

BIG WORK FOR CITY COUNCIL

Many Problems Confront Members Which Must Be Attended To.

STRENUOUS TIMES AHEAD

Council Has a Busy Summer Planned If It Expects to Carry Out Undertakings It Has in Mind.

Members of the Omaha city council are approaching a period of activity that promises to be strenuous, if they carry out the projects that are engaging their minds.

Among the things now confronting the council for settlement are: Request of the Union Pacific for vacation of streets and alleys below Eighth street, from Jackson to Farnam.

Building of a viaduct at Nineteenth and Mason by the Chicago Great Western, where a steel structure should have been built almost two years ago, according to agreement made when the Mason City & Fort Dodge was granted the vacation of streets and alleys in that neighborhood.

Lowering of Belt Line tracks at Twenty-second and Ames avenue to the street grade.

Strengthening of the Eleventh-street viaduct to make it safe for the very heavy traffic now going over it, or regulation of traffic to prevent overloading of the present structure.

Framing up of a new franchise for the Omaha Electric Light and Power company, and probably for other public utility corporations, following the close of litigation concerned in the decision of the St. Louis court of appeals.

Licensing of automobile drivers, including the prevention of the operation of machines by children under 16 years of age.

Establishment of a building line for private residences, so that a start can be made in a practical way for the city beautiful.

Several councilmen have recently received protests against the violation of neighborhood rights by property owners who erect their new houses far to the front of the building lines adopted by those who have heretofore built. This custom is spreading to such an extent that council must do something along the line followed by other progressive cities, where building lines have been established.

Extension of the present fire limits to cover a much larger area than at present, because of the spread of the business district and the largely increased building of costly homes and apartment houses in sections which a few years ago were "out in the country."

Adoption of a new plumbing code for the city, and putting the plumbing inspector's department on a more effective footing than at present. The work of the department has grown by leaps and bounds, likewise its income, while the staff consists of two men, who must at times make builders wait for inspection, especially in the busy season, when the demands are most insistent.

Must Watch Districts. Councilmen are also compelled to keep closer watch of their districts, because of the steady extension of the home sections and largely increased demand for improvements by the city, to keep pace with private enterprises.

Then there is the campaign for viaducts, already declared necessary by the council. The Missouri Pacific has the proposed Dodge street structure tied up in federal court, but the city attorney is confident the city will win eventually. The Louest street viaduct is seemingly in the clear, as the railroad most interested have evidenced a disposition to go ahead with the building of this structure the present season. In the case of the proposed viaduct at Nicholas

street, on which the councilmen have set their hearts, the Northwestern is bucking a little, but it is hoped to shortly bring about an agreement by which this too will be put under way before snow flies.

Captain Sayre is Instructor

Eighth Cavalry Officer Named to Train Organized Militia of South Dakota.

Private Jesse M. Wallace of Company I, Thirtieth infantry, has been granted his honorable discharge from the army by purchase.

First Lieutenant Blase Cole, medical corps, a first sergeant and two privates of the hospital corps at Fort Crook have been ordered to accompany the Sixth infantry from that post to Seattle, on the departure of that command June 13. The hospital detachment will return from Seattle to Fort Crook.

Captain Farrand Sayre of the Eighth cavalry has been assigned as senior instructor of the infantry officers of the organized militia of South Dakota, to be assembled at Fort Meade June 28. He will be assisted by Captains W. D. Chitty of the Fourth cavalry, Oliver S. Edridge of the Eleventh infantry, First Lieutenant Hans O. Olson of the Eighteenth infantry, Sergeant Major John Schoelkopf of the Eighth cavalry and Quartermaster Sergeant John T. Greenwood of Company M, Eleventh infantry.

First Lieutenant James F. Ware of the signal corps at Fort Omaha has been transferred to the Philippine station and will sail from San Francisco for Manila June 6.

