HOW MABRAYITES LIVE NOW

Routine of Their Life at Leavenworth No Bed of Roses.

OTHER MIKERS GO AT MABRAY

Call Him the Elephant and Protest that "But for the Elephant's Trunk We Would Not Be Caught."

Those mikes who lost their money through the machinations of John C. Mabray and his confederates in the Big Store swindling scheme, are no more angry at the Big Chief than are the eleven other mikers who accompanied Mabray to the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth last week.

"All the way down," said a man who was on the train, "these fellows were giving vent to their expressions of contempt for Mabray. They dubbed him the 'elephant,' and protested that 'but for the elephant's trunk we would not be in this fix today.'"

Life for Mabray and his eleven associates will not be a bed of roses, so to speak, in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., to which place they were taken last Tuesday, ten of them to serve two years, and two, fifteen months.

Life for these colossal crooks will, in fact, be somewhat of a monotonous routine, vastly different from that which they were wont to enjoy on the proceeds of the remarkably successful operations of the "big stores." There will be no luxurious apartments, redolent of the perfume of the fragrant Havanna or the more delicate odor of sparkling fiza water. The "warm bird and cold bottle" will be for them as guest of R. M. McClaughry's hotel only memories of the past, to some a bitter memory.

Gone for Mabray the life behind the walls of the federal prison will be vastly different from that he led while occupying a cell in the Polk county jail at Des Moines, or in the Pottawattamie county jail in Council Bluffs, in which he was confined for thirteen months, following his removal from Little Rock, Ark., where he was arrested in February, 1908, by the government officers.

Money Helped Him in Jail.

While in the county jails, money secured for the man who was at the head of the swindling syndicate, practically all the luxuries that he desired, except that of freedom. He had a separate apartment, although under lock and key, bar and bolt. He was not herded with the common prisoners, neither was he required to eat the simple prison fare. His meals were brought in to him from a restaurant, or special food was prepared for him by the jailer's wife. At any time during the day or night, he was at liberty to enjoy his cigar and his days of enforced idleness were enlivened by daily visits from his wife, that brave little woman who stood by him through all.

There is, however, one redeeming thought in it all for John C. Mabray and the other eleven men committed by Judge Smith B. McPherson to the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, and that is, it might have been worse. Conviction in the state courts would have meant incarceration in the state penitentiary, where life for the convict is far harder and cannot be compared with that at the federal prison.

Routine of Daily Life.

For Mabray and his associates, sent up from Council Bluffs, the routine of life during six days of each week at the federal penitentiary will be this: At 7 o'clock in the morning the big bell will sound and they will be required at once to leave their bunks and make up their beds. There are no chambermaids. Then they must clean their cuspidors and sweep their cells. Considering the size of the apartment, the latter job is not an arduous one. The prisoners, while prohibited from smoking are permitted to chew and a ration of tobacco is served.

Here is what a prisoner in the federal penitentiary is permitted to have in his cell:

One Bible, 1 cup, 1 mirror, 1 cuspidor, 1 towel, 1 piece of hard soap, 1 comb, 1 hair brush, blankets, sheets, pillow cases, night shirt, mattress, bedstead, camp stool, 1 table, 1 water jar with cover, 1 electric light, 1 small library shelf, 1 library catalogue, 1 book of rules, and such school and library books and family photographs as his conduct and grade privileges permit.

Breakfast is served at 7:30 o'clock and is a good substantial meal. Breakfast over the prisoners go to their respective tasks and work until noon when the big bells sound for dinner. Forty-five minutes is allowed for dinner and then the prisoners are put to work again until 4 o'clock, when supper is served. This is the last meal for the day and to some unaccustomed to such a routine, may seem a long time between supper and breakfast. The bunks in the cells are decidedly narrow and it would not do for the prisoners to have late meals with the possibility of "night mare." An occupant of a cell bunk has to sleep quietly or otherwise he would be apt to fall overboard.

Can Read or Talk Till 9 P. M.

After going to his cell after supper, the prisoner can read or talk with his cellmate until 9 o'clock, when the lights are turned out.

