CANAL TO OPEN TRADE FIELD

Barrett Declares for Promotion of Latin American Commerce.

BISHOP THEN ON WASHINGTON

Newly Consecrated Prelate Holds Up Father of Country as Model for Modern Americans to Follow.

Students of national and world policies addressed the Omaha club Thursday at the annual Washington's birthday dinner. Following fast on brilliant witticisms and eulogies of "The Father of His Country" were criticisms of governmental courses advocated by prominent politicians. John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American union; Judge John T. Philips of Kansas City and the Right Rev. J. Henry Tihen, bishop of Lincoln, were honored guests and delivered addresses.

Mr. Barrett pleaded with the population of the central west to prepare for the opening of the Panama canal by being ready to take advantage of its commercial opportunities before European nations intercepted and secured control. He outlined the benefits that would be obtained by the Mississippi valley upon the completion of the canal. To make the canal of the greatest possible service to all he advocated a system of tolls so low as to approximate free passage for foreign freighters.

Judge Philips in polished phrases lambasted the creators of this "red fool fury about recall of judges." It would result, he said, in filling the benches with nondescripts, trimmers and cowards and would plunge the country ultimately into a state of lawlessness. "I challenge the statements made at Columbus yesterday," he began in his attack on the proposed recall. Supporters of such a proposition he branded thus: "These fellows are verbal horrors and rhetorical nuisances, likely to explode from spontaneous combustion of their verbiage."

Model for Modern Americans.

Bishop Tihen devoted himself to the domestic life of Washington, whom he praised as a model for modern Americans, because of his frugality, his hardihood, his loyalty, his sacrifices, his commonsense and the simplicity of his life in a time when to do manual labor and live simply was a violation of the "gentlemen's code."

After paying tribute to Edward Rosewater, A. L. Mohler, General Enoch Crowder, Thomas Dawson and others who have or had taken prominent part in shaping the destinies of the west Mr. Barrett recalled his efforts and the efforts of official colleagues in spreading the "diplomacy of the square deal" in foreign nations. He preached protection of home interests first and a helpful foreign policy next.

"Get ready for the Panama canal and go after Pan-American commerce," he said. "The whole country should realize the vital importance of getting ready for the canal. It should awake to an appreciation of the potentialities of Pan-American commerce. It should realize that the Panama canal and Pan-American trade mean more to the country than any other new commercial opportunities in its history.

Grave Peril in Delay.

"There is grave peril, however, as well as promise in the situation. Peril, in that if we do not get ready for the canal we will see it proving of far greater benefit to the commerce of Europe, and even Asia, than to that of the United States. Promise, in that it will offer, if we take advantages of them, greater opportunities of not only building up our foreign commerce, but our home trade than any other agency of communication and transportation upon which the government has spent millions of dollars.

"It will be almost criminal lack of foresight, if our commercial interests fail, after the government has expended $400,000,000 on the canal, to make an organized and persistent effort to take advantage of all the new conditions of demand and supply, which will follow the opening of the canal.

"I would have the great business organizations of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Memphis, New Orleans, Kansas City and other representative manufacturing, exporting and importing centers of the central west, acting either together or independently, send special representatives of keen capacity of observation to study every phase of the new commercial field which will be reached by the canal.

"I would have our commercial colleges and high schools, and even the regular high grammar schools, teach the commercial geology of the Latin American countries. I would have them give instruction to our rising young men and youth as to what the Panama canal really means and what effect it will have upon the industrial, agricultural and general economic life of our country. Were it in my power I would start a nation-wide movement of education to be called the Get ready for the Panama canal" movement.

Advocates Free Toll System.

"The Pacific coast of Latin America will become the scene of extraordinary activity in all kinds of progress. It will want the manufactured and agricultural products of this country in rapidly increasing quantities, and, in turn, we will want their raw products for our manufacturing plants.

"The question of tolls of the Panama canal is one of the highest present importance. The commercial interests of the central west should be aware of this fact and bring pressure upon congress that the tolls be kept low.