H. A. Stuart, paymaster's clerk, for some time employed at headquarters Department of the Missouri, has been assigned to duty as personal clerk to Captain James D. Taylor, paymaster United States army at Kansas City.

A general court-martial for the trial of miscellaneous military offenses has been ordered to convene at Fort Riley June 6.

Stereotypers in Annual Session

Executive Committee is Already on Hand to Arrange for the Delegates.

The big convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America will open in Omaha, June 13, and will last until June 15. Members of the executive board have arrived to attend to all preliminary arrangements and are making their headquarters at the Rome hotel. The members of the board are: President, James J. Frell; vice president, Charles A. Sumner; George W. Williams, August D. Robinson and J. C. Clancy.

It is expected that 125 delegates will be present from every portion of North America and important business is to be transacted. Local union No. 24 is busy making arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors and an elaborate program has been prepared.

Monday, June 13, the delegates and their wives will be given an automobile ride over the city and the interesting sights of Omaha will be pointed out to them by interesting guides. Tuesday there will be a ball at the Rome and Wednesday a banquet. Friday the men will have a smoker at Washington hall and women will have a theater party. Friday afternoon the women will give a luncheon at the Loyal hotel.

Some Things You Want to Know

Canadian-American Fisheries

It is hoped that two pending questions with reference to the international fisheries disputes between the United States and Canada will be settled during the present year. One question relates to the century-long agitation with reference to the rights of citizens of the United States to fish in Canadian waters. The other deals entirely with the regulation of the fishing industry in the international waters common to the United States and Canada.

The controversy with reference to the fishing rights of the inhabitants of the United States in Canadian waters will be carried to The Hague for arbitration. The United States has prepared its case on the issues involved, and it fills some four or five good sized volumes. Congress appropriated \$100,000 last year for expenses incident to the preparation and presentation of the case, and this year a like amount has been asked for. There are seven propositions which will be submitted to the arbiters to the Hague tribunal. The first of these is whether or not Great Britain and her colonies have any right to make regulations affecting the right of United States fishermen, without the concurrence of the Washington government. It is contended by the United States that the treaty of 1812 between the United States and England expressly provided that the Americans should have the fishing right forever. The Canadians contend, on the other hand, that these rights are subject to limitations that may be placed upon them in the exercise of police power.

The next question at issue is whether the inhabitants of the United States have a right to employ other nationalities in their fishing operations under these concessions. The Americans claim that they do possess such right, while England holds the contrary view. The third question at issue concerns the three-mile limit within which the inhabitants of the United States are denied the right of free fishing. The United States contends that this three-mile limit shall be drawn parallel with the coast line at all points. England declares that this line must follow the general contour of the shore line and not the various indentations. In other words, the British claim that all bays, creeks and other indentations shall be considered as lying within the three-mile limit. If this contention on the part of the British government is supported by the conclusions of The Hague tribunal, the United States will lose the right to fish in some of the best fishing grounds in all North Atlantic waters. Under the treaty of 1818, the Washington government declares that the three-mile limit within which it cannot go shall be drawn at low water mark, following every indentation of the coast.

Another question to be submitted has to do with the right of the Canadian government to tax the boats of the United States fishermen. The question of whether the United States has a right to fish freely along the southern and western coasts of Newfoundland also will be considered. About five years ago Newfoundland enacted a law denying such right to the inhabitants of the United States. In submitting its case to The Hague the government at Washington asserts that for more than three quarters of a century this right was recognized and exercised. The English case sets forth that Newfoundland acted clearly within its rights when it enacted this law.

For some years pending a final settlement of the questions at issue, the two governments have operated under an annual agreement. The British have been very much opposed to purse seining and

also to Sunday fishing. The Americans assert that purse seining does no more injury to the fish supply than the use of gill nets, through the use of which millions of fish die and become unfit to be taken into the vessels. As to Sunday fishing, it is asserted that at best the season is short and that if the American fishermen were denied the right of fishing on Sunday the business would cease to be profitable.

