

VOL. XLI—NO. 50.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1912.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

DANE FARMERS CO-OPERATE

Dr. Egan Tells Why They Have Made Success of System.

HOW WEALTH IS EQUALIZED

Per Capita Wealth is Next to England, but There Are No Poor Persons, No Very Rich Ones in the Kingdom.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The wonderful story of how the Danes, upon land but poorly suited to grazing and in the face of repeated reverses, have brought their country to a state of agricultural prosperity second only to England among the old world countries is told by Dr. Maurice Egan, American minister to Denmark, who is now in this city on leave, having recently completed, on behalf of the State department, a lecture tour through the farming districts of the south.

Dr. Egan, together with several other of the American diplomatic officers in Europe, has, under instruction from the State department, made a thorough study of the "farmer's welfare" problem in the European countries of the far played by the governments in advancing the material prosperity of the farmers, of the success of the farmers themselves in forming co-operative societies for mutual assistance, and of the advantages secured to the white people of these countries from the promotion of their agricultural resources. He is now engaged in preparing a report upon the methods of the Danish government in supplying cheaper money for their farmers, which idea President Taft hopes to introduce in the United States for the benefit of the American farmer.

Speaking of the recent lecture tour through the south, Dr. Egan said:

"I was sent by the Department of State to expose to dairymen, and farmers especially interested in dairying, the methods by which the Danes have become the most prosperous people agriculturally in Europe. When I say most prosperous, I mean by comparison and taking into consideration the obstacles they have had to meet and overcome. The wealth per capita of Denmark is comparatively next to that of England. This wealth, however, is equalized. There are no very rich people there. Every man is fairly well off, but the poorer he is the more carefully does he conserve his resources. Material well being is as common in Denmark as education.

"There is no illiteracy in the country. Every man, woman and child over the age of 7 years, unless he be an idiot, can read and write. The methods by which they have achieved their present prosperity are three. Education—a perfect system of co-operation and the intelligent assistance of government.

Butter, Bacon and Eggs.
"For instance, the only means of living which the Danes have is agriculture. Denmark, like Julius Caesar's Gaul of ancient days, is divided into three parts—butter, bacon and eggs. Now, the government, being dependent upon the farmers, does everything in its power to increase the number of small farmers, and this it has done by making money as cheap as possible for the farmers. It controls a great series of banks, managed somewhat after the manner of the Credit Foncier.

"An agricultural laborer in Denmark who has worked on a farm for five years, who is poor, and who has a character so good that two reputable members of his community will certify to it, he obtains this solely on his character and ability and not by any material security he can offer. With this money he may purchase a farm of from three and one-half to twelve acres. This farm means live and dead stock on the land and the necessary implements for the working of it. The amount loaned by the bank covers probably nine-tenths of the value of the farm—not of the land, because land in Denmark is never sold merely as land. The farm is judged by the value of its production for, let us say, at least seven years in hard corn, which represents its ability to sustain dairy cattle and hogs. This is an example of the way in which the Danish government encourages the multiplication of small farms.

"Now, as to the question of education. It is compulsory. It has been compulsory for many years and the awakening of Denmark to the careful use of its natural resources is due to two things—the Danish sense of the practical value of practical education, and a series of disasters.

Soil is Impoverished.
"The first disaster occurred in the late '80s, when the discovery was made that the Danes had so impoverished their soil by the continuous growing of grain that bankruptcy threatened, even the great landowners being in danger. Then came the closing of British ports to Danish grain and the growth of American competition, which killed off whatever prospects of profit the Danes might have made from their impoverished land.

"A very admirable Lutheran bishop, Grundtvig, saw that the Danes must be kept at home, but that they must be so educated as to make their country fit for them to live in. He saw that patriotism on an empty stomach would not work, and he began to form the high schools, of which there are some 1,300 in Denmark today, which fostered and made possible the idea of co-operation.