"It will be a destructive error and a blight upon canal commerce if the tolls on shipping are too high. If placed at a figure where they will hamper instead of help trade, the whole country will be sadly disappointed in the good that will come from the canal.

"I would like to see a free canal. That condition would be ideal and would be the greatest help to commerce, because it would be the next thing to an open sea between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Must Restrain Jingo Talk.

"Now permit me to say an earnest word in regard to the critical Mexican situation. The central west must array itself solidly against any talk of forced intervention or armed invasion by the United States. Your papers and your people must restrain jingo talk. Were we to cross the border unasked we would take a step that might be fatal to our commerce and our friendship with all Latin America.

"Let us be fair and patient with Mexico. We must not expect that it can bring about permanent, peaceable conditions immediately following its late revolution. Such a development requires time.

"Did not our civil war last five years, with terrific loss of life and property? Was not that civil war—a revolution in fact—followed by over ten years of reconstruction when all the world feared we would again be plunged into civil war, and would we then have tolerated any intervention by a foreign country?"

Judge Philips spoke of the career of George Washington as a statesman, saying that had he not held in his heart the welfare of his country he could have had more than Julius Caesar or Napoleon Bonaparte ever desired. Detractors of Washington and the constructive statesmen who have come after him he referred to as the men who are "invincible in peace and invisible in war."

He recalled the first constitutional convention and pointed out the wisdom of the provision for the judiciary. The investment of the supreme court with its plenitude power he maintained was a safeguard and whenever it was snatched away popular excitement would result in the ultimate degradation and destruction of the courts. Charges that judges are corrupt and unfaithful to their high trust he declared a crime.

His argument against the recall of judges were that the moods of the populace, played upon by some sensational frenzy, would displace the sanity of the law with mob rule. "Chief Justice Marshall himself would have been recalled when he tried the suit of Aaron Burr. Many an innocent man has been crucified by popular caprice." The man who succeeded in securing recall would erect a "monument of infamy" to himself.

Bishop Tihen closed the addresses of the evening with a word picture of Washington's life and of a visit to Mt. Vernon where he viewed the relics of the dead statesmen, saw the room in which he lived and died, the porch where he walked and the tomb where he is buried. "I thought as I looked upon that tomb," he said, "if any law would ever be passed in congress to make it more elaborate, its plainness seems to me to typify his life."

General John Lee Webster, chairman of the evening introduced speakers. Several guests were present, among them being M. F. Rorher, Senator Gronewig, H. A. Quinn, Dr. Treynor, Fred Davis and H. W. Bender of Council Bluffs; V. B. Clark of Red Oak, Ia., and Charles Johnson of Fairfax, S. D. About 150 members sat at dinner and declared it was the most pleasant and "powerful" meeting the club ever held.

SAUNDERS TO THE WOODMEN

Joint Debate Held on Subject of Increase in Rates.

J. J. BREEN ATTACKS THE PLAN

On Behalf of Officers It is Alleged Younger Members Are Now Paying Insurance for Older Ones.

A great deal of interest was aroused in the debate in Council Bluffs Thursday night between Senator C. G. Saunders, counsel for the Iowa state head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, and Attorney J. J. Breen of South Omaha, the latter attacking the plan adopted at the Chicago convention for increasing the rates and the former defending it. Nearly the entire membership of 700 of Hazel camp No. 171, was present. Senator Saunders presented the case and the others argued against it. He said in part:

The head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America at Chicago adopted a number of plans or options which revised the rates and placed the society upon a basis where its insurance will be as certain and sure of payment as any old line life insurance company. The raise in many cases is quite heavy, especially with the old members and this has naturally resulted in a great deal of discussion. All the earlier fraternal insurance societies were organized upon an inadequate table of rates, and as a result a very considerable number of them have gone to the wall because the assessments became so numerous that the young men withdrew from the society and the old men having the higher mortality remained until the burden became so great that a receivership followed. The Ancient Order of United Workmen in Pennsylvania got to the point where they were collecting $18 per month for each thousand dollars of insurance, and then the society went into the hands of a receiver, leaving $500,000 of unpaid death claims. I have been a member of the Woodmen since 1888 and only eight years of that time have I paid the cost of my insurance.

