

FOR GOOD OF THE WORKMEN

Dr. Neill Working in the Interest of Employes of Smelting Company.

PAYS A VISIT TO OMAHA PLANT

Welfare Conditions Here Excellent and the Idea of Safety First Being Carried Out in Detail.

Dr. Charles P. Neill, former United States commissioner of labor and present commissioner of safety and sanitation for the American Smelting and Refining company, is in Omaha with Roger Straus, son of Oscar Straus, secretary of commerce and labor under President Roosevelt.

"It takes a lot of long, hard work to get men in the habit of preventing accidents," said Dr. Neill. "The safety, sanitary and general welfare conditions of employes of the American Smelting and Refining company here are exceptionally good."

Dr. Neill was accompanied by President Wilson as commissioner of labor. When the appointment reached the senate for confirmation, it was bitterly opposed by some of the southern democratic senators.

Dr. Neill, with Roger Straus, leaves this afternoon for Helena, Mont., where they will inspect the company's plant, and continue their trip to the western coast.

Preacher Rages at 'Atheist' Carnegie's Control of Schools

KANSAS CITY, May 23.—Declaring Andrew Carnegie an atheist, Rev. T. S. Clyde, D. D., president of Austin college, Sherman, Tex., started an educational conference by calling shame on those colleges, which he said, "had truckled to the ironmaster."

"Correspondence with the man convinces he is an absolute atheist," he said, "and yet he controls the educational system in the United States. All ecclesiastical connections must be severed to get as much as a pipe organ from him. He has separated religion from the school."

"Those state institutions which say they are sorry they cannot teach religion in their class rooms are not free thinkers, rather they are slaves of the almighty dollar."

Mrs. Crumpacker on Votes for Women

"The women of Nebraska haven't the faintest idea of the doctrines being advocated by the feminists, and the women who take extreme, if not dangerous, ground in the new propaganda are invariably woman suffrage leaders."

The following remarks were by Mrs. J. C. Crumpacker, executive officer of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, who delivered an address at Fremont Friday evening before a large audience.

"It would be a constitutional outrage if woman suffrage became a law without the consent and demand of the majority of women of the country."

"Our great failures in legislation today are caused not so much by any vicious element as by abstention from voting and emotional voting. The vote most needed is the vote most difficult to get to the polls. If women are given the ballot, the fanatic vote, the emotional and hysterical vote will be increased without a single compensating benefit, for the stay-at-home vote would be more than doubled."

BEALS SCHOOL CENTER HAS SOCIAL SESSION

More than 100 neighbors congregated at the social center meeting held Friday evening at Beals school, forty-eighth and Walnut streets, to hear Walter C. Mayer, business secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, talk on "The Making of Men and Women and Their Relations to the Community."

Mrs. E. H. Stevens and Mrs. Joseph Gilmore were the plaintiffs of their friends with a dialogue of their own composition. A piano solo, followed by several encores, was given by Harvey Huntington and Mrs. Grace Ferber and Miss Grace Pool, entertained with vocal selections. A rendition by Mrs. H. S. Miller proved an immense hit.

OMAHA WELLESLEY STUDENT TO MARRY HARVARD MAN

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 23.—(Special Telegram).—Among the engagements announced is that of Miss Harriet Blake of Omaha to G. E. Akerson of Minneapolis. Mr. Akerson is a graduate of Harvard. No plans have yet been made for the wedding.

Washington Affairs

The administration anti-trust program was definitely started on its way to the statute books yesterday when the house, with the legislative machinery working under forced draft, completed consideration of the Covington Trade Commission bill and laid that measure aside for final passage.

The great steel locks in the Panama canal are as strong and as safe as engineering skill can make them and there is not the slightest danger to life or property in their use, notwithstanding the disclosure of attempted fraud in the supply of propellant metal for their construction, according to officials in charge of the canal office at Washington. The defective metal was discovered before it was worked into the locks.

BRIEF CITY NEWS

Fidelity Storage & Van Co. Bldg. 1515. Have Root Print It—Now Beacon Press Lighting Fixtures—Burgess-Grandin Co. Monthly Income for Life—Gould, Bee Building.