"From 1848, the year in which, under the new constitution, it was possible for the poor Dane to own land in fee simple—the constitution meaning the breaking up of the feudal system of land tenures—until 1863, when Denmark lost Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia, the Danes struggled against terribly adverse circumstances, and then under the impetus which the high schools had given them, they began to co-operate. In the high schools, which are only open to men over the age of 20 years the Danish farmers learned to trust one another; they also learned that with impoverished land and no capital they could not compete there with the great landowners who were beginning to sell great quantities of butter and hogs to England and Germany.

"The tendency in Denmark was and is to the constant increase of the small farmers, but the small farmer was practically nothing as an individual. To control the British market for fresh butter and the colonial market for canned butter, it was necessary that they have capital; it was necessary that their product be the same in quantity all the year and

always the same in quality. To standardize any product one must have an enormous quantity of that product and the power of controlling its quality. The Danish farmers, in order to do this, began to form co-operative societies.

Successful Co-Operation.
"This movement, fostered, as I said, by Bishop Grundtvig's high schools, began by the organization of small societies of farmers of various districts. In these each man was allowed one vote, but he guaranteed that he would supply to the co-operative creamery just so many pounds of butter fat—butter fat being the commodity in which he dealt—and make himself liable independently, plus the unlimited liability of the co-operative society to the government bank for the amount of capital borrowed. The province of the bank in this transaction is not the main thing to be considered. The bank must make a fair profit, but the bank really exists for the benefit of the farmers through the co-operative societies, which they themselves formed and which they themselves govern.

"Today the Danish farmer buys nothing individually. He uses no seeds until they have been tested by the experts furnished by the co-operative society. He buys his fertilizers, soya beans from Manchuria, cotton and meal from the United States, through the co-operative society. He never kills his own hogs, though there are 600 hogs to every 1,000 persons in Denmark, but sends them to the co-operative bacon factories, which were founded some time in the '80s when Germany refused the Danish hog because of an outbreak of swine fever. The Danes instantly founded, with the assistance of the government, large co-operative bacon factories. In order to make dairying possible the Danes had to regenerate the land exhausted by the lack of scientific treatment.

"Denmark is not a good grazing country. The climate for grazing purposes is probably the worst in the world. There are only fourteen weeks in the year when cattle can graze in the open. In the '60s and '70s the Dane—largely in possession of his land—found that he must root, or die, or become an exile, as the Irish were, for the lack of assistance from an intelligent government. He rooted. That is, he saw the roots—the turnip, the carrot and above all, the great sugar-beet root—could be used not alone for feeding his dairy cattle, but could be made most useful in restoring his exhausted soil; but he did nothing at haphazard.

Scientific Inspection.
"Being an educated man, he was an open-minded man and he induced his government to furnish scientific experts who could finally answer any question he might ask. As an example, let us take the small farmer with three cows, three hogs, four head of small cattle and a horse or two. He farms perhaps twelve acres. Now, it is a question with him as to the rotation of his crops; it is a question as to the amount of butter fat that cow should produce. He has, through the co-operative society, the use of a scientific expert, who visits his farm every eighteen days and answers all questions after consultation with him. Furthermore, he keeps a duplicate set of books for the farmer, so that the farmer knows exactly the amount of butter fat each cow yields every week, when the cows are expected to calve, the value of the service of every bull in use, and the exact position of the farmer economically and agriculturally. For this service the farmer pays the expert 20 cents yearly per cow, the government paying the rest of the expert's salary—the expert being attached to the Royal Danish Co-operative society.

"Denmark is a country which comprises 15,000 square miles, which is, I suppose, about four times the size of Delaware. It supports at least 2,500,000 persons in very good condition, and sends out of the country each year, at a conservative estimate, \$150,000,000 worth of butter, bacon and eggs. At least \$90,000 worth of this export goes to England; but the British market is retained not alone by the invariable quantity sent out, summer and winter, but by the invariable quality. Danish butter being the highest-priced butter in the British market."

