

EIGHTY WILL GET DIPLOMAS

Commencement Exercises for Creighton Classes Saturday Night.

FORTY-THREE ARE DOCTORS

Majority of Professional Graduates Take Degrees in Medicine—Dentists to Banquet at Henshaw Saturday.

Commencement week for professional graduates of Creighton university goes merrily on. The alumni associations of the departments of law and medicine held their annual banquets Friday night. The banquet of dental graduates will be held Saturday night after the graduating exercises. It is to be held at the Henshaw in connection with the annual class day exercises.

PAUL L. MARTIN MADE DEAN

Young Man Will Head Faculty of Creighton Law School.

Paul L. Martin, who for some time past has been the practical head of the Creighton Law school as manager, will head the faculty as dean at the opening of the fall term. He will occupy the place of T. J. Mahoney, whose resignation takes effect at the close of the school year. He is only 28 years of age, and it is said, will be the youngest dean in the United States.

MEDICAL GRADUATES GATHER

Business Meeting and Banquet Held at the Henshaw.

With a banquet for 125 guests, including forty-five members of the class of 1911, the Creighton Medical Alumni association concluded the exercises of its annual meeting last night at the Henshaw. Immediately preceding the banquet a business meeting was held, at which the election of officers to serve for the coming year took place. Dr. Gustavus Hahn was elected president, with Dr. Rudolph Rix as secretary-treasurer. A feature of the meeting was the presentation of a beautiful office chair to Dr. Rix, who has held the office of secretary-treasurer for eleven years.

LAW ALUMNI AT BANQUET

Fifty Surround Board with Class of Nine Graduates.

The banquet of the Alumni association of Creighton Law college was held last night at the Roma hotel, with the class of 1911 as the guests of honor. About fifty, including the class, were present. W. C. Fraser was the toastmaster of the evening and welcomed the fledglings into the fold of practicing attorneys. Clement B. McCarton answered in an appropriate vein for the class, telling of the things that they were going to do and not going to do to hold up the honor of an honorable profession much-maligned and the standard of the alma mater set by former graduates.

FUNERAL OF MRS. WELLER

Former and Present Pastors of First Methodist to Conduct Services Sunday.

The funeral of Mrs. C. F. Weller, who died Thursday, will be held Sunday at 3 p. m. at the home, 232 Wirt street, Rev. L. Loveland, former pastor of the First Methodist church, and Dr. F. N. Lynch, present pastor, officiating. Interment will be in Forest Lawn cemetery.

KITTREDGE STILL ALIVE

Former Senator Has Occasional Lucid Moments, but Soon Lapses into Unconsciousness.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 28.—Reports today from the bedside of former United States Senator A. B. Kittredge of South Dakota, are that his condition is precarious. He has lucid moments when he recognizes those at his bedside, but soon relapses into unconsciousness. Dr. R. F. Brown of Sioux Falls, S. D., the family physician, is here in attendance.

Young Man Becomes Head of Creighton Law School

After four years as secretary of the Creighton College of Law, during which time the number of students enrolled has increased from thirty-four to 104, Paul L. Martin has been made dean of the college. T. J. Mahoney becomes dean emeritus, and C. J. Smyth, associate dean emeritus. The school, while Mr. Martin has been secretary, has been put upon an equal basis with the state university. Law school in the admission of graduates to practice in the supreme court and has been made a member of the Association of American Law Schools. Mr. Martin himself is a graduate of the Harvard Law school, class of 1906, and came to Omaha to enter the office of Hall & Stout. He taught in the school for two years before becoming secretary.



PAUL MARTIN. Will become librarian.

LOOKS RIGHT TO PAPER

Defense of Trading Stamp by Building Trades Journal.

PRINCIPLE HAILED AS THE BEST

Investigation, According to Baltimore Publication, Proves Prices in Stamp Stores Are Often Lower Than Others.

The Building Trades Journal of Baltimore prints the following regarding "S. & H." green trading stamps:

"The Journal, upon its own account, has been investigating 'trading stamps,' that it might prove or disprove the claims for and against them.

"If trading stamps are a benefit to the laboring man and his family, it is our duty to advise our readers to collect the stamps. On the other hand, if they are not a benefit, we should make that fact plain.

"Our investigations have shown that there is as wide difference in the responsibility of trading stamp companies as there is in banking institutions, trust companies or any concern which handles the funds of others.

