

# PARENTS GRIEVE AT GRAVE OF DAUGHTER

Burial of Irma Howard Takes Place in Chicago—Husband Absent.

## MINISTER SAYS KIND WORDS

CHICAGO, April 15.—(Special Telegram.)—"She was the most generous person we ever knew" was the epitaph of Irma Kilgallen, who was buried Friday in Rose Hill. The epitaph was spoken by Rev. Byron E. Adams in the presence of the immediate friends of the family.

The simple services were in the Kilgallen residence, 3230 Michigan avenue. Joe Howard, the actor husband of the dead girl, was not there. At the last moment he evaded his resolution to come to Chicago and attend the services.

**Asks Suspended Judgment.**  
"I feel that my presence will make it more difficult for all," he said, "and I have no desire to add to the grief of her parents. I wish I might be at the graveside when the last words are spoken. Some day I will not be so severely criticized for my actions."

Mr. Kilgallen and his wife grieved silently as they sat by the side of the casket.

"There is a memory which the little girl who grew to womanhood in this home left behind her which is cherished by all," said the minister.

"It was the gift of generosity. The ones who loved her best and knew her best, she was the most generous person we ever knew—not merely generous in material giving, but generous in the far more generous field of thought and spirit."

**Many Pay Tribute.**  
There was a sad gathering along the sidewalks on both sides of the street about the Kilgallen residence. Most of those who gathered were well-dressed and had time to pay their silent personal tribute to the dead girl.

When the procession started for Rose Hill the crowd dispersed quietly. There was a brief service at the grave and all was over.

The pallbearers were: Charles H. Wacker, Francis Lasker, James Todd, George W. Ross, Judge Theodore Brentano, Charles C. Adair, Bernard Barasa, W. M. Jamison and Ralph C. Otis, all friends of Mr. Kilgallen.

# Japanese Diet Shows Anxiety Over Formosa

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) TOKYO, April 15.—Conditions in Formosa have come up for discussion recently at committee meetings in the Japanese Diet, and there is evidence that the situation is giving the authorities some anxiety. Since Japan took possession of Formosa after the war with China in 1895 the affairs of the island have been administered by a governor-general who has had wide latitude in legislative power. The advisability of withdrawing some of this power is one of the questions now under discussion.

Dr. Ichiki, the home minister, admitted that although the recent resignation of Mr. Uchida, the civil governor, and others was due to illness they would have been compelled to resign on account of the recent rioting among the natives. These natives were different from Japanese in race and history and it was difficult to govern them. He believed the best method would be to encourage Japanese emigrants and through the Japanese try gradually to assimilate the natives. As for the complete putting down of the riot that it was extremely difficult because to some of the natives rioting is a sort of profession. The minister did not believe that the law was being abused by the governor. He saw no reason for modifying it.

A distinguished Buddhist scholar, Benjo Murakami, who has just returned after an extensive tour in Formosa, says the racial relations of the islanders are extremely involved. There are the Japanese, naturalized Chinese and aborigines, the latter subdivided into nine classes from the racial viewpoint. As for the Chinese, there is a clear line drawn between those who come from Fukien province in China and those from Canton, each party sticking to its own dialect and customs. He found the relations between them marked with alien indifference which gave promise of no improvement. Dr. Murakami thought that the Japanese were apt to look too much upon the Formosans as a conquered people, with force rather than kindness the dominating note of the treatment of the natives. He did not wonder, therefore, that mistrust and suspicion prevailed throughout the island. He recommended that the military administration should exert a dignified, paternal influence and that this influence should be supplemented by the maternal influence of education and religion.

In his opinion no one could tell whether last year's conspiracy against Japanese authority would not be repeated in the future. As a result of the conspiracy and riots referred to several hundred natives were either sent to prison or consigned to death, but the greater number of them benefited recently by the amnesty law promulgated by Emperor Yoshihito to commemorate his consecration as emperor.

## GENERAL JOFFRE'S RIGHT POCKET FRENCH MYSTERY

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PARIS, March 31.—"What has he got in his right coat pocket?" is a question everyone asks whenever the familiar figure of General Joffre is thrown upon a meeting table.