The Modern Woodmen had most of its early growth in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and in these states are located most of the 143,000 men who are above the age of 50 years. The mortality at the older ages is very high and the young men of the society have not only been paying the cost of carrying their own insurance, but in addition thereto have been paying a considerable part of the cost of carrying the older members.

I noticed an article in the Nonpareil this morning written by Neighbor Huff, in which he complains that this plan is not fraternal. Mr. Huff is not at the present time paying one-half of the cost of his insurance in the Modern Woodmen of America, and the younger members of the society are paying the difference. He complains that the new plan is not fraternal, but it is difficult for me to understand how any plan can be fraternal where one man asks another to pay for his insurance.

Hazel Camp at Council Bluffs has drawn out of the benefit fund of the society $40,000 more than it has contributed. One of the leading camps in Omaha has drawn in excess of $85,000 more than it has paid into the benefit fund. The state of Illinois, which has more old members than any other state, has drawn $2,000,000 more out of the benefit fund than it has contributed.

The society was first organized at Clinton, Ia., and in Clinton county the camps have drawn more than $100,000 in death benefits in excess of the amount contributed. This burden has been carried by the young men, and largely by the newer states in the jurisdiction. When the membership in these newer states reaches the age where a considerable percentage is above 50 years these states will then also become a load, and as a result "double headers," as they are called, must follow and the society must inevitably fail unless the new plan goes into effect. Under the new plan, each member pays the cost of carrying his own insurance, except that the rates of the younger men are loaded 5 per cent per month to help carry the insurance of the men above 74 years of age. This contribution from the young men of the society will aggregate under the new plans, $22,500,000. This loading of the rates of the young men was placed for the purpose of assisting the old men in carrying their insurance and no like example of fraternity and charity has been seen before in the world's history. How can the old men say that the plan is not fraternal when they are receiving a donation of $22,500,000 from the younger members?

A number of options have been presented to the membership and I am of the opinion that as they study the subject they will realize more and more that the head camp at Chicago did the only thing that it possibly could do and perpetuate the organization. Every insurance commissioner in this country without a single exception has said that the only safe plan for any fraternal society to pursue is that of adequacy and that by other course means death.

The sentiment of the big audience was clearly in favor of the negative side of the proposition, and the talk of Mr. Breen was frequently cheered, but the sentiment that has been threatening secession received a check when Senator Saunders pointed out Iowa and sixteen other states where seceders, if they formed a new company, could not do business on rates any less than those ordered by the national delegates at Chicago. The Iowa legal rate is now a trifle higher than the new rate fixed at Chicago and the Woodmen could not do business in the state now were it not for the fact that the company was organized long before the state law was enacted.

OLD-TIMERS TALK AND SING

Pioneers Hold Mid-Winter Reunion at Baright Hall.

ALL JOIN IN VIRGINIA REEL

Incidents of Days When Omaha Was But Speck on Map Recalled in Stories—Old Fiddlers There.

Stories of the time when Omaha had a population of 300, early experiences of a pioneer people in a land war-ridden by Indians, songs and dances—these entertainments held a crowd of 500 settlers an interested audience all day yesterday at the annual midwinter reunion of the Douglas County Pioneers' association in Baright hall.

There are 800 members br the association, but some were sick, others were out of the city and still others could not attend the reunion. This necessitated a change in the program, which, however, did not include "set speeches" and tiresome stretches of oratory. William Kierstead had charge of the meeting and Mrs. Al Sorenson and Mrs. Josephine Carroll joined with him and about twenty-five others to make it the most interesting and pleasant social the old settlers ever held.

All present stood and sang "America," and after invocation by Rev. T. J. Mackay, Mayor Dahlman made an address of welcome. He took the place of Fred Lowe, who was ill at home.