The English at one time agreed to give the United States every concession it asked with reference to the Atlantic fishing grounds, if, on the other hand, the United States would agree to admit Canadian fish supplies into the United States free of duty. A treaty to this effect was negotiated and agreed to by the two countries, becoming effective in 1821 and continuing until 1858, when it was abrogated by the United States. In 1885 another treaty along the same lines was entered into, but the United States senate rejected it. Two years later another similar treaty was signed, to be later withdrawn by the English government. In 1902 the Hay-Bond treaty was negotiated, but was killed by the American senate. In the meantime, the British allowed the American fishermen all the privileges they would have been entitled to had the treaty gone into effect. After that the Canadians felt themselves ill-used and fell back upon the stipulations of the treaty of 1818.

It has been agreed by the two governments that the findings of The Hague tribunal shall not become effective unless they are first accepted by the authorities at Washington and London. It is believed, however, that the contracting parties will accept the findings of the court without further question.

The question of regulating the fishing industry in the international waters between the United States and Canada is along the lines of the conservation of the fish supply. A treaty made two years ago between England and the United States in which it was agreed that uniform regulations for the protection, preservation and general control of the shore line should be adopted. Jurisdiction over the international waters was vested in the two governments, each on its side of the boundary line. Each government was given the right to arrest and punish violators of the international regulations, whether they were citizens of the one or of the other of the contracting parties. In the regulation of fishing operations such matters as closed seasons, the character, size and manner of using nets, engines, gears and other apparatus was to be placed in the hands of two commissioners, one from Canada and the other from the United States.

Under this treaty each of the contracting parties appointed a commissioner. The present commissioners are David Starr

Jordan, on behalf of the United States, and Prof. E. E. Prince on behalf of Canada. For many months these two gentlemen visited the waters affected, and together with prominent fishing experts, carefully studied the situation in all its aspects. They finally reached an agreement as to the various matters of mutual interest, and presented their conclusions in reports to their respective governments.

The findings have not been satisfactory to the fishing interests of the United States. The salmon fishermen of the state of Washington assert that the treaty itself is unconstitutional, except as to the propagation of fishes, since the waters of Puget sound belong to the state of Washington, and that the United States has no right to make a treaty in derogation of that ownership. They assert that there is no need for protecting humpback salmon, and that inasmuch as the close season under the new agreement is made coincident with the opportunity for catching humpback salmon, it will therefore destroy the industry.

Michigan fishermen declare that the new regulations would ruin the industry in the great lakes, and in keeping with that declaration they brought a lot of live fish to the United States senate, together with a mesh of a mesh of the size prescribed by the regulations. Taking the fish out of the tanks by their tails, the fishermen put them through the nets and showed that nearly all the herring which are caught in the great lakes would escape if that kind of net was used.

It is said that unless the regulations laid down in the international agreement are greatly modified, they stand little show of being adopted by the United States congress. This agreement provides for the appropriation by the United States of \$100,000 for putting the regulations into effect. The annual cost of maintenance to the United States, which would include the salaries of seven wardens, one inspector and the maintenance of seven steam vessels and sixteen gasoline launches, would amount to about \$120,000.

Another matter which is pending in which Canada and the United States are mutually interested, is the suppression of pelagic sealing. Congress has given the secretary of commerce and labor the right to discontinue the sealing concession on Pribilof islands, and the Anglo-American treaty looks to the elimination of pelagic sealing in all North Pacific waters adjacent to America. The Canadians are asking that they which will be rendered useless when they are cut off from the right of following be paid for their vessels and equipment, the sealing industry. Steps may be taken to force Japan to stop sealing in those waters. Under present conditions, the Japanese have a great advantage over the American and English sealers. Being no party to

the Anglo-American sealing treaty, they refuse to abide by its regulations, and follow the seals from their feeding grounds to the islands where their young await their return. Using steam launches, they work great havoc on the seal herds, and unless ways and means are found to compel them to stop it, the Alaska seal is said to be doomed to destruction.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN. Tomorrow—American Institute of Banking.

