

## LEPER GOING ACROSS STATE

Surgeon General Secures Permission from State Board.

## WILL TRAVEL ON SPECIAL CAR

Not Known When Trip Will Be Made, But Some Time During Present Week on Way West.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, August 4.—(Special.)—The following telegram was received by Dr. E. Arthur Carr, one of the secretaries of the State Board of Health, Saturday:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3, 1912. Dr. E. Arthur Carr, Secretary of State Board of Health, Lincoln, Neb.: Request permit under proper sanitary precautions, W. T. Kaowli, a leper, through your state en route from Philadelphia to Hawaii.

Dr. Carr at once called a meeting of the state board and it was agreed that under the conditions promised it would be all right to grant the request. The man will pass through Nebraska in a special car about Wednesday or Thursday, but it is not known on what road he will travel. He will be accompanied by nurses and physicians and from San Francisco will be looked after by two nurses until he reaches his destination, which is the leper colony on the islands.

**Phone Men Disagree.**

The telephone conference in the office of the railway commission yesterday between the people of Johnson county and the officials of the Nebraska Telephone company, came just about as near harmony and agreement as did the republican convention held in Lincoln last week. Whether they will try it again a little later was not given out.

**Banker Captures Convict.**

Another "trust" at the state penitentiary got tired of his job and sought greener pastures Saturday. Alonzo Lockhart, a colored man, who had only two weeks more to serve, while at work with a threshing crew, near the pen, suddenly made up his mind that the wide, wide world presented better opportunities for advancement and hid. About fifteen minutes after he left his absence was discovered and messages sent out by phone all over the country. Banker Bell of Rocka noticed the man passing and telephoned the warden. Then getting into his buggy he overtook the man and captured him. He made no attempt to resist until he was placed in the warden's auto, when he fought savagely, but was brought back. Mr. Bell will receive \$50 for the job of capturing the man.

**"Keep Off the Grass."**

Some time ago the authorities of the city of Lincoln bought several benches and put in the park space just west of the city hall where the weary traveler, who may have taken too much liquid refreshment, might get in the shade and keep out of the way of the street traveler. It was a nice pleasant place, too, for any other traveler who might want to rest in the shade and watch the people pass on the busy thoroughfare.

But all that may be over now. A Lincoln councilman passed there the other day and saw that the weary traveler had worn off some of the grass on the lawn and now he proposes that any man suffering from that tired feeling must either seek the weed forest on some vacant lot or sit on the curb stone in the hot sun. Verily the progressive spirit of the capital city is moving on and the poor man who wants a seat in the shade in the future will seek in vain.

**Storrs Company Incorporates.**

Articles of incorporation of the Arthur Storrs Supply company of Omaha have been filed with the secretary of state.

## An Unpleasant, Disagreeable Task No Longer Necessary

Now you can keep the closet bowls in your house as clean and white as new without scrubbing them or touching them with your hands.



## Sani-Flush Cleans Water-Closet Bowls

Sani-Flush, a powdered chemical compound, does the work quickly, easily. It is harmless to bowl or plumbing, while acids injure them and are dangerous to handle.

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This Coupon Good for Section 10 or for Any Section Previously Issued.

## LEAD POISONING COMMON

Governmental Efforts to Protect Workmen Have Failed.

## WHAT EXPERIENCE HAS PROVED

National Conference on Industrial Diseases Shows a Growing Appreciation of Serious Phase of Situation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The failure of the national and state governments to protect workmen from preventable diseases of industry is strikingly brought out in a report just issued of the second national conference on industrial diseases. It is shown that in three years the Illinois commission found 578 cases of lead poisoning in that state and that a hasty and incomplete study disclosed 121 cases of this disease of occupation in New York City alone. Many of these were due to the absence of regulations requiring the use of simple protective devices and practices which, it is pointed out, are in general use in Germany and England under legislation providing for the payment of insurance benefits in the case of sickness directly due to industry.

## Demand for Action.

A growing appreciation, however, of the need of regulating the conditions among which the 30,000,000 wage earners of this country carry on their work is shown from the recent prohibition by congress of the manufacture or sale of "phoney jaw" matches and from the enactment in eight states during the last year of the bill prepared by the Association for Labor Legislation requiring the compulsory reporting of certain of the more evident industrial diseases. The report, which is profusely illustrated, is divided into four parts. Diseases of occupation are treated in papers read before the American Medical association, this year for the first time giving place to its annual program to the industrial disease problem. Dr. W. Gilman Thompson presents a plan for the classification of the occupational diseases; compressed air illness, or "caisson disease," is discussed by Dr. Frederick L. Keys from a study of 3,600 cases under his observation during the construction of the Pennsylvania East river tunnels, and Dr. L. M. Ryan, physician to the Foundation company, deals with the same disease and the preventive methods to be adopted in caisson work. Occupational skin diseases, nervous and mental diseases, diseases of the eye, and industrial poisons are covered by such well known authorities as Dr. John A. Fordyce, Dr. Charles A. Dana, Dr. Ellice M. Alger and David L. Edsall, whose testimony refutes the contention that national ingenuity and inventiveness have lessened industrial disease here and have made less needful the rigid legal control exercised in other countries.

