical utilization of Ellmore's method of extracting heat from waste material, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, are so far-reaching as to stagger the imagination.

The total value of the output of the blast furnaces of the United States is now being valued at \$250,000,000 and \$500,000,000 a year. Taking the increase in the demand in the last five years for iron and steel products

NEW METHODIST HOSPITAL.

As a guide, it is safe to assume that in the next ten years the iron and steel output will exceed \$2,000,000,000 in value. In steel mills alone the output has exceeded 2,000,000 tons yearly for the last three years, at an average price of \$28 a ton. The rail output promises to reach 3,000,000 tons before the century is twenty-five years old. If the poor cobbler of Altoona can turn coal ashes into fuel with his mysterious compound he will enable the furnaces to produce 3,000,000 tons of rails for what it now costs to produce 2,000,000 tons.

Cheaper Building, Lower Rent. The demand for structural steel is growing at such a rate that to make anything like an accurate estimate of what it will be twenty years hence would be impossible even for the most perspicacious expert. In 1904 the structural steel consumed was 98,146 tons. It went beyond 1,000,000 tons the year following, and its demand is growing in almost arithmetic progression. The market price of 1,000,000 tons of structural steel today is about \$23,000,000. If old John Ellmore cuts down the cost of the fuel needed in the manufacture of steel, the price of steel must fall and the cost of building construction be lessened. The logical conclusion is that rentals would be reduced or a better class of buildings erected.

Should the owner of the apartment house built with structural steel produced at a lower cost heat his building with a mixture of coal ashes treated with the cobbler's compound, his coal bill would be reduced in exactly the same ratio, and if he happened to be a real good landlord he might reduce rents accordingly.

Mining and Smelting. Steel ingots and castings are so important to the building trades as the structural steel in finished form. The total production in 1904 of Bessemer open hearth and crucible was 13,829,877 tons. The major part of the expense was for fuel. If the illiterate alchemist has made no mistake, he can increase this output to 39,000,000 tons at the present cost for 12,000,000 tons.

One billion pounds of tin plate were manufactured in this country in 1904. Calculated from the same basis as the other manufactures where fuel enters largely into the expense, Ellmore's compound would increase this to 2,000,000 pounds or cut the production cost of the same number of pounds from 40 to 70 per cent.

Fuel is an important factor in all the mining camps of the West. The total production in 1904 of limestone open hearth coal costs from \$5 to \$9 a ton. In Alaska the smelting has to be done at a cost of from \$30 to \$50 a ton for coal. The Pennsylvania cobbler claims and has demonstrated by actual tests that he can mix ashes and soft coal in the proportion of four to one and even six to one and produce a heat more intense than that obtained from the pure coal.

As for the firing of the locomotive engines on all the roads of the world, the vista is too great for reasonable conjecture. The majority of the steam roads of the world use bituminous coal for fuel. On heavy grades this requires from five to six tons an hour and on the level about one ton. The cobbler's compound would not only reduce the cost of coal, but would furnish the ashes from the engine furnace itself without the labor of taking it aboard. The inventor says that special grade hard wood has to be put in the fire boxes of the engines, but that this cost boxes of the engines when balanced against the economy in fuel.

The last official report of the coal output of the United States gave 87,000,000 tons of bituminous and 63,000,000 tons of anthracite. Until Thomas A. Edison or some other of the thousand scientists who are seeking to obtain electrical energy from coal direct, such success, coal may be the fuel chiefly used to generate electricity through steam. The Ellmore compound can, if proven practicable, reduce the cost of generating electricity just as it is claimed to reduce the cost of fuel in all other industries.

Uses Wood Ashes, Too. "The poor cobbler of Altoona" asserts that with his chemical agent he can utilize the ashes from wood as well as the

LIFE AMONG THE NAVAJO

Interesting Facts About the Nodded Indian Tribes of the Southwest.

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRY OF THE MEMBERS

Crude Methods of Agriculture in a Barren Region—The Making and Worth of Genuine Navajo Blankets.

The Navajo Indians (pronounced Navaho) occupy a large reservation, about half of it in the northwest corner of New Mexico and the other half in the northeast corner of Arizona. It is a rough, mountainous, barren region, where they and their animals find a scanty subsistence, and here and there a patch of ground can be made productive through irrigation, by damming some stream, or "arroyo."

They have been a very warlike people, but since being confined upon their reservation have adjusted themselves to its hard conditions to the best of their ability. The government has never fed these Indians, as it has many of the other tribes, and individual industry has been developed to a large extent. There are no more faithful laborers, white, black or red, than the Navajo Indians. One of the remarkable traits of character of these laborers is their great faithfulness. If you set them a task they will work just as faithfully at it if you are absent as if you are present.

The women have much greater influence in all family affairs than is generally found among Indian people. They own all the sheep and goats. They weave all the blankets. Most of the cattle are owned by the women. The men own the ponies. The women and children care for the sheep, goats and cattle, leading them to the best pastures and carefully bringing them to their permanent or temporary homes at night. This is largely due to the fact that the men usually go long distances from the settlement to cultivate their crops and sometimes are gone weeks at a time, living in a temporary shelter near their fields.