Farm Implements Showered on Brown

Paying a tribute to the long continued friendship with which they hold him the postoffice employees yesterday showered upon William J. Brown, for twenty-six years in the postal service here a vanguard of farming implements, wire fencing and other needed accessories. Standing on the rear steps of the federal building, Postmaster Wharton, acting as spokesman for the employees, paid a marked tribute to Mr. Brown and wished him Godspeed in his new undertaking. He eloquently eulogized the life of Brown and said that all of his friends parted with him with the sincerest regret. Concluding the postmaster handed him a receipt for the gifts, which spoke their appreciation in a better way than words.

The women employees gave Brown a shower of garden implements in connection with a "pink tea." A large straw hat to be worn under the southern sun with ribbons floating from it was one of the most unique of the collection he takes with him. Toy garden rake, hoe and shovel was a nifty outfit stowed near his seat. He has purchased a small farm near Jacksonville, Fla., where he intends to make his future home.

Casper Producers Are Enthusiastic

General Freight and Passenger Agent Miller of the Northwestern is back from the meeting of oil producers held at Casper and declares that it was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings that he ever attended. He says that the Casper business men greatly appreciated the fact that the Omaha Commercial club was represented.

Messrs. Wead and Flack, who represented Omaha, were shown great attention and were given every opportunity of enjoying the hospitality of the Casper people. They were taken into private homes and treated as members of the families. They also were assured of the kindly feeling that Casper has for Omaha and expressed the opinion that the day is not far distant when the whole Wyoming will look upon Omaha as its "Market Town."

Key to the Situation—See Advertising.

The Bennett Company
OMAHA'S GREAT STYLE STORE

Fresh as the Posies—Delightful, Cool—These
New Cream-White Wool Garments



Tropical weights, of course, expressing the most recent and exclusive style tendencies in a marked degree and emphasizing our policy of always giving the most quality and style at the lowest price. No difference where you go to spend your summer vacation, or whether you stay at home, just such garments as these new cream-white wool coats, suits and dress skirts will prove almost indispensable. Ample varieties in each assortment to meet all needs and seldom more than one of a kind in the better priced. To give you an idea of the price part we quote:

Cream-white wool suits of fine serges and diagonals; all white and with black stripes or trimmings in perfect harmony; \$14.95 to \$24.75.

Cream-white wool coats in novelty styles with wide shawl collars and revers; a good variety of materials to select from; \$10.95 to \$19.50.

Cream-white wool skirts of whipcords, diagonals and Bedford cords, very specially priced at \$5.95 to \$7.95.

Lingerie Waists in New Styles

New lingerie waists arrive and are unpacked and rushed to their respective places almost every day. Tunic and peplum effects are the most popular in these new arrivals, being shown in many new and novel variations. Low necks and short sleeve styles in all the best lingerie materials, beautifully trimmed.

\$1.50 Bolt of Longcloth at \$1.29

Of these five Monday bargains this one will probably be the most sought for on account of the very superior quality of the goods. Fine, soft-finish longcloth possessed of extraordinary wearing qualities, and regularly sold at \$1.50 the bolt of 12 yards, Monday only, \$1.29. Full 36 inches wide and suitable for children's dresses and underwear.

25c Voile at 15c

A very fine voile, full 37 inches wide, with a dull luster which gives it a very rich appearance similar to that found in fabrics of same texture at higher prices.

45c Crash Suiting, 29c

Linen crash suitings specially adapted to wash suits and coats and the heavier wash dresses of summer. Comes in both white and cream; regularly 45c the yard, Monday only, 29c.

\$1.39 White Suitings, 98c

Because of the extreme width, this white, all linen suiting is desirable from an economic standpoint. Also it has wearing qualities and a finish that will appeal to the most fastidious. Full 72 inches wide, regularly \$1.39 the yard, Monday, 98c.

65c Table Damask, 59c

Hotel, restaurant and boarding house keepers should take advantage of this bargain. A 60-inch, unbleached, all linen table damask, worth 65c the yard, Monday, or while it lasts, 59c a yard.