The prisoners at the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth are well fed. The food is of the very best and there is no stint. A prisoner's appetite is not restricted. He is permitted at each meal to eat all he wants, but waste of the food is strictly prohibited and is punishable. Not only is the food of the very best quality, but it is varied at each meal and is well cooked.

The kitchen at the federal prison is of a necessity an immense place and represents the acme of culinary science. No expense was spared in its equipment and like every other building and department in the big institution is a model of sanitary perfection. Everything is cooked or baked by steam, the immense cooking utensils being heated by steam of great pressue. The meat is of the highest grades, as a visit in the refrigerating room will disclose. Here can be seen big quarters of beef, hams by the hundreds, strips of breakfast bacon, dried beef, countless rolls of sausage and bologna. The bread, which is also of the highest quality, is baked fresh in revolving oven for each meal.

The bills of fare are all made out by T. N. Williamson, the chief steward.

No Frivolity at Meal Time.

There is no frivolity at meal time. Mabray and the other "mikers" will not be permitted to discuss current events or topics of the day with one another or with their fellow prisoners. The strictest silence is maintained and a prisoner while eating must keep his "eyes front."

In its equipment the vast dining hall much resembles a big school room. It has a seating and feeding crpacity of 1,500 men. There are rows upon rows of benches, with a board or table in front, much of the character of a school desk. Each bench seats ten men. Each man has in front of him a plate, a cup, knife, spoon and fork. The plate and cup are first placed upside down. The men enter the hall in squads, with their respective guards bringing up the rear. The men carry their caps in their right hand, raised to a line about the center of the chest. On taking their seats they fold their arms and look straight ahead. The guards, with their long "night sticks," take up positions in the aisles between the rows of benches. The captain of the day occupies a seat behind a desk on a small platform at the head of the room facing the benches. When all are seated the captain strikes the desk with his gavel. This is "grace." The moment the gavel strikes every prisoner at once turns his plate and cup right side up and the noise of over 1,000 plates and cups being turned on the bare board simultaneously is deafening. Then the trusties who are detailed as waiters, with white caps and white aprons over their prison garb, march down the aisles with the food in immense cans and pans. Some deal out the bread, others the meat and gravy, others the potatoes and others the coffee.

How He May Get More.

After the first service if a prisoner wants more he makes his wants kuown to the waiters in the fellowing manner:

If he wants bread, he holds up his right hand.

If he wants coffee or water, according to which is being served at the meal, he holds up his cup.

If he wants meat, he holds up his fork.

If he wants soup, he holds up his spoon.

If he wants vegetables, he holds up his knife.

Here are some of the prison rules regulating meal hours:

Eating or drinking before or after the bell sounds, using vinegar in the drinking water, or putting meat on the table are prohibited. Wasting food in any form is not tolerated. A prisoner must not ask for or allow the waiter to place more food on his plate than he can eat. After finishing the meal the prisoner must place his knife, fork and spoon on right side of plate and sit erect with arms folded. When the sign is given to arise he must drop hands to side and at the second signal march out and take his place in line in a prompt and orderly manner.

Diminution for Good Behavior.

Mabray and his eleven fellow "mikers," if they obey the rules and do nothing to merit punishment, will be entitled to six days for each month of their sentences for "good time." Thus Mabray and the other nine who were sentenced to two years each, can reduce their terms by 144 days or nearly five months. Bert Shores and Ole Marsh, who were sent up for fifteen months each, can reduce their time by ninety days, or three months. An act passed by congress in June, 1902 governs the time which a prisoner can earn off his sentence. This act provides that a federal prisoner, other than one sentenced for life, shall be entitled to a deduction from the term of his sentence to be estimated as follows, commencing on the first day of his arrival at the penitentiary, prison or jail: Upon a sentence of not less than six months nor more than one year, five days for each month; upon a sentence of more than one year and less than three years, six days for each month; upon a sentence of not less than three years and less than five years, seven days for each month; upon a sentence of not less than five years and less than ten years, eight days for each month; upon a sentence of ten years or more, ten days for each month.

List of Offenses.