"When these words of welcome fall from my lips," said the mayor, "thousands of hearts will beat in time to them, for all greet you with the best wishes. You have done your part, and it is up to us and we are ready to do our part."

A. N. Yost, president of the association, responded to the mayor's address, saying it was a pleasure to him to show off before his fellow pioneers and that he could talk for hours, but he was afraid it would not be interesting to all.

Following Mr. Yost the Misses Elsie and Augusta Mengedoht brought down the blessings of the house when they played old-time patriotic songs. Recitations and song filled out the program, which was interspersed with five-minute reminiscences by the pioneers. At the close of the program the tenor of the whole meeting was suddenly changed, George R. Rathbun and W. H. Dunn raised their tried and trusty fiddles to their chins and began playing the old-time dance tunes.

Coy maidens of 75 and gay and gallant escorts not two years older lined up for the Virginia reel. George Rathbun "called." "Head gent and foot lady forward and back," "Gents to the left, ladies to the right, outward march," "Gent pass the lady and lady pass the gent," came the commands, and the gray-haired boys and girls caught step and for hours danced to the lively music of the violins.

"It's leap year," said a sweet-faced girl of 65, speaking to Mayor Dahlman. The mayor is sort of strong with the women anyway and he didn't need a second invitation. "Give us 'Old Dan Tucker,'" he requested, and again the pioneers felt the years slough from them and were back in the days when the heart was young and youth called to adventure for love and fortune.

Never was such a day spent by those to whom credit must be given for laying the cornerstone of Nebraska. A bounteous luncheon was served shortly after noon and little groups gathered about the hall to renew acquaintances, tighten the bonds of friendship and tell of the crude, wild days when Omaha was on the edge of the Great American desert, which eminent authorities declared would always be a desert.

Pioneers joined in unanimous effort to make the social unique and it was a unanimous verdict that pronounced the efforts completely successful. Assisting prominently in the entertainment of the pioneers and their guests were: Mary Taylor, Edith Sayre, Mary C. Fernanton, Helen Dunham, D. P. Redman, Joe Redman, Emma Feenan, Ada McGinn, Mrs. Jennie L. Maginn, Mrs. Mary Lange, Mrs. John Little, Mrs. Al Sorenson, Mrs. Josephine Carroll, Mrs. James Kennelly and others.

Scarcely a member gathered at the meeting but what had participated in some episode of historical interest to the state or city. Many were born here from fifty to seventy years ago and had grown up with and watched the city prosper in its marvelous manner. To be eligible to membership in the organization one must have resided in the state since 1877, a fact significant in itself.

Mrs. James Hopper, born in the city more than fifty years ago, took an active part in the meeting. During the meeting a modest man stood near the door, deep in meditation. He was J. M. Counsman, a resident of Omaha since 1867. Before the state threw off its territorial government he was in the militia. His reminiscences of the early days included interesting stories of a large Indian population.

"One day two Indians came to our house and asked for food," he said. "We were at the table then and my wife gave them bread and potatoes—a potato sandwich. She opened the door just enough to pass the sandwiches through. The Indians took them and quick as a flash threw away the potatoes. The bread they secreted under their blankets and strode away. They had been afraid of poison in the potatoes."

Hurls Wine Bottles at Husband Dining in Cafe with Gay Party

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Alexander H. Erickson precipitated a commotion in the cafe of a downtown hotel last night, when she hurled two wine bottles across a room at her husband, whom she discovered dining with another man and two young women. Erickson, who is vice president of a freight forwarding firm, overturned three tables in escaping from the cafe.

He was pursued to the street by his wife, who struck him on the head with another bottle. Both were arrested.

Mrs. Erickson told the police that a private detective had telephoned her of Erickson's presence with the young women at the hotel. She said she had left her two small children in the care of a maid at the Erickson residence in the suburb of Elmhurst and hurried into Chicago in an automobile.

The angered wife at first ordered her husband's arrest. The private detective went in search of a policeman. While the detective was gone, Mrs. Erickson, who could see her husband and his party from the entrance to the cafe, lost control of herself and personally broke up the party.