The pocket is always noticed in haste to search as to whether the general is carrying a handkerchief or a pair of gloves. A pig with general pouch? A snake in pocket the general from suffocation by German gas? Military maps? A book? Any one of the guesses. The press is being bewildered with inquiries on these lines and as to what has the general in an interested in that he carries it around with him in all his travels.

## ITALIAN NAMES DROPPED FROM ALBANIAN TOWNS

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) ATHENS, March 31.—It has been decided by the Austrian commander in Albania to remove all Albanian towns bearing Italian names with their old Albanian names, applied however in the Albanian dialect.

## PENNY'S PURCHASING POWER

It is Limited, But is Mighty Important to the Split-Nickel Merchant.

### BIG COG IN MERCHANDISING

One cent will not buy much in this world, yet it is about the most important coin in circulation.

The penny is an essential cog in the system of merchandising which has been built up in this country.

One of the department stores in New York City sends a requisition to the United States treasury every two or three weeks for as much as \$10,000 in pennies, which the business requires. This store, like most others of its kind throughout the country, uses the system of pricing its goods in "dollars and cents" instead of even money. Articles will be sold, for instance, at \$2.49, \$3.68 or \$4.97, and, therefore, pennies must be used in making change.

Not only the penny figures in transactions which in the course of a month aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars, a thorough canvass disclosed the fact that the store in question has for sale only two articles which can be bought for 1 cent each. One of these is a hokkin, which the salesgirl explained, is most useful for threading ribbons through lingerie, and the other a yard of shirring cord.

The superintendent of the store said that more pennies were given out in change every day than were taken in, hence the supply has to be replenished frequently.

Inquiry at the United States treasury furnished a clue as to how a large number of pennies are spent. Between \$90,000 to \$100,000 in 1-cent pieces pass through the treasury in New York City in the course of a month. The principal source of the incoming supply are the companies operating slot machines, the candy makers, ice cream manufacturers, the traction companies. The demand upon the treasury for pennies is confined largely to the banks handling commercial accounts and the department stores.

**Big Money for Little Folks.**  
That a large percentage of the pennies given out by the stores and shopkeepers in change find their way into the hands of little folk, whose appetites for "sweets" will not be denied, is a natural deduction. In fact, it is the small store in the neighborhood of the school house which sells "all day suckers," gumdrops, ice cream cones, "hokkes" and the numerous articles which come under the head of "staples" in the juvenile world, such as marbles, jacks, tops, paper dolls and a hundred and one other knickknacks, where the penny really comes into its own as a medium of exchange. Also the penny serves a highly important function by furnishing a means of contributing to the Sunday school collection box.

The tender of five pennies in payment for a ride on the street car is perfectly legal, but in fairness to the conductors the attention of passengers should be called to the fact that the pennies must not be dropped into the coin box, but exchanged for a nickel, as each coin dropped into the box registers a fare.

Pennies are given out at the subway about as fast as they are taken in. They are received subject to count—that is all the smooth, battered, foreign and counterfeit coins are deducted from the amount credited to the bank or concern turning the pennies in. The work of counting is done by machines. The coins are tied in sacks, each weighing about thirty-three pounds and fifteen ounces. Forty of these bags will represent a sum of \$2,000.

**Profit in Coinage.**  
The coinage of pennies has been a nice source of profit to Uncle Sam since the smallest coin now in circulation was adopted. A pound of copper, which in normal times sells for about 15 cents, will produce almost a dollar in pennies. The difference between the cost of the metal and the face value of the coins into which it is molded is pocketed by the government, and every year forms a part of the revenue of the Treasury department. The government is under obligations to redeem pennies at their face value, but few are presented for redemption. The liability involved in the possibility of redemption is regarded as a very indefinite one.

The 1-cent piece, according to treasury officials, is counterfeited more than any other coin. The reason for this is that the penny, despite the importance of its function in commerce, is seldom closely scrutinized, and it is easy, therefore, to pass the counterfeit coins. The government experts have no difficulty in detecting counterfeit pennies, no matter how perfect the coins may be, unless they submit the metal to an assay test which is infallible. After they have become slightly worn most anybody can pick out the spurious coins if they take the trouble to examine their pennies carefully.