The following are considered offenses and subject the prisoner guilty of them to punishment:

Answering to number in improper manner.
Bed not properly made.
Being out of place in line.
Clothing not in order.
Coat not buttoned.
Crookedness.
Creating a disturbance.
Disobedience of orders.
Disrespectful conduct of any kind.
Disturbance in cell house.
Disturbance in line of march.
Escaping.
Failing at inspection.
Fighting.
Having on person or in cell any contraband article, such as money, smoking tobacco, matches, knife, pencil, writing paper, postage stamps.
Hiding out.
Insolence to officers, guard or foreman.
Injuring library book or other property.
Insubordination.
Inattention in line or at work.
Loafing.
Laughing and fooling.
Loud talk.
Larceny.
Lying.
Malicious mischief of any kind.
Mutiny.
Neglect of work.
Not at door at count.
Not retiring at proper hour.
Profanity.
Quarreling.
Raising disturbance of any kind at any place.
Replying when corrected.
Shirt not buttoned at neckband.
Shirking.
Smoking.
Spitting on the floor.
Stealing.
Talking in dining room or from cell to cell.
Talking in line.
Talking at sick call or in the chapel.
Using threatening language.
Unbecoming conduct not above mentioned.
Vile or obscene language.
Wasting food.
Writing unauthorized letters.

Kinds of Punishment.

The punishment meted out to the prisoners guilty of infraction of the rules is as follows:

1. Reprimand.
2. Loss of tobacco privilege.
3. Loss of letter privilege.
4. Loss of part of "good time."
5. Imprisonment in "solitary" on restricted diet.
6. Imprisonment in "solitary" on restricted diet and handcuffed to door.
7. Reduction in grade.
8. Reduction to stripes.
9. Loss of all "good time."

It speaks well for the discipline at the Leavenworth penitentiary that of the more than 1,000 prisoners there only two were wearing the striped prison garb the day Mabray and the eleven other "mikers" entered its portals.

On March 22, the day Frank B. Clark, United States marshal for the southern district of Iowa, and his force of deputies turned over to Major McClaughry, the twelve convicted in the federal court at Council Bluffs, there were 1,008 prisoners in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth.

The arrival of Mayhray and his companions brought the number up to 1,020.

All Colors and Races.

Of the 1,008 prisoners there before the arrival of John C. Mabray and his corps of wrestlers, pugilists, jockeys and "steerers," 607 were white, 268 negroes, sixty-two Indians, ten Mexicans, four Japanese, one Chinaman and one Filipino. Of these, as before-mentioned, but two were third-grade prisoners, wearing stripes. Classed as second-grade prisoners were 683, while 124 were first-graders, wearing a uniform not unlike that worn by federal soldiers in the time of the civil war and with "stars" on their breasts. This star entitles the prisoner to move about the enclosure without a guard at his heels. Of the 1,008 prisoners, 124 are "life termers," and their only hope of ever seeing the outside world again is a possible pardon from the president of the United States.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, taking an average of 775 convicts in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, it cost Uncle Sam $170,143 for their maintenance, or an average cost per man per year of $219, or an average cost per man per day of a fraction over 60 cents. The average cost of feeding was $44.53 per man per year, or 12.2 cents per man per day.

Allowed Three Privileges.

On entering the establishment presided over by Major McClaughry, Mabray and his eleven companions were given three tickets entitling them to the following privileges as long as they obey strictly all the rules and regulations:

First, one ration of chewing tobacco each week.

Second, permission to write a letter or letters once in two weeks.

Third, permission to see friends once in four weeks, except on Sundays and holidays.

They will be permitted to receive such newspapers, magazines and books as the warden may approve. No sporting or sensational papers of any description are admitted. When it becomes necessary for a prisoner to write special letters this permission is usually granted by the warden.

The visit of a prisoner's friend or relative, which is in the presence of a guard, is supposed to be restricted to half an hour, but if the prisoner is well behaved this is generally extended to an hour or even longer. There is no restriction on the number of letters a prisoner may receive, but all letters and papers of every description are first examined under the direction of the warden before being given to the prisoner.