When you know gas lighting you prefer it. Omaha Gas company, 1209 Howard street, Douglas 66.

"Today's Complete Movie Program" may be found on the first page of the classified section today, and appears in The Bee EXCLUSIVELY. Find out what the various moving picture theaters offer.

To Meet on Dodge Street—George Crook post and relief corps will meet this morning at Twentieth and Dodge streets at 10:30 a. m. and proceed to the First Methodist Episcopal church.

On State Press Program—C. Rosewater, chairman of the publicity bureau of the Commercial club, and E. V. Parrish, manager of the publicity bureau, will represent the bureau on the program of the Nebraska State Press association at the annual session at Lincoln, June 15 to 20.

More Commercial Club Members—Seven more Omahans were elected to membership in the Commercial club by the membership committee Friday. They include T. J. Bruner, wholesale jeweler; R. H. Ota, loans and insurance; I. J. Dunn, attorney; A. J. Sletak, tailor; E. E. Suckler, Omaha Auto Top company; Walter R. Zink, real estate; John I. Negler, lawyer.

Felt is Promoted—In recognition of the marked ability which he has demonstrated in the supervision of railway mail service schemes and schedules in Omaha, and particularly the direction of terminals, W. S. Felt has been ordered to the office of the general superintendent of railway mails, to take charge of extensive work in connection with the proposed increase in terminal facilities. The order is effective June 1.

Nebraska Medics Visiting College and Local Faculty

Forty pre-medical students from the University of Nebraska at Lincoln are in Omaha inspecting and visiting the new medical college building at Forty-second and Dewey avenue and getting acquainted with the faculty and students here. The visitors will be in Omaha for the balance of their six-year medical course after completing two years of medical-academic work at Lincoln.

The party entertained at luncheon at the University club and then went in autos to the college building and later to the dispensary at 17th Dodge street. Last evening Dr. W. O. Bridges, dean of the college, and his faculty gave a reception and dance for the visiting students at Jacobs hall. Today will be spent in clinics at the various hospitals and in entertainment at the medical fraternity houses.

Dr. R. H. Wolcott and P. B. Barber are accompanying the students. They are members of the faculty at Lincoln.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY PICKS OFFICERS

All officers but one were re-elected yesterday at the closing session of the Omaha chapter of the Woman's Missionary society of the Nebraska conference of Methodist churches.

The officers chosen for a year were: President, Mrs. F. A. High; vice president, Mrs. W. H. Underwood; recording secretary, Mrs. W. H. Wheeler; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. L. Stone; treasurer, Mrs. C. W. DeLamatre, all of Omaha. In addition, these department secretaries were chosen: Mite box, Mrs. Thomas Thrush of Fremont; temperance, Mrs. A. P. Stryker of South Omaha; young people's work, Mrs. D. W. McGregor of Tekamah; literature, Mrs. C. W. Bradway; systematic giving, Mrs. E. P. Sweeley; personal evangelism, Mrs. Charles W. McCaskill, the latter three being of Omaha.

SIX CATHOLIC DIOCESE CONSULTORS ARE NAMED

Diocean consultors for the Catholic church for the diocese of Omaha during the next three years have been selected as follows: Rt. Rev. Monsignor Colaneri, Very Rev. John J. Jonette, Rev. John T. Smith, Rev. John Vranek, Rev. W. Wolf of Grand Island and Rev. James Aherne. Bishop Scannell named the first three, while the rest were selected by the clergy of the diocese from nine submitted names.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Port. Arrived. Left. PLYMOUTH.....Omaha. Sailed. TRIESTE.....M. Washington. GENOA.....America. Taormina. ROTTERDAM.....Cape Verde. CADIZ.....Madeira. S. L. LONDON.....Tahiti. S. L. ADELPHI.....Adriatic. S. L. CHICAGO.....E. A. Victoria. S. L. CHESTER.....Baltimore. S. L. SOUTHAMPTON.....New York.

Industrial Notes

The appointment of a new receiver for the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad and foreclosure on a mortgage securing \$200,000 in gold bonds of the Frisco were asked in a suit filed with the St. Louis United States district court yesterday by the Bankers' Trust company of New York. Failure to pay interest is given as the cause of the suit for foreclosure.