## Lead Poisoning in New York.

Reports of lead poisoning in New York City and of the examination of 1,413 workers in cellar bakeries and tailor shops are included in a section dealing with investigations. Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston pleads for more work by hospitals and clinics in the prevention of industrial diseases and Prof. C. E. A. Winslow contributes a much-discussed paper on temperature and humidity in factories. Prof. Baskerville proposes the use of certain preventive agencies for workmen exposed to dusts, fumes and gases.

## If industrial disease is to be adequately handled in this country, information must be had as to the extent of these diseases and as to the particular occupations in which they occur, points out Dr. Cressley L. Wilbur, chief physician of the United States census bureau. A proper nomenclature of occupations is the first requisite and this, Dr. Wilbur announces, is being prepared by the American Medical association.

## Common in Illinois.

The medical inspection of factories in Illinois is shown to have resulted in the reporting of 247 cases of industrial disease from thirty-one manufacturing establishments during the first eight months of the law's operation. One plant is cited which had seventy-three cases of lead poisoning last August due to dry sand papering of lead paint. With the use of a simple respirator for the protection of these workers as recommended by the department, the hazard of this occupation has been so far reduced that there has not been a single case of lead poisoning in that particular establishment in the last four months. Dr. Leonard W. Hatch, statistician of the New York department of labor, who has had charge of the registration of industrial diseases in New York state, emphasizes the need for educating physicians as to the intent and scope of registration laws and testifies to the gratifying results obtained from the first few months' operation of the act.

## The report, which is issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation, closes with a bibliography compiled in co-operation with the library of congress and the United States bureau of labor, containing, in addition to more important foreign works, over 600 American titles.

## SETTLING CONTESTS WEARISOME TASK TO MOOSE COMMITTEE

(Continued from First Page.)

day. Henry went into the room, and soon his voice was heard in loud debate. But he failed to solve the difficulties, and, smiling broadly, filed out with the rest of the tired committeemen.

## Howard Makes Appeal.

In presenting the claims of the negroes from Mississippi, Perry B. Howard, a negro of Jackson, appealed to the provisional committee, not to discourage the 900,000 negro voters of that state by refusing them recognition. Howard, who was a delegate to the regular republican convention, took up the campaign for Roosevelt after the first call sent out by Senator Dixon late in July. In this he met opposition from B. F. Friddle, who was picked out by Senator Dixon to take up the fight for Roosevelt in Mississippi.

Howard contended eloquently before the committee that he could lead the colored vote in Mississippi for Roosevelt to the polls in November and vehemently declared:

"Would you have Roosevelt the cause of taking from us the liberty that Abraham Lincoln gave us?"

## NOMINATE FUNK FOR GOVERNOR

Illinois Progressives Hold Convention with Much Oratory.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Illinois progressives in state convention today selected Senator Frank H. Funk of Bloomington as their nominee for governor, named a complete state ticket and pledged fealty to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as their choice to make the presidential race.

Orators hailing from California to New

England, veterans of the civil war and young men experiencing their first political campaign joined in pledging their faith and efforts to the advancement of the progressive causes. Former democrats and republicans were prominent in the deliberations of the convention.

Among those who addressed the convention were Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California, Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, James R. Garfield of Ohio, former secretary of the interior, and Raymond Robbins, Chicago, settlement worker. The delegates adopted a platform said to represent the most advanced of progressive ideas. In addition to the initiative, referendum and recall, the platform advocated improved social and labor conditions, abolishment of railroad passes, authorized city planning, urged publicity of legislative committee sessions and equal suffrage and discussed the trusts, tariff and railroad valuations.

The state officers nominated follow: For governor, Frank H. Funk, Bloomington; for lieutenant governor, Judge Dean Franklin, Macomb; for attorney general, Fletcher Dohy, Chicago; for state treasurer, Phil Decker, Murphysboro; for auditor, Edwin Winter, Danville; for secretary of state, Edward O. Peterson, Aurora.

Members of the state committee were at the entrance to see that every delegate admitted had signed a pledge to abide by the action of the convention in the selection of a full state ticket. It was announced that the credentials committee had agreed to refuse admittance to the Williamson county delegation and others who had refused to agree to a complete third ticket.

Charles G. Ryberg, a Chicago member of the credentials committee, said that the committee felt justified in its strict supervision of the situation in view of rumors that friends of Governor Deneen and other republican candidates would attempt to take part in the work of the convention.