Mayhray May Continue Bible.

There is an excellent library, and Mabray, who cultivated a taste during his incarceration in the county jails in Des Moines and Council Bluffs for theological and historical literature, can continue to improve his mind upon these lines of study. The library contains works on religion, ethics and sociology, history, biography, travels, the sciences, arts, literature, general reference works, besides a large supply of fiction and bound magazines. In addition it contains books in French, German, Italian, Polish, Scandinavian and Spanish.

There is a large chapel, in which services are held on Sundays and at intervals entertainments for the amusement of the prisoners. The auditorium of the chapel has a seating capacity of 1,000, opera chairs being used. Just above the entrance is a gallery for the accommodation of visitors who may attend the services which will seat 150 persons. There is a large and imposing stage, with rooms on either side. One room is used as a Roman Catholic chapel, while the other is used for the smaller meetings.

Lozier in the Orchestra.

There is an orchestra composed of prisoners and Leon Lozier, the foot racer, who was one of the twelve men committed from Council Bluffs last week, being a violinist, will be given an opportunity to display his musical talents in this orchestra. In fact, the day Lozier entered the establishment, Major McClaughry said they were in great need of a violinist. While in the jail at Council Bluffs Lozier put in his leisure time playing the fiddle for his own edification and that of the other prisoners. It is not known if any of the other "mikers" possess any musical talents. If they do they did not make it known like Lozier.

The peculiar talents, however, of the two Forbes boys, Ed McCoy, pugilist, and of Bert Shores and "Ole Marsh," the wrestlers, will not be permitted to go to waste. Major McClaughry, when informed of the sporting exhibitions these men could put up, told United States Marshal Clark that he was glad to get some new talent and that he would arrange for an entertainment in the near future when the star performers among the "mikers" would be given prominent places on the program. Mabray, it is presumed, will be put down for monologue on "The Art and Science of Miking, or How to Get the Other Men's Coin."

UNSIGHTLY COMPLEXIONS YIELD TO

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Assisted by Cuticura Ointment. For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for clearing the complexion, for itching, scaly scalps with dry, thin and falling hair, for minor eruptions, rashes, itchings and irritations, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unrivaled.

Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towne & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, I. F. Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 135 Columbus Ave., Boston.

Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book, an Authority on the Care and Treatment of Skin and Hair.

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Removes superfluous hair from any part of the body. The only safe and reliable depilatory known. Large bottle $1.00; sample 10c. Send for booklet free.

Madame Josephine Le Fevre, 1005 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Myers-Dillon Drug Co., Beaton Drug Co., the Bell Drug Co., Haines Drug Co., Omaha; Clark Drug Co., Council Bluffs.

OMAHA MAN KILLED BY TRAIN

Lawrence Douglas Crushed to Death in Accident on Railroad at Hammond, Ind.

Lawrence Douglas, who formerly lived in Omaha, was run down and killed by a train at Hammond, Ind., Saturday morning. Mr. Douglas was a nephew of Tony Donahue of Omaha. His father, Michael Douglas, once an employe of the Union Pacific here, lives in Butte, Mont.

Chief Donahue of the Omaha police department received a telegram from the police department at Hammond notifying him of the fatal accident.

When you want what you want when you want it, say so through The Bee Want Ad column.

THREE YEARS IN THE ARCTIC

Knud Rasmussen's Plans for His Long Exile.

WILL VISIT UNKNOWN LANDS

Chief Purpose is to Study the Eskimo, of Whom His Mother Was One, to Learn, if Possible, Where They Originated.

Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer and one-time partisan of Dr. Cook, has announced his program for a three years' exile in the barren lands within the Artic circle, which he shall devote to the study of his ancestors. Rasmussen is perhaps the only educated white man who needs go to Eskimo land to learn something about his forebears. His mother was a full blooded Eskimo and not only is Rasmussen proud of it, but he feels that by his kinship with the Eskimo his mission is that of adding to the world's knowledge of the scattered northern peoples.