Making counterfeit pennies is profitable so long as the person who engages in the enterprise is not interrupted in his labors by the secret service authorities. For the same reason that the government makes a profit from their coinage. Owing to the sharp advance in the price of copper metal since the war started this profit has been materially reduced, and this fact, together with the activity displayed by Mr. William J. Flynn, chief of the United States secret service, accounts for a decrease in the number of counterfeit pennies put into circulation within the last few months.

Other unscrupulous persons have discovered that a perfectly good penny when flattened out in the size of a nickel either by being run over by a street car or hammered out on an anvil, can be used to operate the coin boxes in public telephone booths. The telephone companies have gathered up thousands of the mutilated pennies, each representing a call on which four cents has been "saved."—New York Herald.

## HONDURAS TO HAVE FREE PORT ON CARATASCA BAY

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, March 30.—Honduras has provided for the establishment of a free port on Caratasca bay, which is connected with the Caribbean sea. The new port has been named Puerto Herrera, in honor of the first president of Honduras, Dionisio de Herrera. When construction is completed it will open up to commerce the department of Misquitota, comprising one-fourth of Honduras territory, which is absolutely untouched commercially or industrially.

## Vote For Richard C. Hunter

Non-Partisan Candidate for MUNICIPAL JUDGE One of the Present Judges.

## The Bee's Shakespeare Puzzle

THE BEE'S Shakespeare Tercentenary Prize Puzzle



**Explanation of the Competition.**  
This is what is called a "King's Move" puzzle. Start on any one of the 100 squares and move in any direction one square at a time, but using no square more than once in a combination. In this way a number of the characters of Shakespeare's plays may be spelled out. List the names alphabetically and number them, indicating the squares by the numerals, thus: "Romeo, 23-34-44-5." The longest correct list will command first prize. Of two equally good, the first received will have precedence. In no case will answers and lists be returned. Be sure to sign with name and address.

**Prizes:** First prize, \$5.00; second prize, \$4.00; third prize, \$3.00; fourth prize, \$2.00; fifth prize, \$1.00.

Remember the date the contest closes—April 30. Names of winners will be published in The Sunday Bee, April 23, and the date of the Shakespearean tercentenary.

Send your answers to "Puzzle Editor," The Omaha Bee, Omaha, Neb.

## STRANGE SIGHTS IN HAVRE

Most Cosmopolitan French Port Witnesses Many Unusual Happenings.

### TOWN NOW UNDER NAVAL RULE

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) HAVRE, March 28.—Havre has always been the most cosmopolitan port in France, but never before the war would you get three British half-pence and a Belgian sou in 8 cents worth of small change. That triviale is symbolical of the Havre of today—only half French. Three-eighths British and an eighth Belgian.

It is the influx of the British that has doubled the traffic of the port during the last nineteen months and congested the docks until scores of ships are at times being kept for days together in the offing waiting for a spot to become vacant at the quays. The quays themselves are piled with bales of cotton, giving to the port resemblance to New Orleans.

The cotton sheds, covering twenty acres of ground and fitted with twenty electric cranes, have become insufficient and the bales are rolled upon the quays every where that a ship from New Orleans happens to find a berth.

**Lack Dock Facilities.**  
The traffic of the port of Havre which amounted to 5,400,000 tons in 1913, was less than half that of Rotterdam and only a little more than a third of that of Antwerp and Hamburg. The reasons for it were largely lack of dock facilities and the limited railroad communications with Paris and the center of France. Even before the war, ships were sometimes held up in the roads waiting their turn to dock, and a new basin called the "Tidal basin" was planned and partly finished with the view to relieving congestion.

The congestion of traffic now is not only a hindrance to commerce but a danger to navigation which greater vigilance on the part of the French navy against German submarines may obviate but which is considered sufficiently serious at the present time to justify consideration of the temporary use of the uncompleted tidal basin as a refuge for vessels waiting their turn to dock.

