OMAHA SUNDAY BEE: FEBRUARY 25, 1917.

# **GLICAN BISHOP VISITS GERMANY**

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Rev. Herbert Bury Says He ever Saw Community Life Better Organized.

### NGS 'GOD SAVE THE KING'

pondence of The Associated Press ) ondon, Dec. 21.-The Rt. Rev. ebert Bury, bishop of the Angilcan irch for northern Europe, the first d only Englishman that has been nitted to Germany during the war, experience. That returned to England and en out a remrakable story which a been given prominence in the trish newspapers. Bishop Bury phasized the courtesy of the Ger-

'I inspected the camp at Ruhleben I inspected the camp at Ruhleben m end to end and addressed the n nightly. I held four services on nday. I witnessed an exhibition it hall match, a play at the theater, ended special concerts and, in fact, rticipated in all phases of camp

In all my varied experience I we never seen a better organized of community life. The prison-administered their own affairs en-ely, and the German guard and the icial censor seemed to be there it to fulfill requirements. High Moral Standard.

t to fulfill requirements. High Moral Standard. 'Among the 3,600 prisoners there no crime and the moral standard much bigher than is usual in a numnity of such dimensions. All ds of civilizing, humanizing and ritual influences are at work. As food, the men practically live on their parcels from home. Every-ng that goes to the life of the camp the way of materials has been sent r from England or provided at the iense of the British government. T may add that all letters from men may be relied upon as ac-rate, as practically everyone with om I came in contact said they ind it so difficult to persuade rela-me at home that they were not ping something back. The camp sor-a German officer—is an ab-utely fair and straight man, in full mathy with the prisoners. All-

though he could have done so had he wished, he never once attended a meeting at which I spoke, and I was allowed to bring away every note I made and every paper given to me. "In fact, I was never once inter-fered with in the slightest degree from full and uninterrupted connec-tion with the men from start to fin-ish. On the last night of my stay I obtained permission for the prison ish. On the last night of my stay I obtained permission for the prison-ers to sing 'God Save the King,' and this was repeated when I addressed the whole camp in the open air. I shall never forget the scene of in-describable enthusiasm." Bishop Bury's conclusion was that under these conditions and the non-interference of the German authority

interference of the German authori-ties, life at Ruhleben was not only tolerable, but character-building as an

## King of Hungary Must Get

Consent to Figure on Peace Budapest, Jan. 10.—The oath which the new king of Hungary took at the coronation cremonies here, as pre-pared by the Hungarian parliamen-tary committee, was expressly worded

itish newspapers. Bishop Bury
phasized the courtesy of the Germilitary authorities, who were
rous that he should see the imoritish prisoners, at which the
rayman spent a whole week
shop Bury's visit to Germany also
med the subject of his sermon bee his crowded congregation.
My visit was a great surprise to
i men, "said the bishop, "as I am
only Englishman that has been
mitted to Germany during the war.
at once explained to them that Imog after an invitation from the
rman anthorities and with the full
remained at the camp except for
visit to the war office at Berlin
ere the administration connected the prisoners gave me an official retiction, and for one day when I viathe states of ours."

Correspondence of The Associated Fram.) Batavia, Dutch East Indies, Nov. 20.—Mohammedans from the Malay archipelago who went on pilgrimage to Mecca to worship at the shrine of the prophet and thereby earn the title of "hadji," which confers lifelong dis-tinction and eternal bliss thereafter, are destitute and stranded in Arabia. They are the victims of the severance of communications brought about by the war, and a representative of the war, and a representative of the the war, and a representative of the Dutch government is being dispatched to the port of Jeddah to superintend their embarkation in special ships which the authorities are solicitously sending thither to convey these colon-ial subjects home. About 4,000 such pilgrims were similarly repatriated last ware

# pilgrims last year.

FIRST LINOTYPE

 

 Invention Which Revolution-ized Printing is in Graphic Arts Museum.
 Dies on Bars.