A police matron who searched Mrs. Erickson found a small bottle of poison in her possession. This was confiscated.

Mr. and Mrs. Erickson were liberated on bonds shortly after their arrest.

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This is the first offer of this sort ever made. We do it now because we intend either to place a Grafanola in every home in Omaha, or at least give every householder in Omaha an opportunity to own one.

The Instrument:

This beautiful Grafonola "Favorite," the first instrument of this latest improved type to be offered at anything like its price, is probably the best that its price will ever buy. It seems pretty clear that the limit has been reached. As a musical instrument, it is all that any musical instrument can be, and all that those costing $200 can claim to be.

The cabinet is built of the choicest mahogany (or of beautiful quarter sawn oak) polished like the costliest piano.

The "Favorite" plays any size of record—three at one winding, and can be rewound while running, the motor being a powerful triple-spring drive, absolutely silent and always positive and reliable. The tone arm leads the sound waves from the reproducer into the sound chamber, where it is amplified and poured out through the front, subject to reduction in volume by the partial or complete closing of the double doors. The start-and-stop lever is combined with a speed regulator lever, all in handy reach. The turn-table stands above the top of the cabinet when the lid is raised, admitting easy access to the record and needle.

It is an instrument that any man, of any means, may be proud to own and use for a lifetime.

The Records:

The outfit of records we have selected from the best selling and most popular of all classes, and includes the famous Sextette from "Lucia" and the equally famous Quartette from "Rigoletto," which ought to be extremely interesting to any of your friends [illegible] talking machines and have paid $13 for those two selections alone. You are at liberty to make your own selection of records if you prefer.

In addition to those 24 selections, we will give you, free, one of our "Demonstration" double-disc records, which everybody admits is worth at least sixty cents of any man's money. All of these records are guaranteed to be superior to all others in tone, in surface and in durability. They will outwear any other make of records almost two to one.

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MANY SEE THE BIG CIRCUS

Show at Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium Attracts Host of Spectators.

ZEALOUS ZOUAVES MAKE HIT

Drill Exhibition by Sixteen Boys Attracts Attention—Mutt and Jeff Stunt by Counsman Brothers.

With all due noise and an array of freaks and wild animals that would rival a Barnum & Bailey three-ring production, the seventh annual Omaha boys' circus was held at the Young Men's Christian association last evening before a crowd of youngsters, grown folks and school teachers that filled the gymnasium to overflowing.

The "circus" was pulled off without a hitch from the opening of the side show at 7:30 with all its freaks and wild animals to the exhibition of amphibious animals which was held in the swimming pool long after 10 o'clock. A. W. Miller was at his best in a white dress suit and silk hat as ringmaster and pulled off the main floor performance in a manner that brought forth considerable applause and appreciation from the crowd present.

It was evident from the crowd there that most of the youngsters in the city who were not fortunate enough to be chosen by Director Maxwell to participate in the big show or who could not save up the necessary price of admission were among those who crowded in when the doors were opened. The little fellows who did take part were hidden under large gobs of colored paint, wigs and stuffy costumes, so that even their own parents could not recognize them.

Glimpse of Zululand.

The feature of the whole "circus" was the "Zealous Zouaves from Zululand," a drill exhibition by sixteen boys from the grade school "C" gymnasium class, given under the direction of J. T. Maxwell, physical director. This class of youngsters went through intricate drill movements rivaling those of a crack army aggregation and ended with a flag drill to the tune of national music, which brought forth the most prolonged applause of the evening.

A Mutt and Jeff stunt, a clever tumbling act by the Counsman brothers and an illuminated Indian swinging club exhibition also added to the success of the affair.

Notes of the Big Circus.

The Mutt and Jeff stunt opened with little Jeff firmly ensconced in a molasses barrel.

Oagar and Adolph both lost their wigs in the topsy-turvy tumbling act.

Arthur Rouner lifted a 115-pound dumbbell from the floor to a position at arm's length above his head without stopping at the shoulder.