Charges that J. Aspenwall Hodge, the attorney who appeared before the Missouri public service commission Thursday to oppose the reorganization plan of the Wabash railroad, represented certain interests that were trying to get money from the Wabash management, and caused the failure of the Wabash to be voluntarily forced the Wabash into receivership, were made at the resumption of the hearing at St. Louis yesterday.

Green Gables Dr. Benj. Bailey SANATORIUM London, Eng.

This institution is the only one in the central west with separate buildings situated in their own ample grounds, yet entirely distinct, and rendering it possible to classify cases. The one building being fitted for and devoted to the treatment of non-contagious and non-mental diseases, no others being admitted; the other Best Cottage in gold bond of the Frisco being designed for and devoted to the exclusive treatment of select mental cases requiring for a time watchful care and special nursing.

'POOR LO' ISN'T SO VERY POOR

Revision of Indian's Poetic Title Justified by His Huge Hoil.

Poor Lo, a certain poet styled the Indian rich Lo is a better name. According to Commissioner Sells of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, there are 200,000 Indians under the care of his staff, and their combined property is worth nearly \$90,000,000. That is an average of \$450 apiece, and doubtless this average includes women and children as well as men. No wonder there are whites ready to help the Indian dispose of his patrimony or share in it in some fashion. Apparently the Indians are among the richest people in the world.

The per capita wealth of the United States is \$100. The average wealth of each inhabitant of New York City is \$1,500. What other similar area in the world, barring that a few gold and diamond districts, is the home of such heaped up treasures as this city, with its great office buildings and money institutions? Yet if this wealth were distributed among it men, women and children, not one of them would be potentially as rich as the average Indian.

Poor Lo is the landlord of estates greater than the whole of New England, with New York state thrown in. The Indian is only now coming into full possession of his inheritance. Many years ago it was decreed that the solution of the problem of the true-born American lay in his incorporation into the body politic on even terms with the other inhabitants of the United States and his becoming self-supporting. This was in 1857. Up to the present time \$4,000,000 acres of his collective patrimony have been distributed to individuals to the number of 100,000. There remain approximately 120,000 Indians to take up the rest, about \$200,000 apiece.

Leading him into his estate, however, is a slow process, partly because of lack of machinery. For instance, there are about 40,000 acres representing inherited lands, valued at approximately \$60,000,000, awaiting a determination of the heirs. The calendar of the Indian office, if that is what the list of cases may be called, appear to be somewhat overcrowded—speaking conservatively.

Notwithstanding the fact that the government has provided since 1874 the sum of approximately \$90,000,000 for schools, there are still about 10,000 Indian children without any educational facilities. In addition, there are also about 7,500 physically and mentally defective children for whose care and training there are no adequate accommodations.

Most persons, if they were asked to express an opinion as to where the typical aboriginal Indian was to be found, would say the west. Mr. Sells says that they are to be found in Florida. For centuries the Seminoles of that state have made their homes in the Everglades, living by hunting, trapping and fishing. They are hunters and trap-

pers, splendid types of the physical man, living in camps surrounded by vast tracts of uninhabited swamps and morasses. The land which was set apart for them by the state in 1860 has been gobbled up by whites, despite the fact that the law reserving it has not been repealed. They are likely to be deprived of their home and hunting ground through the reclamation of the Everglades by various drainage projects. Depending upon allotment plans for support chiefly, their opportunities for making a livelihood are more and more being restricted. It is very difficult to aid them, as this remnant of Osceola's band is very suspicious of the good intentions of any representative of the government, and all efforts for their education on the part of the state and federal government and missions have been unsuccessful, because of the severe penalty inflicted by the tribal laws on any Seminoles who learn to read and write. —New York Sun.

TREATMENT OF LEAD POISON

Experiments with Electricity on British Factory Workers Proves Beneficial.