The town itself is far more animated than in time of peace, and is unavoidably getting rich from the vast expenditures of the British commissary department and the individual trade of officers and soldiers. English shop signs are seen everywhere alongside the French, for "Tommy Atkins" is slow in learning the language.

**British Greengery Conspicuous.**  
One of the most conspicuous things one sees in the Rue de Paris, the principal street in the town, is "British Bar" in big, brave British red on the window of a saloon. A little further on a sign points the way to the "British Soldiers' Club," another sign post directs men to the "British Officers' Club" while there are tea rooms everywhere and restaurants that conspicuously advertise "Ham and Eggs," "The Right Shop for British," "Shrimp in and demand for all the things which you want." Football boots, "as among some of the appeals to the soldiers.

British transports have the right-of-way over all other ships in the harbor and at the docks, and the British prevail everywhere on shore. Some people at Havre have inquired whether the British occupation is going to last forever, an inquiry inspired by the seemingly permanent character of the installations for the different services of the British army and for the British troops. Most people at Havre will be glad if it does, because they are getting rich—all, excepting the fishermen. The herring catch has diminished 50 per cent, while all the other commerce of Havre has doubled.

## Colombia Pest Hole to Be Cleaned

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PANAMA, March 25.—Dr. E. P. Beverly of Colon hospital has been selected to undertake the work of cleaning up Buenaventura, the pest hole of Colombia, against which the canal zone health department always maintains a rigid quarantine. The work is to be undertaken at the request of the Colombian government, which sought the aid of American medical officers through its representative here.

There are two main difficulties in the sanitation of the town. One is the lack of proper sewage and the other the lack of an adequate pure water supply, water being obtained from open wells or cisterns as in the early days of Panama.

## Portuguese Fight Bloody Battle with African Savages

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) CAPE TOWN, March 25.—The greatest battle ever fought against a native race in Africa, is the way a government Blue Book, just issued, characterizes a fight in the north of what was formerly German Southwest Africa, between the Portuguese and the rebellious Ovambo-Yama. More than 4,000 natives were killed in the battle, which lasted from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. The Portuguese fired over 2,000 rounds of French "75" shells.

According to a statement from Portuguese headquarters, their casualties were only 100.

## GOES FROM PHILIPPINES TO DO FOREST WORK IN CHINA

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PEKING, March 30.—Forsyth Sherfesse, former chief of the forest service in the Philippines, has arrived in Peking and assumed his duties of co-director of the Chinese forest service, which is a department of the ministry of agriculture and commerce.

## GOODNOW EXPECTS TO GO TO CHINA AGAIN THIS YEAR

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PEKING, March 21.—Peking dailies print an announcement that Frank J. Goodnow, the president of Johns Hopkins university of Baltimore and formerly adviser to President Yuan Shi Kai, will probably come to China again next summer.

## AUSTRIANS NOW AT WORK REBUILDING BELGRADE CITY

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) VIENNA, March 30.—The Austrians are engaged in rebuilding and repairing a large part of the city of Belgrade. Besides restoring the public buildings, 100,000 panes of glass have been replaced and 17,000 new keys made.

## POLITICAL ADVERTISING.

## DRESHER PLANT READY MONDAY

America's Finest Equipped Cleaning and Dyeing Plant Switches Over to New Building in a Space of But Few Hours.

One Hundred Dresher Employees Take Place of Hundreds of Mechanics, Carpenters, Electricians, Artists, Etc.

The big day has arrived! The long looked for has come to a pass. The largest and finest dream in the American cleaning and dyeing game has become a reality and, on Monday morning, April 17th, you may send cleaning work to the NEW plant of Dresher Brothers at 2211-2213-2215-2217 Farnam St.

One year and fifteen days, to the minute, have been spent in the construction of this immense new Dresher Cleaning Plant; whatever conditions last season, shortages on materials, the European war and other unforeseen happenings caused the delay—but that is all forgotten now.

For months and months the new building has resounded with the din of an army of carpenters, electricians, iron workers, cement finishers, cabinet makers, glaziers, cork setters, painters, finishers, elevator men, sign painters, special construction men from New York, Chicago and Port Wayne, Ind.,—but all these have vanished as though by magic—on Saturday night the entire Dresher force of ONE HUNDRED employees shifted over all belongings into the new building and tomorrow, Monday morning, Dresher will be ready for business in the new plant as serenely as though no change has been made whatsoever.