Monday in our Corset Section will occur

The celebration of our first great monthly event known as Dollar Day. After this, the last day in each month will be set apart to offer women the greatest value in corsets ever known at \$1.00.

On this day we will have ready for you hundreds of different models in the very newest style corsets to select from at \$1.00. The majority of these corsets are worth \$1.50, but on Dollar Day choose from any of these elegant models at just \$1.00.

They are on sale Monday only at \$1.00

About 500 pairs of fine coutil and batiste corsets, with extreme length hips and low bust. Many styles to choose from, all are beautifully trimmed with laces and embroidery; 3 pairs excellent hose supporters attached, regular \$1.50 values, Dollar Day, \$1.00.



Greatest foulard silk bargain we have offered this season

85c and \$1.00 Foulard Silks 49c

On Sale Monday Only

There's a splendid assortment of patterns for your choosing—principally small figured designs of the scarcest sort. Tans, browns, Copenhagen, Alice blue and many other wanted shades. Full 24 inches wide and never surpassed in quality at the regular prices of 85c to \$1.00 the yard. Monday only, 49c.

17 lbs Granulated Sugar \$1.00

And Other Pure Food Store Specials for Monday's Selling Only

A COMBINATION MONEY-SAVER FOR MONDAY ONLY.

5 lbs. granulated sugar 10c
1 cake Violet toilet soap 10c
1 cake Rose toilet soap 10c
3 pkgs. Toasto corn flakes 25c

Monday Only

1-lb. pkg. Bennett's Large can Bennett's
Capitol coffee and 20 Capitol pears and 20
stamps 30c
Assorted teas and 60 stamps the lb. 48c
Tea siftings and 10 stamps, the lb. 15c
Snider's salad dressing and 10 stamps, per bottle 25c
Pint can Galliard's pure olive oil 40c
Full cream cheese and 10 stamps, lb. 22c

2 cans Evergreen corn and 10 stamps 20c
Flower and vegetable seeds, pkg. 2 1/2c
Walker's hot tamales and 15 stamps, per can 15c
Snider's tomato soup and 5 stamps, per can 10c
Ten bars "Diamond C" soap for 25c
40c Jar Bishop's California fruitate 20c
2 cans shrimps and 10 stamps 25c
2-lb. pkg. Bennett's Capitol oats and 10 stamps 10c
3 pkgs. Toasto corn flakes and 10 stamps for 25c

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Extra fancy strawberries, 5 lbs. the crate of 24 quarts, or three boxes for 25c
Fancy Florida pineapples, \$2.75 per crate; or, according to the size, the dozen, \$1.35, \$1.25, \$1.00 and 85c; each, 15c, 12 1/2c, 10c and 7 1/2c
Large juicy lemons, worth 30c the dozen 20c
Fancy new potatoes, peck 60c
Fresh wax or green beans, lb. 10c
Fancy radishes, 1 doz. bunches, 8c
Fancy head lettuce, 2 for 5c
3 large cucumbers 10c

MEATS

Pork Chops 13 1/2c
Armour Star Hams 18 1/2c
No. 1 Lean Bacon 19 1/2c
Morrell Picnic Hams 15c
Plate Boiling Beef 8 1/2c
Spare Ribs 10c

FURNITURE HAS ARRIVED

But Court House is Still Far from Completion.

MARBLE STILL COMING SLOWLY

Lynch Asks for a Report on the Progress of the Building—Wants to Know Time for Completion.

With a carload shipment of furniture by Hayden Bros. for the new county building already arrived, and with work on the building itself lagging again, the Board of County Commissioners is about again to prod Caldwell & Drake, general contractors, and the Colorado Yule Marble company, marble sub-contractors, into increased activity. The sixty-day period, within which the commissioners were promised all marble would be on the job, will expire within a few days, and much of the marble has not yet been shipped.

John G. Lynch, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, has called upon John Latenser, county building architect, for a detailed report regarding the building situation, and Henry Ostrom, clerk of the board, for a report as to what assurances the contractors now will give for speedy completion of the work. The matter will be taken up at a meeting of the board Tuesday.