"The principle of trading stamps is good. It is not only when not properly conducted that fault can be found with trading stamps. Of the number of companies which are responsible and square dealing. We refer to the Sperry & Hutchinson Co., who originated trading stamps fifteen years ago, and who do business with the largest department stores and thousands of responsible merchants throughout the United States.

"There is no chance of doubt that every stamp issued by the Sperry & Hutchinson Co. is gilt edged, and that it will be redeemed whenever the holder is ready to redeem it.

"Further investigation proved that in the stores where 'S. & H.' green trading stamps are given, the price is lower or higher than they are in stores where no stamps are given. That means you would spend no more money for the same goods, but probably less money for the same goods in a store where you can get the 'S. & H.' stamps than you would in a store where you cannot get them. This proves that the stamps, whatever their value, are a bona fide discount—a reward, pure and simple, which the merchants give to their patrons for patronizing them and paying spot cash.

"One stamp in itself, like the little coupon, does not stand for much. But also like the coupon, if they rapidly accumulate, so that it is an easy matter for every family to annually obtain thousands of stamps.

"We visited the 'S. & H.' premium parlor at No. 412 North Howard street, and were surprised to see what a few thousands of these stamps will get.

"The proposition as we see it, is this: Since a family can obtain thousands of stamps each year, since the stamps cost them nothing, it is right that they should get them. Failure to get them would mean a downright loss to the family, which may be measured by the value of the premiums which the stamps will obtain.

"The journal found also that the Sperry & Hutchinson Co., is absolutely fair to labor."

THOSE FRUIT TREE LEGENDS

Story of Appomattox Apple Orchard Blooms in All Kinds of Seasons.

Paragraphs have recently been appearing in newspapers that "a young apple tree is to be planted to replace the old apple tree under which Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox."

This apple tree legend survives the years and all attacks upon it. It is such a pleasing legend that people persist in believing it. These fruit tree legends, the Grant apple tree and the George Washington cherry tree, are a great deal harder than the fruit trees and live to a ripe age.

Lee did not surrender under an apple tree, but in the parlor, on the left of the entrance of the house of Wilmer McLellan, on the main street of the village of Appomattox.

And it may take some of the bloom off the story to announce that April, 1865, was a backward month, and that at the time of the surrender, there was not a leaf or a blossom on any tree around Appomattox Courthouse.

April 7 Grant wrote to Lee of "the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia." Later the same evening Lee replied that "though not entertaining the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood and, therefore, before considering your proposal, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender."

Grant replied the next morning that "the terms being great desire, great desire is but one condition that I would insist upon—namely that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged." At midnight, April 8, Colonel Whitpeter brought to Grant a letter from Lee proposing a meeting at 10 a. m., April 9, on the old stage road to Richmond between the picket lines of the two armies. Grant answered that he could treat only of surrender. Lee then requested an interview; Grant assented and sent his answer by Colonel Babcock, who delivered it to Lee, whom he found resting by the roadside in an apple orchard. The result of this correspondence was the surrender conference at McLellan's house—Washington Star.

POWER OF WOMAN PASTOR

Enrolls More Men in Her Church in a Year Than Predecessors Did in 175.

Rev. Sarah A. Dixon, pastor of the Congregational church in Tewksbury, Mass., has proved that woman can minister to the spiritual wants of a community with even greater success than her male predecessors.

Rev. Miss Dixon has, through her efforts, increased the membership of the parish and has caused more men to become enrolled in the last year than were added in all the previous 175 years of the church's existence.

There is no lack of interest in Rev. Miss Dixon's church, and "church-going" is a fixed habit with young and old of her congregation. In the Sunday gatherings that listen to her preaching are many with whom church attendance had not been for many years part of their Sunday program.

A native of Barnstable, Mass., Rev. Miss Dixon early displayed her intellectual powers. She was graduated from the Bridgewater Normal school with a teacher's diploma at the age of 18. For five years she taught, but felt a call to the ministry, which she decided to answer by entering the College of Liberal Arts at the Boston university.

By teaching in a night school and substituting one day of each week in a day grammar school, she provided herself sufficient income, and studied hard, winning scholarships and other coveted educational honors.

She later entered the Boston University School of Theology, and was while there that Miss Dixon supplied the pulpit of the Methodist church at Centerville, Mass. Every week she traveled seventy-five miles each way to preach Sunday sermons.

