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If we paid the enormous rent of other furniture stores in Omaha, we could never in the world sell goods at such low prices. Our location is out of the high rent district, and while only 60 feet from 16th street (which means but a step for you) we are able to make prices that are absolutely impossible with other stores.

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SOLID OAK LIBRARY TABLE
Extra large size. Top 48 inches long by 30 inches wide.

Here's a marvelous value—a sample of how Rubel's cut the price. This handsome Mission Library Table is made of solid oak, is 48 inches long and 30 inches wide.



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The Famous White Mountain Refrigerator—The biggest value in Omaha: good size, two food compartments, superior make, cold dry air, odorless, wonderfully economical, solid special this week at... **\$18.75**



GO-CARTS
One-Motion Collapsible Carts, with hood, half-inch rubber tires. Special... **\$3.90**

DRESSERS
Splendid value, solid oak, French bevel mirror, only... **\$8.75**



PEDESTAL EXTENSION TABLE
Made of solid oak, 4-ft. length, heavy claw feet. Special this week at... **\$9.75**

9x12 Brussels Rugs
A special for this week only, 2x12-ft. Rugs, Brussels, new patterns Special at... **\$10.75**

RUBEL'S

1513-1515 HOWARD STREET

WHENCE COME THE ICEBERGS

Chunks of Greenland's Icy Mountains Drift Southward.

TALL SPIRES ON HUGE BODIES

Precautions of Careful Navigators When Fog and Darkness Envelop the Sea—Guiding Signs.

Until within a comparatively recent period it had been presumed that the icebergs that infested the Atlantic during the spring and early summer months had broken off from the border of the great arctic ice fields. This, according to the light of later research, is an erroneous theory. The icebergs that drifted directly in the path of the Titanic, it is almost certain, was a small fragment of a huge glacier that years ago had disengaged itself from the interior ice cap of western Greenland, sliding with irresistible and devastating momentum toward the coast and finally plunging into the deep sea.

It is when the edge of such a huge glacier reaches a steep coast that from time to time fragments are broken off by their own weight, caught up by the ocean currents and carried off.

The size of these fragments varies greatly, but according to the reports of the hydrographic office an iceberg from sixty to 100 feet in the top of its walls, with pinnacles and spires reaching from 20 to 30 feet in height, are not unusual in the arctic sea. These measurements apply only to the mass of ice above the surface of the water. It would be futile to seek to render an estimate of the depth of an iceberg below the surface of the sea, because this depth varies with the weight of that part which is above water. A few years ago an iceberg which had a pinnacle of about 100 feet in height did not ground until it reached sixteen fathoms of water in the Belle Isle straits near St. Johns, N. F.

Carried South by Labrador Current.
Thousands of such fragments drop off every year. As they reach the water they are caught up by the polar currents. Yanson, during his expedition with the Fram, Amundsen, during the arctic trip he undertook in 1901, and the duke of Orleans in 1906, made a study of polar sea physics. The course of the currents is pretty well known from the published result of their observations.

Along the northern part of the west Greenland coast, where most of the icebergs are created, there is a current setting off shore and toward the pole. This current carries the icebergs some distance northward, until a junction is made with what is known as the Labrador current. This sets in a southerly direction along the coast of Haffin Land and Labrador. While at times it ceases entirely, and while its speed varies greatly, being greatest near the coast after winds from the northward, it has been estimated by scientists that usually an iceberg is carried south by this current at a rate of from ten to thirty miles in twenty-four hours.

It is not by any means smooth sailing. All along the Labrador coast are rugged promontories and numberless islands and cliffs surrounded by reefs and shallow water. Some of the icebergs are crushed against the rocky coast, others are caught in the deep fields of Greenland before they reach the open sea at all. Others again ground in the shallow waters along portions of the coast, until only a small percentage of a year's output of icebergs ever reaches far enough south to bring misfortune to transatlantic shipping.