According to the announcement which Rasmussen has made through the current number of the Journal of the Royal Geographical society of London, the Danish Ethnographical expedition to the Central Eskimos, which he is to head, and which is to receive the support of the Danish government, will leave Copenhagen some time during the summer of 1911 in a ship of the type of Gjoa, which threaded a northwest passage in Amundsen's expedition several years ago. Besides the crew the ship will carry a geologist and a physician, who will also be an expert in botany and zoology. Provision will also be made to have ship's officers who are able to do cartographical and meteorological work, for it is Rasmussen's plan to strike into fields north of the continent of America, which have either never been visited or only casually explored.

The great aim of the Danish-Eskimo explorer and scientist is to trace the migration of the Greenland Eskimo from their supposed original home somewhere about the northern shore of the American continent. Heretofore scientists who have made studies of the Eskimo have always gone just so far in their researches into the history and ethnology of the strange nomads of the north and then have found themselves up against a blank wall of mystery—the mystery of the people's origin.

The Greenland Eskimo, especially those in the Smith Sound region, from which Peary and Cook drew their aides in polar work, seem to be particularly barren of folk tales or of tradition which might throw light upon their origin. Ethnologists who have visited the frozen regions have guessed that there was some bond between the Eskimos of Alaska and those of Greenland, but theirs has been a guess unsupported by evidence. Rasmussen hopes to find such evidence and to fix, if he can, the original starting point of all the Eskimo migrations.

In pursuance of this scheme he intends to drive his ship through Hudson strait after having first made a call at Danish West Greenland for sledges and fur supplies. By way of Fox Basin he plans to find a winter quarters in the Fury and Hecla straits, which separate Melville peninsula from Cockburn Land at about the eighty-fifth parallel of longitude. With his base here he plans to spend the first winter out in sledge journeys in and around the northwestern shoulder of Baffin Land.

"The inhabitants of northwestern Baffin Land are very little known," says Rasmussen. "They have never been subjected to a thorough ethnographical study. The Baffinlanders found and studied by Franz Boas in the Cumberland sound toward the southeast live so far from the inhabitants of northwestern Baffin Land and under such widely different conditions of life that it is impossible to make any comparison between the two groups. Upon the whole the Eskimos in the northwestern Baffin Land are among the most unknown of the Eskimo people, though this district must naturally be looked upon as the very thoroughfare from the American continent to Greenland."

After the first winter in the Arctic Rasmussen plans to break from the ice as soon as spring comes and go south in the Chesterfield inlet country. This long, slender finger of salt water that points westward from Hudson bay at about fifty-eight latitude into a cluster of lakes in the barren grounds will be the theater for Rasmussen's activity during the following fall and winter. Here is the country where the Eskimo and the Indian types, known generically as the Mountaineer Indians, meet along a ragged and hotly contested frontier. The Barren Grounds Eskimos are as litle known as the Baffinlanders, except to the fugitive traders who risk their ships in the Hudson bay ice during the brief summer months of free water. By sledge parties Rasmussen hopes to find these Barren Land tribes and by barter to procure from them ethnological specimens which later he will correlate with those obtained from other tribes.

The rest of Rasmussen's exile will be spent, according to his plans, in western trips through the maze of islands that fringe the northern rim of the continent as far as Coronation gulf, which lies between the 110th and 115th parallels, just above the Arctic circle. This is a country which is absolutely desolate and unvisited by white men, save on such expeditions of discovery as that planned by Rasmussen. How many Eskimos or what tribes of the nomads live within the stretch from Coronation gulf to Melville peninsula nobody knows. Here is an entirely new field open to the scientist. Rasmussen expects that he will live with some of these Eskimos almost constantly, taking sledge trips with them into the interior barren lands and studying their problems of life and tribal communism.

Rasmussen believes that the seat of Eskimo culture lies somewhere in the barren grounds between the Chesterfield Inlet country and Coronation gulf, and this vast tract represents the original home of the peoples of the north. He says that the fishing methods of the inland Eskimo have been modified and fitted to tidewater conditions and have become the common methods of seal hunting from the sea ice. Can he but become intimate with the customs and if possible with the traditions of the inland Eskimos of North America, he believes that he can determine pretty closely the region of their origin.