The degree of bachelor of sacred theology was conferred upon her in June, 1897. The following week she went before the Andover conference, and after a trying examination, was ordained a minister of the gospel.

A call was received by her from the Congregational church at Tyngsboro, Mass., and this she accepted, remaining nine years. She then became assistant pastor of the Trinitarian Congregational church in Lowell, and resigned in 1908.

After a year of special study in Oxford university, England, she returned to Massachusetts and entered upon her work at the Tewksbury pastorate.

Rev. Miss Dixon says: "To knock at the door and enter a kitchen and have one say, 'I'm glad you are a woman, for I can have a talk with you right here in my kitchen; sit by the sick and hear one whisper, 'I'm glad you are a woman, for I can tell you what is burdening my heart—yes, even to call in time of housecleaning and hear, 'You can come in, but I wouldn't have come to the door if it had been a man—all these experiences make me thank God I am a minister with the authority of the church back of my words and acts."

"If I were a man, I would go into town meeting and cast my ballot, for I am a firm believer in woman suffrage."—New York World.

VOLUME OF LIFE INSURANCE

Immensity of the Business and Its Steady Growth from Year to Year.

In a late issue of the New York Spectator there is presented a remarkable showing of the standing and growth of life insurance companies in the United States for the year 1910. The footings of an extensive table show a larger list of active companies than ever before and the largest single year's transactions. "In 1904," says the Spectator, "the life insurance companies of the country wrote and collected premiums for over one and three-quarter billions of new insurance. During the three following years the business fell off, due to the unsettled condition of the public mind following the various legislative investigations. In 1908 the business again took an upward turn, until in 1910 a new record for the industry was established. During the six years since 1904 the number of companies engaged in the business has more than doubled, but the increase in new insurance is only partly due to their entry upon the scene, as a great majority of the old-established companies made considerable gains during 1910. Last year the new policy business amounted to \$1,877,826,000, or 142,829,000 more than in the previous year, while at the close of the year the ordinary insurance in force amounted to \$12,325,826,000, against \$11,212,000. Adding to the ordinary business the industrial insurance in force, \$1,181,000, it appears that United States life insurance companies operating under legal reserve laws stand obligated to pay the tremendous sum of over \$13,500,000,000. To guarantee the payment of this vast amount, which will be spread over many years, the companies have assets in hand amounting to \$1,877,826,000, of which over \$1,200,000,000 is surplus, a large part of which is already appropriated for future distribution. The accumulation of this large amount is evidence that the life insurance contracts are fully safeguarded, and that all just claims will be paid in full and promptly as they fall due. Last year policyholders paid in premiums some \$2,200,000,000, while the total cash income from all sources exceeded \$70,243,000. On the other hand the companies paid out to policyholders and their beneficiaries some \$27,323,000 and added to the assets \$223,676,000, a total of \$457,948,000 in benefits. This indicates that the companies paid all expenses out of income other than premiums and saved some \$24,000,000 in addition."

Ladies, notice the low prices on meats and groceries in The Bee Market Shopper on page 8.

THE FURNITURE CO., 24th and L Streets, South Omaha. ELEGANT FURNITURE.



Sells 20 per cent Below Omaha Prices, Not Only One Day, But Every Day

LIMBERT'S HOLLAND DUTCH ARTS AND CRAFTS FURNITURE—We have a full line of this famous and beautiful furniture. It is the most satisfactory to be found for dining room, library or den and we have an arrangement, whereby we charge you exactly the factory list prices, thereby affording a genuine bargain of every piece purchased. Send for the beautiful free Limbert book.

GET OUR PRICES ON RUGS
6x9 Seamless Brussels Rugs...\$6.75
7-6x9 Seamless Brussels Rugs...\$8.00
9x12 Seamless Brussels Rugs...\$12.50
9x12 Seamed Brussels Rugs...\$9.75
9x12 Axminster Rugs...\$17.00
9x11 Velvet Rugs...\$11.00
9x12 Wilton Velvet Rugs...\$16.00
See our line of Wilton and Body Brussels Rugs, in all sizes—20 per cent below Omaha prices.



SEE SMYTH KIDNAP HIMSELF

(Continued from Page One.)

mobile that night. He was positive that he had not and that if one had gone by he would have heard it.