At Newcastle, England, T. Maitly Clague, Ph. C., gave a demonstration of the new electrolytic treatment of industrial lead-poisoning. He had been called into one of the largest factories of the district because the lead pipes had given out twice in nine months. He found that an electric current was finding its way to earth by their means by leaping over to the pipes where they were in contact with wet bricks. That current had set up decomposition in the pipes. After some demonstrations of the methods of detecting the presence of lead, he stated that a medical man had brought to him a young lady who had black spots upon her face as the result, apparently, of the use of arsenical ointments. It was not known what had been their cause, but, under his process, the applications of an aluminum rod with a piece of treated lint to the spots extracted sufficient indications of arsenic. The speaker quoted the case of a rabbit which, under the treatment, had not only been cured of lead-poisoning, but had secured such immunity that one and one-half ounces of metallic lead were put into it without poisoning it. The post-mortem test had shown that the rabbit had not only secured immunity, but had acquired the capacity for getting rid of lead. The matter had been put before a lead manufacturer and the result had been that an installation had been put in. Any employee who showed any dangerous symptoms had been put under treatment, and many good medical results had accrued. For the purpose of the treatment, the human body was regarded as a bag of salt solution. But it was demonstrable that in the human body was a considerable quantity of common salt, some iron, and, in some cases, some lead that was not wanted there. The amount of iron would be something like equal to

the weight of a three-penny silver bit. No one seemed to know exactly how much lead there was in a lead-poisoned person; but they might assume something like the tenth part of a silver bit. The quantity to be removed was not so very great, yet it was desirable that the amount of electric current sent through the man should be as great as safety and comfort warranted. Their problem had been to discover the method best suited. The old method of pads in a bath had the defect that they did not know how much of the current passed through the men, and how much was lost in the water. Their new method was two baths; one for the feet and another for the hands and arms, or other parts of the body. By this method they secured a controllable current to pass through the body.

They had succeeded in getting out considerable quantities of lead from all the men upon whom they had worked. The leadworkers themselves were interested in the process, and came for treatment at their own expense, because, being on piece-work, they were not paid for the time thus utilized. They like the exhilarating effects the treatment produced. He was glad to say that every manufacturer with more than one workman who had tried it at one place had it at once installed at the other. That was a practical testimony to its utility. So much had been done by manufacturers under the guidance of medical men, and with, perhaps, a little stimulus from the home office, that he knew of a factory where every one on lead were turned out, and yet they had never had a certified case of death from lead-poisoning. But they thought that by putting into their hands the possibility of taking out lead from men who had absorbed a little bit too much of it, they were giving the manufacturers an addition to the fighting forces they had at command.—Boston Transcript.

Why French Women Have Few Wrinkles

American women marvel at the velvety skin of their Parisian sisters and rather chide the fate which treats the European so graciously when, in reality, it is neither chance nor nature which makes the difference. It is only the difference of care and the use of proper treatment which marks the beautiful skin from the wrinkled, unpleasant one. The heavy massage is one of the American institutions which makes the flesh and skin flabby, while the use of a simple vegetable jelly cream takes little time and both cures wrinkles and protects against them. It will not grow hair nor stain bed linen and acts immediately. Just dissolve one ounce of almoizin (every good druggist carries this) in 1/2 pint water, and before retiring apply the paste thus made to the wrinkled surface. At the very first application you will feel a slight drawing and note the fact that the blood is more active in the region which is covered. This means stimulation of the face muscles and a greater supply of flesh-building material brought to the surface at the place it is most needed which will demonstrate its power to smooth the skin and stimulate it so that the surface becomes perfectly healthy.—Advertisement.

Our New Terms The Lowest in Omaha OUR NEW CREDIT TERMS, recently lowered to \$5 on a hundred, are by far the Lowest Credit Terms obtainable in Omaha. We lead today, as we have led for the last five years, in liberal methods and helpful service to the people. We always have made easier terms of payment than other stores, and today we are making terms of payment even lower than our own easy terms of the past. \$5 Down on a Hundred Larger or Smaller Purchases on Proportionately Easy Terms of Payment We want every wage earner in and about Omaha to realize what these easier terms may mean for them. We want to help them all. We delight in giving the greatest amount of service to the greatest number of people. We are here to do everything within our power for small-salaried people. We want to serve you. Don't select anything ANYWHERE without getting our prices and our easier terms—come tomorrow.

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