 WORKED WELL FIRST TIME first machine from which linotype bars or slugs were cast has lately been deposited in the division of so that at a certain point the char Dies on Bars.

 been deposited in the division of

been deposited in the division of graphic arts of the United States Na-tional Museum, and is located in the Smithsonian building. This particu-lar idea, the invention of Mergen-thaler, revolutionized printing; it was the first machine to cast a complete line of type ready to print from. Prev-ious to the adoption of the improved machine now used so extensively. in with thick or thin spaces on thin machine, now used so extensively, many men were needed in the com-posing rooms, for on a modern ex-competent operator can set four times posing rooms, for on a modern ex-ample of this remarkable machine, a ten metal, which moved up to the slot competent operator can set four times in the mold, and the linotype bar was as much copy as by hand. Composi-cast. The line was then unclamped, thou and distribution by hand are both tedious and expensive, thus the new machine saved the printers both time erations for casting the next line were performed.

and money. Every hig-town daily newspaper in the country employs from filteen to thirty-five of these machines, and performed. Its First Test. Describing the initial test of this linotype machine, July 1884, in the "Biography of Ottmar Mergenthaler and the History of the Linotype," the author explains that the spectators gathered at the shop on Bank lane in Baltimore. Md. before the in-ventor was ready, and had to wait until he made some adjustments. "Finally everything "seemed to be ready. \* \* Mr. Mergenthaler called for the steam power to be attached; thirty-five of these machines, and every daily uses one or two, so that there must be about 24,000 used in the daily newspaper offices in the United States and Canada alone. It was estimated in 1898 that there were no more than 6,000 machines in ex-istence. This shows the present in-creased number used in the daily newspaper offices, but it does not show the whole demand. If the 24,868 publication houses listed in the cur-rent newspaper annual for the United States and Canada, each used no more than five machines, the total would be over 120,000, twenty times as many as existed only eighten years ago.

States and Canada, each used no more than five machines, the total would be over 120,000, twenty times as mago. Three are three machines exhibited in the Smithsonian halls, which are folceely related to the development of this contribution to the art of print-ing. Two of them are early models, which indented strips of papier machine (matrices) from which stereotype casts were made. Some of these ear y lier machines consisted of a cylinder e which held the type faces and the mechanism to bring it into position to indent the paper. All of which was controlled by the pressing of the late Ottmar Mergenthaler in 1877-d 78, under the auspices of J. O. Cle-phane, who later organized the Na-tional Typographic company. The second, called a stereotyper, worked well, but the casting of the slugs was controlled a stereotyper, worked well, but the casting of the slugs was chine thale undertook the invention of one machine, which printed but the tate commus step in advance. This swas accomplished whe the large ma-chine was built—the third of the ser-chine was built—the third of the ser-chine was built—the third of the ser-chine was built—the third of the ser-te es exhibited in the Smithsonian building—which was the first machine were cast. On the printing face the characters formed a complete and solid line of type, similar to a line of individual type soldered together.

and they were ready for use; a num-ber of lines making up a column or page-just like the individual lines of LOVE AND WAR IN **ROYAL SQUABBLE** this article. Dies on Bars.

Its First Test.

of out hiteen seconds. This machine was never used com-mercially, but it cast a number of slugs, and articles were set up by this machine from which prints were taken. When it was completed the

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Princess Louise of Belgium, Who Eloped With Hungarian Count, Sticks By Him.

## HUSBAND GETS DIVORCE

Derrespondente of The Associated Press, i Budapest, Hungary, Dec. 15.—The love affair of Princess Louise of Bel-gium and her former riding master, Count von Matassich, a Hungarian so that a certain point the char-acters on the matrix bars formed a line of reading matter. There was no automotic justification, or spacing to make the line the exact length re-Count yon Matassich, a Hungarian subject and first lieutenant in the Aus subject and first lieutenant in the Aus-tro-Hungarian cavalry, had an inter-esting aftermath recently when the count was ordered to leave Budapest for "political reasons." He was or-dered to remove to its native town in Croatia, but eleventh-hour interces-sion by Dr. Visontai, the legal ad-viser of Princess Louise, influenced the police to permit Matassich to re-main in the capital under surveillance. quired, but it was left to the operator who struck the space key and filled in with thick or thin spaces on the tapering matrix bars. The line of main in the capital under surveillance