The side show contained the usual living skeleton, fat woman, wild man and snake charmer, all of whom entertained the crowd with their antics previous to the regular performance.

Under the direction of F. A. Turner the Boy Scouts gave an exhibition that was well applauded. The boys in the troup were all clad in the regulation scout uniform and made a very military appearance.

A second and final performance of the big show will be held again this evening in the gymnasium.

Bargains That Will Crowd Our 5 Big Stores Saturday

Drug Specials at Cut Prices

Eagle Condensed Milk, can	15c
Rexall Mucutone	45c-89c
Listerine	15c-25c-45c-89c
Rexall Kidney Cure	45c-89c
Borden's Malted Milk	45c-75c
$1 Lydia Pinkham's Compound	89c
$1 Rexall Vegetable Compound	89c
Glyco-Thymoline	25c-45c-89c
Newbro's Herpicide	45c-89c
Rexall 93 Hair Tonic	50c-$1.00
Fellow's Syrup for	89c-$1.34
$1 Gray's Glycerine Tonic for	89c
Eskay's Food	25c-45c-85c
$1 Wine of Cardui for	89c
Dr. Cooper's Medicine	45c-89c
$1 Hostetter's Bitters	89c
$1 Squibb's Sarsaparilla	75c
Ozomulsion	45c-89c
Rexall Orderlies	10c-25c-50c
Scott's Emulsion	45c-89c
Hyomei	45c-89c
Lee Rhubarb Laxative	50c
Tona-Vitae	$1.25
Mule Team Borax, lb. pkg.	9c

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At Wholesale prices. Look them over.

Box of 50 hand made Londres Grand at	$2.00
Box 50 Black and White Club House, at	$2.50
Box of 50 Owls	$1.50
Box of 50 La Providencia Clear Havanas	$2.00
Box of 50 El Capitan General, Saturday, special	$1.45
Box of 100 Blue Point Stogies	$1.65
Box of 25 Carmen After Dinner cigars, a rich smoke, 10c quality	$1.25
Box of 25 Cuba Romas, Clear Havanas	$1.25
Box of 50 Little Chancellors	$1.65
Box of 50 Manila Media Regalias for	$1.50
Box of 25 Manila Invincibles (3 for 50c quality)	$2.50
Box of 50 Henry George cigars, special for Saturday	$1.45
Box of 25 Cubanold After Dinner cigars, a fragrant, rich smoke, 10c straight quality	$1.50
Box of 25 (10c) Cyonas	$1.25
Box of 25 (15c) El Paxo	$2.50
Box of 50 Chancellor Magnolias	$3.00
Box of 50 El Solano Conchas	$2.75
Box of 25 Tom Moore Club House, Saturday only	$1.00

Genuine Durham Duplex Demonstrator Razor, 35c

Toilet Specials for Saturday

Maxine Elliot Soap, box of 6 cakes for	45c
25c Eskay's Cream	14c
French Toilet Chamois	9c
$1.50 Oriental Cream	$1.09
25c Packer's Tar Soap	14c
25c Frostilla	12c
50c Shah of Persia Soap	24c
50c Lubin's Soap	29c
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All 25c Sanitol Preparations	14c

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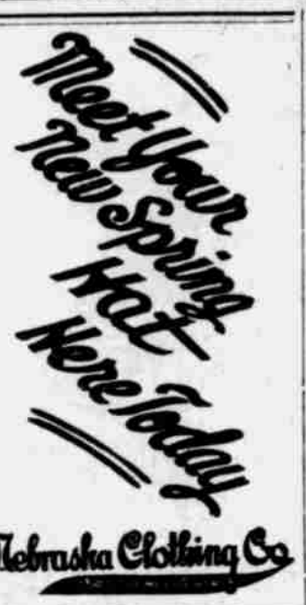

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Stop coughing! Coughing rasps and tears. Stop it! Coughing prepares the throat and lungs for more trouble. Stop it! There is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. Stop it! Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a medicine for coughs and colds, a regular doctor's medicine. Use it! Ask your doctor if this is not good advice. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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