According to the reports issued by the hydrographic office at Washington, the ice in such bergs is of extraordinary brittleness. This is authentic information showing that a blow with an axe, the concussion of a gunshot, the heavy blast of a steamship whistle has had the effect of splitting a huge mountain of drifting ice. They are more readily broken in warm weather. On the coast of Labrador, during the short summer that prevails there, when it is packed with icebergs, there is a constant and almost deafening crash as icebergs collapse in collision with the coast or with other bergs.

Best to Give Them a Wide Berth.
"They assume the greatest variety of shapes, from those approximating to some regular geometric figure to others crowned with spires, domes, minarets and peaks, while others still are pierced by deep indentations or caves," says the report of the hydrographic office. "Small catenars precipitate themselves from the large bergs, while from many ledges hang in clusters from every projecting ledge. They frequently have outlying spurs under water, which are as dangerous as any other sunken reefs. For this reason it is advisable for vessels to give them a wide berth, for there are a number of cases on record where vessels were seriously damaged by striking when apparently clear of the bergs."

"Among these is that of the British steamship Nesmore, which ran into a berg in latitude 41 degrees 50 minutes north, longitude 32 degrees west, and stove in its bows. On docking it a long score was found extending from abreast its foreering all of the way aft, just above its keel. Four frames were broken and the plates were almost cut through. The ship evidently struck a projecting spur after its helm had been put over, as there was clear water between it and the berg after the first collision.

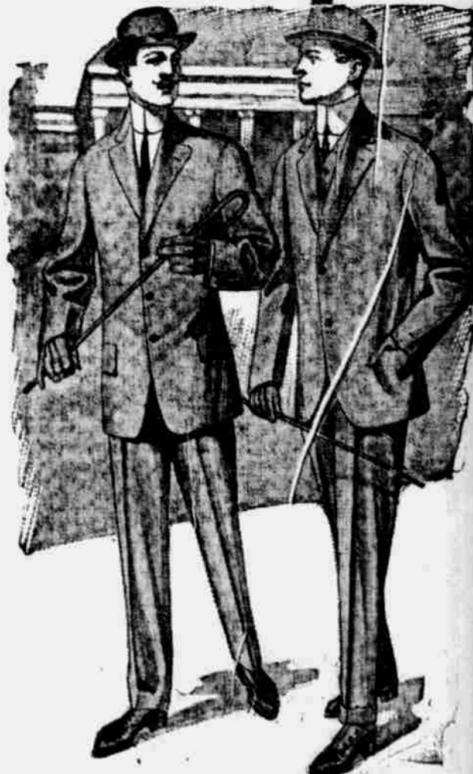
"It is generally best for vessels to go to windward of them, because the disintegrated fragments will have a tendency to drift to leeward, while open water will be found to windward. Serious injury has occurred to vessels through the breaking up or capsizing of icebergs. Often the bergs are so nicely balanced that the slightest melting of their surfaces causes a shifting of the center of gravity and a consequent turning over of the mass into a new position, and this overturning also frequently takes place when bergs, drifting with the current in a state of delicate equilibrium, touch the ocean bottom."

In a report issued by the hydrographic office in April, 1908, the following signs are enumerated, as indicating the proximity of ice:
Signs to Guide the Navigator.
"Before the ice is seen from the deck the 'ice blink' will often indicate its presence. This is readily understood when it is known that it is caused by the reflection of the rays of light from the sun or moon. On a clear day over the ice on the horizon the sky will be much paler or lighter in color, and is easily distinguished from that overhead, so that a sharp lookout should be had and changes in the color of the sky noted."
"On a clear day icebergs can be seen at a great distance, owing to their brightness, and at night owing to their effulgence. During foggy weather they are seen through the fog by their apparent blackness, if such a term can be applied."

OMAHA'S GREATEST CLOTHING HOUSE

How

Can I make sure of being well dressed? Perhaps you are one of those men who have tried to answer this question satisfactorily by paying big prices. If there were no other way, then you would be justified, but suppose you ask us to show you the real answer. It matters not to us whether it's a \$10 or \$40 suit or top coat you want, we say we guarantee absolute satisfaction at whatever price you pay, and our interest in you does not stop there. We want to keep in touch with you during the life of every purchase, for our guarantee must last to the end. We are the only clothiers in the city whom the manufacturers of the celebrated Kuppenheimer, Schloss Bros., Stein-Bloch and "L" System clothes will allow to handle their lines. (There's a Reason). The range of fabrics and patterns in either line is comprehensive in the extreme.