Even the new concrete and steel floor storage vault on the top floor is in readiness for the biggest lot of stored furs that has ever been allotted to one western cleaning establishment.

And in regard to the "Easter" rush—just bring it on! Bring one garment or five thousand of 'em and they will all be cleaned, dyed, pressed, altered, repaired, restyled or rebuilt in plenty of time for service on that great day of rejuvenated attire. Dreshers have prepared for the biggest rush in history and will get the rush.

Now then, a word about phone service. The new Dresher plant has a private exchange connecting with EIGHTEEN stations throughout the plant as well as with the Dresher branches in the Brandeis and Burgess-Nash Co. stores, and the Dresher The Tailor establishment at 1515 Farnam street. All of these phone stations will come under one number—TYLER 345—so there will be scarcely ever a time when A.L.D. of the eighteen stations will be busy. If you don't get TYLER 345 immediately after asking "Central" for it, ask the reason.

More about the new plant will be posted shortly, but the meantime please know that everything is in readiness for business. Just phone and a man will come for the work you have, and under no circumstances will any Easter attire suffer a delay.

# The Truth About the Cleveland Municipal Electric Light Plant

VALUATION. The plant's total valuation is \$3,500,000.

REVENUE AND EXPENSE	
Total revenue, 1915	\$541,495.95
Total cost of operation	\$311,135.23
Fixed Charges—	
Interest	119,850.00
Sinking fund	68,062.92
Depreciation	105,000.00
Tax allowance	60,947.95
Total expense	\$664,096.10
Total	\$41,595.95

LOSS	
Total	\$122,600.15

## PAID FROM EARNINGS IN 1915.

Cost of operation	\$311,135.23
Interest (less than one-half)	59,040.00
Sinking fund	68,062.92
Total	\$438,238.15

## WHAT THE PLANT DID NOT PAY.

The plant's losses, of course, are made up by the taxpayers, whether they be customers of the municipal plant or the privately-owned plant. The municipal plant paid NOTHING for depreciation. It made no allowance for taxes, a valid fixed charge. It paid less than one-half of its interest, putting the remainder into capital.

**SERVICE CHARGES UNPAID.**  
But this \$122,600.15 is not the full loss. The light plant gets free service from many other city departments and gets free rents of offices occupied. It makes no payments or allowances for damage claims. One such claim of \$7,500 was sustained against it in the court in 1915. The city attorney handled the case for the lighting department. Both the claim and the city attorney were paid from the general tax funds, not the light plant's funds.

**DEPRECIATION.**  
Apologists for this plant plead for its exemption from the responsibility of meeting its depreciation cost. But depreciation is current and must be currently met. Both deterioration and obsolescence are constantly going on and if the plant does not provide them—against replacement, then the taxpayers must. As to the depreciation and obsolescence of this municipal light plant, note the following from the Cleveland News of April 6, 1915:

"It's true," admitted Lighting Commissioner Davis, "that were we to build the plant today we could buy far and away better generators. The day is not far distant when it will pay us to throw out our three 5,000 kilowatt machines and install new ones."

"Then and there, municipal light engineers admitted, THE BIG PINCH FOR TAXPAYERS WILL COME. THERE'LL BE NO MONEY AVAILABLE, ONLY BY PLAIN DOWNRIGHT THEFT CAN ANNUAL PAYMENTS INTO THE SINKING FUND TO RETIRE LIGHT BONDS AT MATURITY BE PROCURED FOR REPLACEMENTS."

**AS TO TAXES.**  
Taxes, state commissions, engineers and auditors everywhere hold, are just as valid fixed charges against a municipal utility, which displaces but does not pay taxes, as interest.

**AS TO SINKING FUND.**  
The novel idea advanced by an apologist for this plant that a sinking fund charge is an asset to the plant is, of course, untenable. The sinking fund charge is to redeem bonds when due and the bonds continue as a liability until paid. AND NO OTHER VIEW HAS EVER BEEN SUSTAINED, OF COURSE. The man who owes a note at the bank must not only pay the interest on the note, but in time he must pay the note. And the note stands as a liability against him until paid. At least the man can never convince any banker in the country to the contrary.