SNOW SUITS DRY FARMERS

Eastern Colorado Ranchmen Expect to Raise a Big Crop This Year.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 20.—Ten inches of snow fell last night and the storm which morning showed no signs of abating. Although there has been some damage to fruit by reason of the cold weather, this is small in comparison with the benefit to the farming lands of eastern Colorado, where the dry farming system is practiced to a large extent.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 20.—Snow was reported today at Phillipsburg, in the northern part of Kansas, and at Garden City and other southwestern points.

PUEBLO, Colo., April 20.—The snow storm that began yesterday morning continued throughout the night and this morning, with six inches on the ground, there was no immediate prospect of cessation. The storm this morning extended east to Dodge City, Kan., and south into Texas. The snow drifted badly, crippling railroad and street car traffic. The thermometer registers are badly damaged.

DENVER, April 20.—Thirteen inches of snow fell in Denver during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning. It was the heaviest snowfall of the winter in April since 1885. The weather cleared during the forenoon. The storm was general throughout the state. While some damage has been done to fruit trees, the moisture is of incalculable benefit to farmers and gardeners.

AMARILLO, Tex., April 20.—Rain last night was followed by snow today. The precipitation is general over the Panhandle country and is of great benefit. As early fruit was killed in the recent freeze no damage was done by the present storm.

OMAHA MAN AS LECTURER

Rabbi Merritt Gains Distinction on the Platform in Evansville, Indiana.

Rabbi Merritt of Evansville, Ind., son of John Merritt of Omaha, proprietor of the Millard Hotel pharmacy, is making an enviable reputation for himself as a lecturer and his lectures are being copied extensively. A week ago he was the speaker at a Menashaiah evening in the Washington Avenue temple in Evansville, when he extolled Mendelssohn as "the sweetest of Jewish singers." "Mendelssohn was born at the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Judaism and Jewish music," said Rabbi Merritt. "The long shadows of the medieval night through which the Jew had suffered and endured were melting away before the sun of a new enlightenment when Mendelssohn was born. In the medieval days the voice of Jewish song had attained itself to melancholy. The persecuted Jew sang through the anguish of heart. With the change in Israel's fortunes at the beginning of the nineteenth century, with the emancipation from the hampering disabilities of medieval days, Jewish music threw off the dark garments of the day of sorrow and clothed itself in new and nobler forms. The work of Mendelssohn shadows forth the commencement of an epoch in which the soul of a gifted people was casting off the disabilities that had cast their shadows on their fathers' lives."

A week before Rabbi Merritt discussed the "Prince of India" as a symbol of Judaism and the progress attending the people. He said: "Those who saw the dramatization of General Law Wallace's 'Prince of India' were treated to a beautiful and sympathetic presentation of the mission of the Jew and Judaism. The prince of India is that mythical figure and mysterious being known as the Wandering Jew and in the great struggle of conflicting races and religions, Turk against Greeks and Moslem against Christians, he pictures the Jew standing above the bigoted and furious parties to the conflict, preaching the gospel of peace on earth, good will to man and exhausting every effort to carry out his lofty mission, that of bringing the struggling parties and rival sects to the recognition of the noble truth of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. In that story Wallace gives the picture of the divine purpose that has miraculously preserved the Jew from century to century, ever renewing his strength and vigor, while ancient and modern people all around him moulder into dust, that he might continue his herculean task of building the great temple of human fellowship."

Crude Methods of Agriculture. When the Indians have found a small stream, they immediately divide up the land and the acreage and each person who is to have the benefit of the land must do his share in building the dams and bringing the water to the fields.

Usually the streams flow but a month or two in the spring, drying up as the snow from the mountains melts away, so that what they do in the way of getting the water on the land has to be done in the very early spring.

The Navajo has to water his crop from the time it comes up until it is gathered in the fall. Usually there is a division of labor and one man will watch half a dozen fields, the owners taking it in turn.

They are a very thrifty, industrious people and the exact center and the spot of the crop of the men seek employment, either on or off the reservation, while the women, when relieved from the care of their flocks and herds, immediately busy themselves with the weaving of their blankets.

Their looms are very crude, simply two poles set on the ground and a cross-piece at the top which holds them in place and holds the warp, and a loose pole at the bottom upon which the blanket can be rolled as woven. These looms and the weaving are always in the open air, never inside, their hogans, or huts, being too small and not adapted to the purpose.

Their Dwellings. These differ from the light skin or cloth tepees with which most of our people are familiar. They are usually built of stone or adobe (sun dried brick), daubed with mud instead of plaster. They are usually from ten to eighteen feet in diameter and are always round.

When the walls have been built about four feet high they begin the roof by gradually drawing in, usually using poles, and building up until the opening is only five or six feet across. This is left open, summer and winter. The fire is always built in the center and the men seek employment through this large opening.

With this amount of ventilation offensive odors cannot gather, as in other forms of Indian dwellings.