Ladies' Panama Hats direct from Paris are on display here.
Ladies' Tailored Shirts \$1.50 and \$2.50.
Ladies' Silk Hose, the dollar kind, for 45c.

SLOAN POKES LITTLE FUN

Congressman from Fourth Nebraska Talks of Tariff.

TAKES SHOT AT RECIPROCITY

Attacks "Farmers' Free List" Bill as Counterfeit that Wags and Means Committee Handed to Northwestern States.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, May 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman Sloan held the center of the political stage today, bristling with facts on agriculture, the tariff and kindred subjects very largely in the public mind at this time outside of presidential politics. Among other things he said:
"The exigencies of two presidential campaigns in this house have created a little caution and shattered a number of precious stones; among others, the early opening of an agricultural schedule, so the agricultural interests of the northwest which have been kicked and curbed around for the last year by the majority of the house until that mythical cause belonging to our general speaker would regard his lot as a season of dog heaven in comparison, may have a season of rest, but not settled rest."

Mr. Sloan took a shot at reciprocity, declaring that the agreement opened our ports to Canadian agricultural products and at the same time opened Canadian ports to our products. "We thought the exchange was unfair," he said, "to the farmer of the northwest. Actual experience during the period between adoption by the United States in the lowering of our prices and the early rise after Canadian rejection, confirmed those objections and no man in that part of our country will advocate reviving the pact under any circumstances."

Mr. Sloan attacked the so-called "farmers' free list bill," and declared that the inclusion of salt, lumber and leather goods was but the guising of the counterfeits which the ways and means committee handed to the northwest.

"That bill," he declared, "provided that

a few articles such as salt, lumber, leather goods and machinery should be admitted free. These were used to support the name 'farmers' free list bill' while in the middle of the bill was couched the joker 'meats and cereals,' which represent nearly all the finished products of the northwestern soil and toll.

"Never," he declared, "did a swindler hand a victim a more deceptive package."

If our ports were opened to meats and cereals, Mr. Sloan predicted that the products of Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Chili, Paraguay, Uruguay, Australia and New Zealand would "come to glut and despoil the home markets."

In conclusion, Mr. Sloan scoffed at the former democratic reform tariff bills, and said: "Such is the constructive statesmanship upon which appeal is to be made to the country. Free meats, free cereals, like free silver and other seductive sounding slogans, will have a summer wing's existence, soon to be repudiated and forgotten. The American people in accepting or rejecting political slogans will remember the respective party tests. Democracy asks 'how does it sound?' republicans demand 'is it sound?'"

Boost for Wind Cave Bill.
Representative Martin of South Dakota has secured the consent of the senate committee on agriculture to have his bill for the Wind Cave game preserve added to the bill in the senate. The officers of the American Bison society, which have promised a herd of bison to be put in the preserve when established, will come to Washington and endeavor to influence action in both the house and senate in favor of the measure.

Dr. E. Daniels and daughter of Madison, E. D., called on Representative Martin today. They have been in Europe and the orient and are on their way home.

Money to Fight River.
With the understanding that an emergency exiated the house today passed without debate a bill appropriating \$50,000 for immediate repairs to the Missouri river levees in Nebraska, opposite Sioux City.

Rate Increase Held Up.
Increases in freight rates on soft coal from Illinois mines to destinations in Kansas and Nebraska were suspended by the Interstate Commerce commission to-

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ALSO JEWELRY—By Experts
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DEATH RECORD

John Bluet.
John Bluet, aged 89 years, a retired carpenter, who has resided in Omaha since 1873, died Thursday night at his home, 281 Seward street. He is survived by one son, J. W. Bluet. Mr. Bluet was born in England and came to Omaha within a month after arriving in America. His wife died several years ago. For thirty years he was at the Union Pacific shops and for twenty-five years he has resided in the house on Seward street. The funeral will be Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from Bralley & Dorrance's chapel.