Scandal in Court. Scandal in Court. Back of the action lies the con-tinued endeavor of the family of the princess to separate her from Matas-sich, who eloped with her when she was the wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Caburg in 1806. Some time ago the was the wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg in 1896. Some time ago the family suggested that the princess place herself voluntarily under guar-dianship, but the princess has not yet consented to this. She was not per-mitted to live in either Vienna or Bu-dapest, but finally obtained permis-sion to reside in Munich, where she now is. It is considered unlikely that Count Matassich will be given per-mission to go to Munich, so that for the duration of the war, at least, the couple will be separated. Princess Louise is the eldest daughready. \* \* Mr. Mergenthaler called for the steam power to be attached; he \* composed a line, removed the stopper from the metal pump. and touched the line key. Smoothly and silently the matrices sild into their places, were clamped and aligned, the pump discharged its contents, a fin-ished linotype, shining like silver, dropped from the machine and the matrices returned again to their nor-mal positions. All this was the work of but fifteen seconds."

couple will be separated. Princess Louise is the eldest daugh-ter of the late King Leopold of Bel-gium. In 1875 she married Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, who was fourteen years her senior, when she was 17. She was 35 when she met Count Matassich, who was employed as her riding master, and soon their relations became the scandal of as her riding master, and soon their relations became the scandal of Europe. Shortly after the elopement Count Matassich was arrested. charged with forgery in aiding Princess Louise to swindle Vienna money lenders by cashing notes with the forged signature of Princess Stephanie. He spent a term in prison, while the princess was confined for several years in a sanitarium, from which she escaped in a sensational manner and returned to her lover, while Prince Philip brought suit for and obtained absolute divorce.

## Here Is the Way They Make

taken. When it was completed the National Typographic company had high hopes that it would be a practi-cal machine, but a number of defects developed and it proved too slow. The scheme was finally abandoned in favor of a single matrix—that is, a short bar with one character stamped upon it, such as is used today—instead of a long bar with the whole alphabet. The application for the patent on this ma-chine was filed August 30, 1884, but was not granted until March 3, 1885. In the exhibits of graphic arts in the Simthsonian building, there are many other interesting series showing the The Iron Money in Austria Correspondence of The Associated Press.) London, Jan. 30.—The manner in which iron money is made in Austria is thus described in the annual bullion

is thus described in the annual bullion circular of Samuel Montague & Co.: "The problem of protecting the pieces from rust has been solved by super-imposing a slight layer of zinc-The discs of metal, together with some zinc powder, are placed in a vessel and heated for a certain time at a temperature somewhat below that of the melting point of zinc where other interesting series showing the development of instruments and ma-chines relating to the art of printing, illustrating and book-making. at a temperature somewhat below that of the melting point of zinc, where-upon a surface is formed upon the discs, which not only preserves the pieces from rust, but also enables the die to be impressed without cracking the surface of the metal. This zinc-plated money hardly differs either in aspect of weight from that formed of nickel." Send Much Money Home Tokio, Dec. 30.-Japanese residents of the United States during the first

## eople of London Are to Raise Pigs in Their Gardens Correspondence of The Associated Prost People of London Are to

Raise Pigs in Their Gardens (Correspondence of The Associated Press.) London, Jan. 10.—The raising of pigs in small suburban gardens which has been so severily tabooed by the come an accomplished fact in the near future. Baron Rhondda, president of the Local Government board, and Mr. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture, in a special memorandum indicate that the best way to increase the nation's food supply is the keep-ing of pigs, poultry and rabbits and that a regulation is about to be made giving power to sanitary authorities to