They are exceedingly bright and clever in some ways. They believe that all sickness is caused by evil spirits, and those priests, who are also their medicine men, always seek to locate the evil spirit, which may have assumed one of many forms. Sometimes they profess to draw out a mouse or rat from the mouth of the patient, or an angle worm from an arm or leg. At other times the evil spirit does not have bodily form, but whatever the form, there must be a three days' dance and a great feast given to all the people, and usually the medicine man fixes his bill at exactly the number of sheep, goats, cattle and ponies which he knows the family to possess.

Navajo Blankets. Generally as the younger Indians are educated in the schools they give up their

STUDENT ENROLLMENT AT THE LEADING AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

Comparative Registration Figures, November, 1906, Compiled for Columbia University Quarterly

Table with columns for various universities (Columbia, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, etc.) and rows for different departments (Arts, Science, Law, etc.) showing enrollment figures.

A Included in college statistics. B Temporarily discontinued. C Not a separate school; courses taken by undergraduate and graduate students in college or scientific school and graduate school, respectively. C Included in agriculture.

native work. A few years ago an Indian tanned buffalo robe could be had at almost any price; now they cannot be obtained for love or money, and the art of tanning and dyeing buffalo robes has become extinct.

It will be just so with Navajo blankets. Already the traders, ever anxious to increase their profits, are introducing a cheap grade of yarn already dyed, and a cotton warp in order to cheapen production. One has to pay very close attention these days in order to be sure that he is getting not a white man's blanket, but an Indian's.

The best blankets now come from the hands of Navajos far from the railroads, for there they have not yet learned to cheapen their blankets by using poor materials. They own their own sheep and prepare their own yarn, dye it themselves and use nothing but wool warp.

The blankets are woven from their own designs, and no two of them are ever alike, because of the change in the ground before their crude looms weave into their blankets the pictures in their minds at that time.

They are used for rugs, couch covers, portieres and decorations, and will last a lifetime even under very hard usage. We have in our own home Navajo blankets that have been in constant wear for twelve or fifteen years without perceptible change in appearance, except that the colors become brighter.

The prices are advancing and the next few years will probably see genuine Indian blankets double in value, for as the years go by they become more and more rare and difficult to get.

N. B. BAIRDEN.

OMAHA MAN AS LECTURER

Rabbi Merritt of Evansville, Ind., son of John Merritt of Omaha, proprietor of the Millard Hotel pharmacy, is making an enviable reputation for himself as a lecturer and his lectures are being copied extensively. A week ago he was the speaker at a Menashaiah evening in the Washington Avenue temple in Evansville, when he extolled Mendelssohn as "the sweetest of Jewish singers." "Mendelssohn was born at the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Judaism and Jewish music," said Rabbi Merritt. "The long shadows of the medieval night through which the Jew had suffered and endured were melting away before the sun of a new enlightenment when Mendelssohn was born. In the medieval days the voice of Jewish song had attained itself to melancholy. The persecuted Jew sang through the anguish of heart. With the change in Israel's fortunes at the beginning of the nineteenth century, with the emancipation from the hampering disabilities of medieval days, Jewish music threw off the dark garments of the day of sorrow and clothed itself in new and nobler forms. The work of Mendelssohn shadows forth the commencement of an epoch in which the soul of a gifted people was casting off the disabilities that had cast their shadows on their fathers' lives."

A week before Rabbi Merritt discussed the "Prince of India" as a symbol of Judaism and the progress attending the people. He said: "Those who saw the dramatization of General Law Wallace's 'Prince of India' were treated to a beautiful and sympathetic presentation of the mission of the Jew and Judaism. The prince of India is that mythical figure and mysterious being known as the Wandering Jew and in the great struggle of conflicting races and religions, Turk against Greeks and Moslem against Christians, he pictures the Jew standing above the bigoted and furious parties to the conflict, preaching the gospel of peace on earth, good will to man and exhausting every effort to carry out his lofty mission, that of bringing the struggling parties and rival sects to the recognition of the noble truth of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. In that story Wallace gives the picture of the divine purpose that has miraculously preserved the Jew from century to century, ever renewing his strength and vigor, while ancient and modern people all around him moulder into dust, that he might continue his herculean task of building the great temple of human fellowship."

SAVINGS FUND FOR MARINES

Enlisted Men Now Have Privilege Accredited Those in the Regular Army.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In accordance with a memorandum of changes made in the national regulations issued today by Secretary Metcalf, enlisted men of the marine corps may deposit their savings with the paymaster or assistant paymaster of the corps, or such officers may carry their pay accounts. This places the members of the marine corps on the same plan with enlisted men of the army and the navy as regards their savings.

The provision for the making of such deposits, which in no case is to be less than \$5 a month, was made by law a year ago to take effect on the first of July last, but it was not made effective until the issuance of the regulations by the secretary of the navy. The money while on deposit with the government, will draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent and the amount of the principal and accrued interest may be drawn by the man on his retirement from the service.

Chicago Woman Execerated.

CHICAGO, April 20.—A coroner's jury today execerated the woman who was shot by Smalley from all blame in connection with the suicide of her husband, who jumped to his death from a window of his home. The woman was under arrest on suspicion.

Every Day advertisement for Omaha Loan and Building Association, featuring a large 'Every Day' logo and text about savings and loans.