Jennie E. Magarrell.
Jennie E. Magarrell, the 4-year old daughter of J. R. Magarrell of 418 North Eighteenth street, died Thursday night. The funeral will be Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the People's church, Rev. Savage officiating. The mother died two years ago, and only the father and a sister survive.

James Tenick.
James Tenick of 1113 Lake street, for thirty years a resident of Omaha, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harry M. McCormack, 1606 Spencer street, Wednesday evening. The funeral was held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. M. V. Higbee was in charge of the services. Mr. Tenick was sick only a short time and not thought to be seriously sick till two days before his death. He leaves a widow and one child, Mrs. McCormack. He was born in New Jersey in 1832 and came to Omaha in 1882.

Persistent Advertising is the Road to Big Returns.

WOULD ABOLISH STRINGENT RULE

(Continued from Page One.)

ston of Washington, D. C., began reading the episcopal address, that being the order of the day. The episcopal address is a document modeled somewhat after the order of the president's message to congress. It is supposed to embody a review of the church for the last four years, with comments upon the success or failure of the denomination in its various fields. It is also within the province of the document to propose needed legislation, or at least point out the direction the general conference should take in dealing with the problems of the denomination. It is prepared by one member of the board of bishops, the other being consulted regarding its various items. Bishop Cranston prepared the address this year and, as he is master of strong, lucid English, the document, mechanically, is of high order and exhibits beautiful literary polish. The address, though lengthy, is listened to with closest attention, but its propositions are not always carried out. This, too, is in imitation of the American congress.

The tone of the episcopal address, as read by Bishop Cranston, was distinctly reactionary. He arraigned in severest terms those of the church, especially those occupying official positions, who had been criticizing the present plan of Methodism and had been suggesting radical readjustments. Many in the audience felt this was aimed at the discussion being carried on so widely in the church with reference to restricting the bishops. He suggested that it was in poor taste for a church organ, an exponent of the denomination, or a church official, to indulge in caustic criticism of various features of the church machinery, out before the world. He contended that if these matters must be discussed at all they should be discussed in the privacy of the family council—that is, at general conference.

Itinerant Plan Obsolete.
The most reactionary language of the part of the address read this morning, related to the appointing of pastors to churches. The bishop spoke in terms of strongest denunciation of the practice of large and wealthy churches calling their pastors and by that process breaking up the itinerant plan. In recent years there is no doubt that many churches and many pastors have pre-conference agreements

and that in such instances the pastor is not appointed at all, but hired by the local church. In earlier days in Methodism no minister knew where he was going until the close of the conference session when the bishop read the appointments. Bishop Cranston's conclusion was that there must be a more complete adherence to the itinerant plan, with the appointing power in the hands of the bishop, or there must be a legal modification of the plan by the general conference.

As the practice the episcopal address denounced has been a long while growing and is looked upon by the laity in many quarters as perfectly just and proper, it is hardly likely that it will be discontinued. Many have the feeling that while the itinerant plan with absolute appointing power in the hands of the bishops, suited very well the early days of the nation and of Methodism, the times are demanding some modification of the original method of appointing ministers to churches. With laymen entering more largely into the councils of the church and taking greater part in its activities, it is not to be wondered at that they desire to have something to say as to who shall serve them as pastors.

GOVERNOR WILSON IS ILL AT HIS HOME IN TRENTON

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, who is confined to his home in Princeton suffering from a cold, was reported better today. He has, however, cancelled his engagement to address the New Jersey Bankers' association in Atlantic City tonight.

The governor's ailment is in the nature of influenza. Members of his family say they expected him to be out in a day or two and ridicule the report that he is suffering from a physical breakdown.

Governor Wilson has no immediate speaking engagements.

FIVE INCHES OF RAIN IN FOUR HOURS AT BROOKINGS

BROOKINGS, S. D., May 2.—Five inches of rainfall in four hours formed a lake three miles wide just outside of this city today. All bottom lands of the Sioux river are flooded and much damage done to early sown grains. The rainfall is the heaviest on record here.

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