"AS YOU LIKE IT" GIVEN BY BELLEVUE STUDENTS

Week of Varied Entertainments on the Program for Commencement Period.

On Monday at 5:30 p. m. Bellevue students will give the senior play, the most looked-forward to, if not the most important of all the commencement events. The play will be, "As You Like It," and will be given in the natural amphitheater just

north of Clarke hall. On Tuesday the convocation will give another revival and in the afternoon the trustees will hold their annual meeting. Wednesday comes the junior prom and the variety-alumni base ball game. On Thursday at 10:30 a. m., at the Presbyterian church in the village, comes the commencement exercises proper. Dr. Theodore Scarbes of the University of Chicago, will give the address. Thursday evening the alumni banquet will be held in the dining room of Fontenelle hall.

Too Truthful.

Truth telling in itself is not always particularly wise nor praiseworthy, indeed, it is sometimes the reverse. Perhaps this can be illustrated in the case of the young man who called on a young lady very early one spring morning. He wanted to give her a spin through the country in his big touring car. A little girl—the young lady's niece—answered the bell.

"Is your auntie in?" asked the young man.

"Yes, sir," said the little girl.

"That's good. Where is she?" he went on.

"She's upstairs," answered the little girl, "in her nightie, looking over the balcony."

—Lippincott's Magazine.

Advertisement for HOMES ON CREDIT IN IDAHO. Text includes: 'You can make a better home in Idaho than in any other state; there's more to make it with! The landscape of mountain, and river, and hill and vale; the fertile irrigated land; the quick cash markets; good neighbors; all these are in Idaho.' Also includes '500 Bushels of Potatoes to the Acre' and 'HOWELL INVESTMENT CO. American Falls, Idaho.'

Large advertisement for W.D. Kenyon, Pres. Kenyon Townsite Company, Burley, Idaho. Headline: 'The Only Way to get the Money'. Text includes: 'NEW TOWN NAMED AFTER OMAHA MAN', 'Kenyon to Be Important Point on the New Burley-Oakley Railway', 'Invest your money in a NEW town and then you and YOUR MONEY GROW AS THE TOWN GROWS.', 'The only way to get money and get it fast is to get in with the men who are doing things; men who are developing a new country; making "two blades of grass grow where but one grew before."'

Advertisement for OAKLEY INVESTMENT COMPANY, OAKLEY (CASSIA COUNTY) IDAHO. Features a large illustration of a man in a suit and hat pointing to a map of Idaho. Text includes: 'Look!', 'You can make more money in Idaho than in any other western state. You can make more money at Oakley than at any other point in Idaho.', 'Wheat on irrigated land, 40-80 bushels to the acre. Present price \$1.50 per cwt.', 'Wheat on unirrigated bench land, 20 bushels to the acre. Present price \$1.50 per cwt.', 'Oats and barley, 50-115 bushels to the acre. Present price \$1.75 per cwt.', 'Alfalfa, 5-9 tons to the acre. Present price \$8-\$15 per ton.', 'Timothy, 5-6 tons to the acre. Present price \$15.00 per ton.', 'Apples of noted flavor have been raised in abundance for twenty-five years. Present price \$2.00 a bushel.', 'Peaches, plums, apricots and pears of equal quality and value are raised.', 'Strawberries and raspberries seem to be native to this soil. Grapes are grown every year.', 'Garden truck is raised in abundance with keen markets at the construction camps. Many experienced orchardists have bought land in the project on their judgment that this is the garden spot of Idaho, due to soil, climate and the certain water supply. Sugar beets have been grown and matured, and with the present railroad facilities for transportation, will be a valuable source of income. Beet seed, according to experts, can be raised in this valley. Dairy and poultry products, although easily raised, now fail to meet the demands of the market.'