The four reports from the detectives are as follows:

OMAHA, Neb., April 27, 1911.—Mr. J. J. Donahue, chief of police, called on G. W. Barnes, who runs a drug store at Forth and Dodge, this afternoon. He says that young Smyth came into his store about 10:15 Tuesday night bareheaded and told him that he had been kidnaped by a Swede and three Italians. "They got me," he said, "I was afraid to call the police, but I telephoned the police or his folks. In reply young Smyth said that his father no doubt had tended to this. He had a check book for his fare and took a transfer for north on Forth street. I saw him go into the drug store at 8:30 p. m. at Sunday."

OMAHA, April 27, 1911.—Mr. J. J. Donahue, chief of police, called on G. W. Barnes, who runs a drug store at Forth and Dodge, this afternoon. He says that young Smyth came into his store about 10:15 Tuesday night bareheaded and told him that he had been kidnaped by a Swede and three Italians. "They got me," he said, "I was afraid to call the police, but I telephoned the police or his folks. In reply young Smyth said that his father no doubt had tended to this. He had a check book for his fare and took a transfer for north on Forth street. I saw him go into the drug store at 8:30 p. m. at Sunday."

OMAHA, Neb., April 27, 1911.—William Curtis, a street cleaner, called on me at his house again last night. I was told after he thought the matter over he had a car and was going to look for the man who had kidnaped him. He said he would go to the railroad tracks of the Missouri Pacific belt line between Forty-fourth and Isard streets. Mr. Williams describes the young man as being 18 or 19 years old, wearing a light blue suit and light cap crushed down in front. He said he could identify him again if he was seen. He said he would go to the street and look for the man who had kidnaped him. He said he would go to the street and look for the man who had kidnaped him. He said he would go to the street and look for the man who had kidnaped him.

OMAHA, Neb., April 27, 1911.—Edward Underland, 420 Cumby street, and his sister, Agnes Underland, saw Bernard Smyth last night, they being going to the Forty-first, then north to Isard street. He said he spoke to Bernard as he passed by; he said he saw one following him. Agnes said to her brother, "If Bernard is afraid of being kidnaped, what is he doing by going down that way? I guess I will follow him," but her brother Edward would not let her. Edward didn't see any one following him. This was a little after 8 o'clock in the evening.

FATHER TAKES CHARGE OF SON

Will Not Permit Him to Accompany Police for Identification.

Efforts to confront Bernard Smyth with the people who claim that they saw him going to the street toward the shack whither he says he was taken by kidnapers in an automobile failed because C. J. Smyth refused to allow his son to accompany an officer. Detective Maloney was ordered by the chief to take Smyth out to the Sunderland coal yard to be identified by Williams, the man who says he saw him on the evening of the kidnaping, but the father refused to permit it. The police have not arrested the boy and so have no authority over him and the father's objections had to stand.

The police are now working on an investigation of the neighborhood near Thirty-sixth and Burt, where the Smyth family used to live. One woman, who refused to give her name because she did not want to figure in newspaper stories unless it should be necessary, came to see the chief and volunteered information about the character of the boy. She said she would go on the witness stand if necessary to testify that the boy had not been an employ member of the neighborhood and that neighbors considered him rather wild. The police are investigating stories of this sort in self-defense against the assertions of C. J. Smyth that their refusal to believe the story is merely an excuse and to substantiate the theory that the boy is capable of having worked the whole thing through himself.

INSTRUCTOR LAUDS YOUNG MAN

Father Dooley of Creighton Testifies to Smyth's Standing at School.

Testimonial to the good character of Bernard Smyth is made by W. F. Dooley, principal of Creighton university, in a statement volunteered by Father Dooley he said:

"In the three years that Bernard has been in school at Creighton I have known nothing except that which is to his credit. I know that all of his instructors have the same opinion of him.