"Among the Greenland Polar Eskimos of Smith sound," says Rasmussen, "I have been so lucky as to meet a number of families who must be looked upon as being the last immigrants from the American Eskimo districts, and though through conversation with these immigrants I have not been able to learn where exactly they had their native country, among other things because the men who made and directed the voyage are dead, while those who are now alive only took part in it as small children, I look upon it as all but settled that the country from where they immigrated must be sought about the northwestern interior of Baffin Land; that is to say, in the sea inside Bylot island, as well as along the Fury and Hecla straits, in which two territories the population along inland routes which are still unknown to us seem to have been in close communication with one another."

Any Woman Can Have Beautiful Hair

(From French Beauty Monthly)

No woman should use water upon her hair oftener than once in two months," says Mr. Fournier, the noted French scientist. "Dry powder only should be used. Moisture causes the hair to lose its color and in time become thin.

'Any woman desiring abundant, lustrous hair should use a dry shampoo every two or three days. Mix four ounces of powdered orris root with four ounces of therox. Sprinkle about a tablespoonful of this mixture upon the head; then brush the powder thoroughly through the hair. This will keep it light and fluffy, and beautifully lustrous. You will soon see new hair starting to grow. This treatment is the only thing that I am sure will produce a growth of hair.

"While plain orris root is used as a dry shampoo by many women, still, no such results can be obtained as by using the formula I have given."—Adv.

APOSTLE OF LABOR SPEAKS

Will Address Mass Meeting Next Sunday and Will Also Speak Next Day.

"The Apostle of Labor" is the title given to Rev. Charles Steizle by his admirers. He is the man in charge of the work done among workingmen by the Presbyterian church, and has been secured to address a mass meeting of workingmen Sunday afternoon, April 3, by the Omaha Young Men's Christian association.

While in Omaha Rev. Mr. Steizle will also make addresses at two other meetings. At noon, Monday, he will speak to the Omaha Social Service club at a luncheon,

REV. CHARLES L. STELZLE.

and on Monday evening will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Workingmen and Their Conditions" at the Young Men's Christian association building.

At the Sunday afternoon mass meeting the theme of Mr. Steizle's talk will be "The Church and Labor." As elsewhere that he has appeared this worker's appearance has received the enthusiastic indorsement of the local labor organizations, including the Omaha Central Labor union. Local unions of various crafts have named committees to co-operate in arranging for the Steizle meeting. The Omaha Church Federation has also given its hearty indorsement to Mr. Steizle's coming, and in each church groups of men are arranging to have large delegations present.

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Slender Women! Here's Something Interesting!

You all know what Nemo Corsets are doing for your stout sisters, for Nemo fame is world-wide; but many of you *don't* yet know that the SLENDER Nemo models are just as stylish, comfortable and hygienic as the more famous "Self-Reducing."

Don't let stout women monopolize the NEMO HYGIENIC SERVICE!

No matter how slender you are, tell your dealer that you want a Nemo that will suit your figure—and INSIST upon getting it.

Self-Reducing—for Stout Figures

No. 522, with the new Lastikops Bandlet	$5.00
Nos. 312 and 320, for tall stout figures	$3.00
Nos. 314 and 318, for short stout figures	$3.00
Nos. 403 and 404, with Nemo Relief Bands	$4.00
Other models at	$5.00, $6.00 and $10.00

For Slender and Medium

Nemo "X-Upender" Corsets (see illustration above)	$5.00
Nemo "Back-Resting" Corsets	$3.50
Nemo "Military Bell" Corsets	$3.00
Nemo "Swan Shape" Corsets	$6.50

All Nemo Corsets at $3.00 and more are finished with LASTIKOPS HOSE SUPPORTERS, which are guaranteed to OUTWEAR ANY CORSET. KOPS BROS., Mfrs., NEW YORK

(7)

At the Omaha Theaters

(Continued from Page Six.)

portables of "The Great Divide" production, and except when in use on the stage, it reposes in a small steel vault which is carried in the personal trunk of the stage manager with the organization.