**IF.**  
If the Cleveland municipal light plant might continue to evade its fixed charges, throwing them off onto the taxpayer for payment, it might continue to claim a "profit," but it can never actually show a profit on its present rates, it appears, if it has to pay its own expenses as it goes.

**THAT "SAVING" TO THE PEOPLE.**  
Apologists and professional promoters claim this plant, even though sloughing its fixed charges off onto ALL the taxpayers, is saving "the people" large sums in consumption rates. If that were true, is it not strange that the people of Cleveland do not find it out and rise in protest against restricting the plant to only 15,000 or 16,000 of the 90,000 electrical consumers. The city's population is 700,000. If the plant is a boon, why should these thousands of taxpayers and consumers sit by and permit themselves to be denied its benefits?

**NO NEW CUSTOMERS, NO EXTENSIONS.**  
Light Commissioner Davis, in charge of the plant, the man called by a vote of the people last November to succeed F. W. Ballard, says: "WE HAVE NO MONEY TO MAKE EXTENSIONS AND HAVE TO CUT DOWN OUR FORCE 40 PER CENT. NO NEW CUSTOMERS ARE TO BE TAKEN ON THE PLANT FOR THE PRESENT."

Where are all those "surpluses" claimed by the professional promoters? "No extensions," "no new customers." Without extensions the plant is not accessible to the majority of the people of Cleveland. It is restricted to a very inconsiderable area.

**NEW BOND ISSUE PROPOSED.**  
Another issue of \$1,000,000 more of bonds, the Cleveland Plain Dealer says, has been proposed for the extension of this plant that has not been able to pay for its extension.

**PROPOSAL TO CLOSE THE PLANT.**  
But there is one thing now that seems to stand in the way of that bond issue. That is a tentative proposition to close down this municipal light plant except as a distributing station. The Plain Dealer (a newspaper always friendly to the plant and its promoters) of March 21, 1916, reported Lighting Commissioner Davis as saying he would recommend the closing down of this entire plant, except as a distributing station if a pending plan to buy power from a coal mine power station 100 miles distant matured.

If the plant were the success it has been touted as being by professional promoters, would the people even go to the point of having a proposition considered for closing it down?

**"LIGHT PLANT A JUMBLED MESS."**  
Under that heading, the Cleveland News of April 4, 1916, quotes W. E. Davis, lighting commissioner, who was chosen by the people in place of Mr. Ballard, as saying:

"It's simply one hopeless snarl after another. I haven't any idea at all as to where we stand. I know how much we take in a month from customers, and there I stop. I have been forced to ask the sinking fund the extent of bond issues on the plant.

"Take the white way lighting system, for example. My predecessors evidently figured on a bond issue this year, so they went ahead and laid conduits and cables through downtown streets. The result? The \$200,000 white way bond issue is gone, the system is not completed, there is no hope of a bond issue this year AND THE OVER-EXPENDITURES ON THIS ONE ITEM ALONE WILL TOP \$100,000.

"I can't figure operating costs because I can't tell what to charge to operation and what to construction. The audit, because of the condition of the books, WILL TAKE ALMOST TWO YEARS. Not until then can I tell how we're coming out."

"Conditions are exactly what we warned Baker and Ballard against," declared (conclusion) Dittick. "For our pains we were laughed at; we were told the light plant was a howling success. I BELIEVE THE AUDIT (The city council has an audit in progress) WILL REVEAL A STARTLING LACK OF ATTENTION TO BOOKKEEPING AND BUSINESS METHODS."

# Omaha Electric Light & Power Co.

GEO. H. HARRIES, President

## Is Your Concrete Floor Wearing Out?

"SANISEAL" Liquid Hardener makes old concrete floors much harder than new. Remarkable chemical action greatly increases the hardness without changing the color.

SUNDERLAND BROS CO., 17th and Harnay, Omaha

Ask prices and information. We can show you SANISEAL floors.