As Rev. C. G. Dixon concluded the opening prayer, lights in the building were turned out and a large picture of Colonel Roosevelt was unveiled. A noisy demonstration resulted. Delegates climbed onto chairs, shouting and whistling. McGill McCormick swung his gavel for ten minutes before the first demonstration ceased.

## KENTUCKY VOTERS NAME CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—Kentucky's new compulsory primary law was tried yesterday for the first time, voters in both democratic and republican parties naming candidates for congressional honors in each of the eleven districts of the state. Various minor state and county officers also were nominated.

Congressman Robert Y. Thomas, jr., democratic representative from the Third district, has been defeated for renomination by John S. Rhea, by about 100 votes, according to unofficial returns. It is said an official count will be necessary.

In the First district Judge A. W. Barkley, has been nominated by the democrats for the office which Senator-elect James will vacate. He has more than 1,000 plurality over the nearest of three other candidates.

In the Eighth district Congressman Harvey Helm, democrat, has won the nomination against J. A. Sullivan, who was supported by Governor McCreary, by more than 7,000.

In the eight remaining districts in the state, incumbent congressmen had no opposition.

The republican vote, it is said tonight, was slight throughout the state, especially in the Fifth district, including Louisville, where 530 out of 2,442 votes cast were republicans. In the Thirty-ninth precinct of the Eleventh ward, Louisville, a strong negro republican precinct heretofore, not a single republican vote was polled, even the republican election officers not voting, while 100 democrats cast ballots.

## BRILLIANT THIEF IN JAIL

Robber of Homes of Chicago's Wealthy Residents Captured.

## CHASE IN BUSINESS DISTRICT

Reputed Barn and Storage Room Filled with Articles Worth Thousands of Dollars by Brother of Policeman.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—After an exciting chase through the crowded streets of the business section the police have arrested Jacob F. Guthrie, alias Harry Brown, 28 years old, who is alleged to have robbed the homes of wealthy residents of the south side of valuable paintings, silverware, jewelry, clothing and stocks and bonds worth more than \$150,000. Guthrie was taken in custody on a charge of forgery as he was about to enter a downtown bank. While being led to Central station he tripped the detectives who had him in custody and fled. He was captured by a policeman after a chase of several blocks.

As he was being locked in a cell he attempted to swallow two rent receipts, which later led to his identity. One was for a barn on the west side and the other for a room in a storage warehouse. When the police searched the barn and warehouse room they found thousands of dollars worth of valuable articles stolen from the homes of prominent Chicagoans in the last few months. Among the articles found hidden in trunks and identified by the owners were:

Five oil paintings valued at \$10,000 and several bundles of bank checks, stocks and bonds stolen from Mrs. Charles P. Kellogg.

Valuable laces, jewelry and silverware stolen from Mrs. H. O. Stone.

Jewelry, check book and clothing stolen from Charles E. Ford.

Jewelry and clothing stolen from W. F. Sterling.

Check books, stocks and bonds and jewelry stolen from Mrs. Ella Wilson.

Guthrie is charged with having forged the name of Mrs. H. O. Stone and Mrs. Ella Wilson to checks for \$12,000 which he deposited to his own credit in Chicago banks.

Later the police raided Guthrie's home on the south side, where several additional trunks with jewelry, laces and other valuables were found stored in the attic.

Guthrie lived with his mother and a brother, Robert W. Guthrie, a member of the Chicago police department.

Guthrie is said to have graduated in electrical engineering from a local college several years ago. In his bedroom were found his diploma and numerous college pennants and banners.

The mother became hysterical when informed of her son's arrest. Guthrie made another attempt to escape when

he was taken to the bureau of identification but was captured before he had gone a dozen feet.

In a statement made to the police Guthrie is said to have admitted having robbed the homes of scores of wealthy persons in Chicago. He said he studied the society columns of the newspapers in selecting his victims.

Guthrie was an instructor in one of the public high schools until March, 1911, when he resigned.

He attributed his downfall to speculation and said he was heavily in debt when he resigned his position as teacher in the public schools.

"My first burglary was committed shortly after school closed in March, 1911," said Guthrie. "I had invested heavily in stocks and bonds and had lost a large amount of money. I did not know what to do and thinking of the experiences of burglars I had read in detective stories, I determined to try my luck at the game. I began by stealing registered letters from mail boxes. I obtained small sums in this way without getting caught and thought I would try a regular job of burglary. I selected a house on the south side and broke in one night and got away with a lot of valuable articles, but had a narrow escape from being caught by a watchman as I was leaving the building. I surely had my desire for thrilling adventure satisfied in the experiences which followed. I am sorry for my mother's sake."

"I did not spend my money in riotous living. I have more than \$16,000 in the bank, in addition to a number of shares in various corporations."

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