This week at the Orpheum theater Martin Beck presents Edward Abeles and company in a dramatic playlet by the author of "The Man of the Hour," entitled "Self-Defense." In his pantomimic part of a mute Italian, this noted comedian has demonstrated his remarkable versatility.

Arturo Bernardi, the great Italian Protean artist, presents a play in which there are eight distinctive characters who appear with lightning rapidity, each with distinctive costume and voice. They are all impersonated by Bernardi, and he even represents the orchestra between acts.

The novelty singing, dancing and musical sketch of Mr. and Mrs. Jack McGreevy is something different from the usual comedy skit. Walter Lewis, assisted by Florence Burnsmore and H. H. Harriman, present "A Baby Grand." This is one of the most amusing comedies of love and romance on the stage. Belle Davis and her Crackerjacks, in "Southern Pastimes," constitute a world-famous act. Her pickaninnies are considered the cleverest on the stage. The jolly singing comedienne, Miss Dorothy Drew, in a repertoire of songs all her own, will be a welcome attraction. The Marvelous Hiltons, comedy acrobatic cyclists, will do some thrilling feats in cycling, in which comedy will not be lacking. The Orpheum Concert orchestra, will offer an artistic program at each performance. The Kinodrome will have a fine series of new and interesting motion pictures.

General Manager Martin Beck of the Orpheum will soon be editor of a paper. Mr. Beck has decided that the Orpheum Circuit company shall run its own paper, and on May 1, the first edition of the new monthly will be issued. One page in the new monthly, which will be devoted to vaudeville and things anent this part of theatricals, will be devoted to each city located on the Orpheum circuit. "Billy" Bryne of the local Orpheum has been asked to contribute a page each month for the local house.

"Girls from Happyland" comes to the Gayety as the Easter week attraction, starting with today's matinee. It is composed of two exceedingly funny satires, each of them being constructed of humorous lines and absurd situations, keeping the audience in a continuous roar of laughter. Billy W. Watson, best known as the "whirlwind comedian of the nation," is a very busy man in both skits. The company consists of fifty people, the greater portion of them being engaged to furnish an animated background to the happy stunts of the comedians. The entire equipment shows exquisite taste and an abundance of beauty. Starting tomorrow, there will be a ladies' dime matinee daily.

Next Saturday afternoon and evening the William Grew company will return to the Gayety for two performances of the interesting drama, "The Wizard." The story borders closely on the thrilling—not through any clap-trap effects—but through the skill of the author. The play is semi-military in character, and in presenting it the entire strength of Mr. Grew's company will be brought into the cast. Great care will be taken with the mounting and costuming of "The Wizard."

BETTER COUNTRY CHURCHES

Conference for Welfare of Religious Life of Farmers Will Be Held in Council Bluffs.

To make the church of greater service to the people living on the farms of Iowa is the object of a "one-day conference on the country church" to be held at Council Bluffs Tuesday, April 12. It will take place in the First Presbyterian church, of which Rev. Marcus P. McClure is pastor.

Dr. Warren H. Wilson of the department of church and labor, New York, will personally direct this conference. He will deliver an address on "Getting a Living in the Country." On the program are several other influential and eloquent men. Charles F. Curtiss, dean of the department of agriculture in Iowa State college at Ames, will be the speaker at the opening session. He will talk on "Changes in Agricultural Life in Their Effect Upon the Country." Rev. C. H. Purmort, D. D., Presbyterian superintendent for Iowa, and Rev. W. H. Hormel, D. D., of Ottumwa, and Rev. Joseph Hogg of Guthrie will also deliver addresses on subjects pertinent to the life and usefulness of the country church.

Don't get discouraged
Don't experiment

You really *can* get silk gloves this spring and summer that *fit* and *wear* as well as Fownes kid gloves for winter.

The new silk gloves are delightful in texture and fit the hand perfectly—even better than you thought it possible for a silk glove to fit.

Look for the name in the wrist. Accept no substitute. They cost no more.

50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.

Double tips, of course, and a Fownes Guarantee in every pair.

"It's a Fownes—that's all you need to know about a glove."

FOWNES KID FITTING SILK GLOVES