HURLBURT DANCES JIG ON SEVENTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY

J. H. Hurlburt, bailiff for Judge Lee S. Estelle, celebrated his 73d birthday Friday by coming down to work at the usual hour, dancing a jig and demonstrating to a few friends that he can kick several inches higher than his head.

City Objects to Its

Lots Being Used for Outdoor Dances

MAN AND WIFE DERANGED

Carl Jensen Crazy About Socialism, Wife Religious Fanatic.

THEIR CHILDREN SUFFERING

While He Delves Into Economic Problems She Pores Over Bible and Now Both of Them Are in the Hospital.

Carl Jensen of South Omaha and his wife, Anna, are in the county hospital, being treated for insanity, and their three children are held at the detention home. Carl is demented about socialism and his wife has a religious frenzy.

Symptoms of the socialistic insanity appeared when Jensen decided that to work was a waste of energy, because industrial and economic conditions prevent a laborer from receiving a just share of what he produces. When he reached this conclusion his family began to suffer.

Big Addition Planned to Storage Building

An eight-story building is to be added to the warehouse of the Omaha Van and Storage company at Sixteenth and Leavenworth and two additional stories on the present six-story building are being planned, the construction to begin late this summer. The additions will cost \$125,000 and give the storage company a building almost half block square.

City Objects to Its

Lots Being Used for Outdoor Dances

MAN AND WIFE DERANGED

Carl Jensen Crazy About Socialism, Wife Religious Fanatic.

THEIR CHILDREN SUFFERING

While He Delves Into Economic Problems She Pores Over Bible and Now Both of Them Are in the Hospital.

Carl Jensen of South Omaha and his wife, Anna, are in the county hospital, being treated for insanity, and their three children are held at the detention home. Carl is demented about socialism and his wife has a religious frenzy.

Symptoms of the socialistic insanity appeared when Jensen decided that to work was a waste of energy, because industrial and economic conditions prevent a laborer from receiving a just share of what he produces. When he reached this conclusion his family began to suffer.

Big Addition Planned to Storage Building

An eight-story building is to be added to the warehouse of the Omaha Van and Storage company at Sixteenth and Leavenworth and two additional stories on the present six-story building are being planned, the construction to begin late this summer. The additions will cost \$125,000 and give the storage company a building almost half block square.

Masons Will Meet

in Omaha Tuesday

The annual meeting of the Masonic grand lodge of Nebraska will convene in the Masonic temple Tuesday next, Grand Master Gibbons presiding. The first session will be held at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, when routine business will be disposed of. The address of Grand Orator Poucher will be delivered at 8 o'clock in the evening. Sessions will continue until and during Thursday. An attendance of 500 or more is expected.

Postal Receipts Show an Increase

Postal receipts of the Omaha postoffice for the month ending May 31, 1912, are \$62,467.58. This compares with \$57,356.53 the same month last year, an increase of \$5,111.05, or 7 per cent.

Walt Meisner Given

Flowers and Praise by Fellow Citizens

Walt Meisner Given

Flowers and Praise by Fellow Citizens

Bob Houghton, president of the Gato City club, and Senator John E. Reagan invaded the office of the building inspector yesterday and presented the new inspector, Walt Meisner, with a bouquet and felicitations.

Senator Reagan was official spokesman. Other speakers were Al Barker, Bill Rutherford, John Coffey and Mayor Dahlgren. Charles H. Wirtzell, commissioner of fire protection and water supply, made the first speech he had attempted.

There was much hand-shaking and "hope you'll be a howling success." There was so much applause when Wirtzell finished speaking that fourth floor offices were shaken and one official after brief investigation reported that it was Health Commissioner Connell drawing his salary.

MORRISON APPOINTED MECHANIC OF DIVISION

J. C. Morrison is appointed master mechanic of the Omaha division of the Burlington with headquarters in this city, succeeding A. N. Willis, who becomes chairman of the company's fuel committee, with headquarters in Chicago. The appointment takes effect immediately.