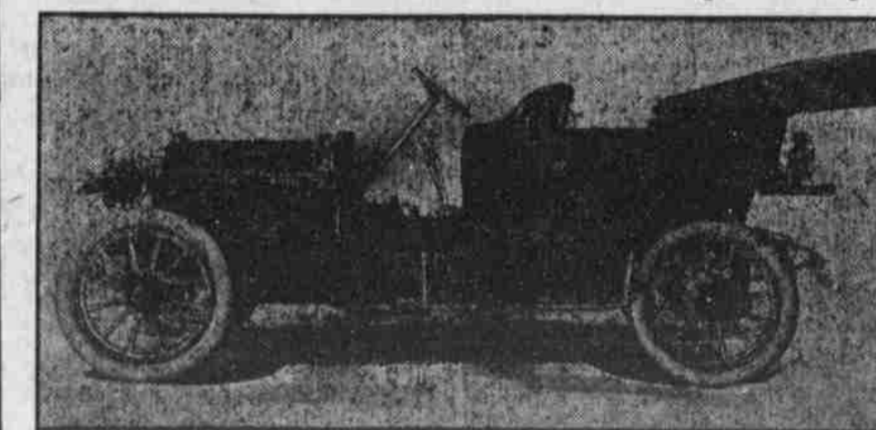
"So far as we know the young man has no evil or extravagant habits. We cannot entertain the idea that he could have been guilty of writing the blackmail letters."

You Can Join The Bee's Free Booklovers' Contest Now!

Get the back pictures and coupons from the Bee's Business Office.

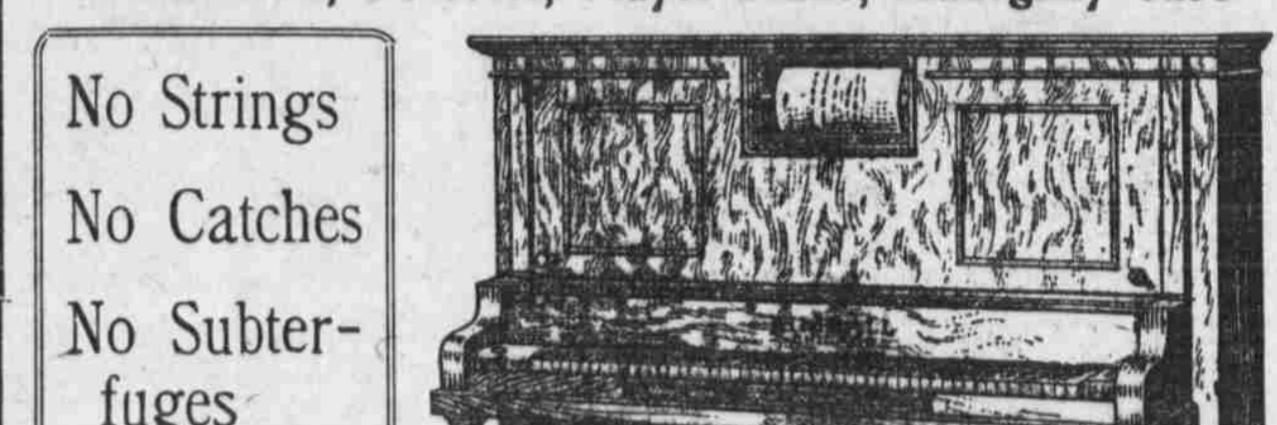
This is the first prize in the Booklovers' Contest.

APPERSON, Model Four-Thirty, Fully Equipped, \$2,000



Old subscribers and non-subscribers are equally welcome in this contest. It's a fair field and no favor.

This is the Second Prize in the Booklover's Contest: KIMBALL, 88-Note, Player Piano, Mahogany Case



No Strings No Catches No Subterfuges

In the Bee's Booklovers' Contest. Get the Back Pictures and Coupons. Start Now.

See complete list of prizes under today's Booklovers' Contest Picture.

CHANTECLER ON CHERRY JAG

Prize Rooster Feasts on Cocktail Decorators and Wakes the Neighborhood.

Mrs. Acton W. Smith's prize rooster Chantecler is the most dilapidated looking day-break greeter in Sayville, L. I., and all because it got so drunk on fermented canned cherries that its owner thought the rooster dead and had plucked more than half its feathers out for pillow stuffing before it "came to." With one side totally denuded of feathers, with the feathers on the other side gone in spots and with the long tail feathers missing, Chantecler is so disreputable looking that the hens refuse to look at the rooster.

The situation is made all the more distressing by the fact that a cockerel that formerly fled when Chantecler approached, has become the overlord of the chicken yard, and passes fully half its time chasing the former cock of the walk out of the way.

Chantecler was so tipsy that the bird had to be assisted to its perch. It fell off three times before getting a staying grip.

Affinity Marriage Annulled.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Justice Newburger in the supreme court today signed the final judgment annulling the marriage of Julia Kuttner and Ferdinand Finney. The artist whose matrimonial experiences added the word "affinity" to English slang, Miss Kuttner was Marie's second wife.