Professor in University (Correspondence of The Associated Press.) The Hague, Netherlahds, Jan. 30.— The appointment of Holland's first woman professor is just announced in the official Gazette. Dr. Johanna Westerdyk, the 33-year-old daughter of an Amsterdam physician, becomes extraordinary professor of plant path-ology at the University of Utrecht. She is not unknown in America, for it was only in 1914 that she traveled across the United States with some fellow phytopathologists, lecturing at different American universities on the subject of plant diseases in Java and giving power to sanitary authorities to grant permission for the keeping of nigs. panks of San Juan Make New **Record in Matter of Clearings** Correspondence of the Associated Press? San Juan. Porto Rico, Jan 20.-Clearings of San Juan banks for the year 1916 were \$81,253,332,63, the largest on record, and an increase of more than \$33,000,000 over the previ-ous year. Each month of the year

### subject of plant diseases in Java and Holland.

# sponding month of 1915. France Now Permits About Everybody to Pay in Checks Correspondence of The Associated Press) Paris, Jan. 10.—Further efforts are being made to extend the popularit: Note the popularit: Paris State of the popularit: Pa





### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that I am justly indebted to Theodore Johnson of Rosalie, Thurston County, Nebraska, in the sum of \$5,597.25 evidenced by promissory notes dated May 1st, 1914, in the amounts of \$1,600.00, \$732.25, \$1,500.00 and \$1,765.00.

As collateral to the above indebtedness I have assigned as collateral policy No. 21798 in the Bankers Reserve Life Company of Omaha and policies Nos. 2507 and 3587 in the German-American Life Insurance Company of Omaha, Neb., in which Policies Theodore Johnson is made beneficiary so far as his interests

may appear. Dated at Rosalie, Neb., May 1, 1914. JAMES T. WOLF.

JAMES T. WOLF. I hereby acknowledge the indebt-edness of James T. Wolf, my hus-band, to Theodore Johnson as above set forth, and Mr. Johnson is made the beneficiary in the above named insurance policies with my full knowledge and consent. Dated at Rosalie, Neb., May 1, 1915. MARY WOOD WOLF. State of Nebraka

State of Nebraska Thurston County Subscribed and sworn to before me by the said James T. Wolf and Mary Wolf, this 1st day of May, 1914. J. M. SHULENBERGER, Notary Public.

FERNELI- TURE State No. 5613 LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Omaha No moon signeer as 100 FOUR THOUSEMDUOLLARS 0 THE OMAHA NATIONAL BANK, OMAHA, NEB.

## PAYING OFF THE MORTGAGE

The man who owns a home insures it against fire. The man who has a mortgage on his house should protect it in event of his death or permanent disability, otherwise the home may be lost by foreclosure of the mortgage as certainly as it may be lost by fire.

When a home is mortgaged a Life insurance policy for the mount of the mortgage should be immediately secured. Any plan of paying off the mortgage by saving is imperiled by the possibility of death. A Life insurance policy affords a certain and far better method than any plan of saving. A whole Life policy at a low cost or a Limited Payment policy will take care of the margage at the death of the insured, while an Endow-ment policy combines both the certainty of insurance and the paying off of the mortgage during the lifetime of the insured. Assume your home is mortgaged for \$2,000. You intend to pay it off by installments of \$200 a year. A Ten-Year Endowment policy, age 35, requires you to save only \$183.42 a year and it will pay off the mortgage at the end of ten years or immedi-ately at death. Assume the mortgage is for \$4,000. A Twen-ty-Year Endowment policy will cost only \$171.12 a year for twenty years, and your mortgage is taken care of whether you live or die.

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# SUBSTANTIAL C

Insurance in force Der. 31st, 1906, \$ 589,750.00 Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1907, 866,000.00 Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1908, 2,773,000.00 Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1909, 4,417,500.00 Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1910, 5,786,250.00 Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1911, 5,658,600.00 Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1912, 6,120,773.00 Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1913, 6,561,501.00 Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1914, 7,757,906.00 Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1915, 9,190,702.00 Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1916, 10,736,815.00

1. 34 1 M.S.

G. L. E. KLINGBELL, President. W. W. YOUNG, Treasurer and General Attorney