FAMILIES MEET IN OMAHA AFTER 7 YEARS APART

Separated by World War, Brother Finally Arrives Here With His and Brother's Relatives.

There is feasting and merriment in the home of Zalmon Katz, 5211 South Twenty-fifth street.

The little cottage fairly radiates the good cheer which prevails within, and the sound of happy laughter mingled with the joyous voices of children may be heard by passersby.

For after seven long years of separation Zalmon and his younger brother Hyman are reunited with their wives and children, safe in their land of promise, the United States.

Lost Hope Many Times.

During the past seven years there were many times when the two brothers lost hope of ever seeing their families again. When they left Warsaw, Russia, for the United States seven years ago they promised their pretty young wives that as soon as they had earned money to provide homes they would send transportation for them.

But the war interfered. Hyman enlisted in the army hoping to be sent overseas and in some manner reach the two little families. But he was stationed permanently in this country.

When he was discharged from the army he immediately began negotiations for a passport to the New Republic of Poland, within whose war ridden borders he and his brother hoped their families still lived. After much difficulty the passport was secured and last January Hyman set out to search for them.

He encountered many difficulties and hardships, but did not despair. He arrived in Warsaw, after walking a great part of the distance from the Atlantic coast, only to find that his family and the family of his brother no longer lived there.

Is Without Money.

He had exhausted his funds and the Polish government refused for several weeks to turn over money cabled to him by his brother. When he did receive it a large per cent was deducted, he says.

To add to his discomforts he was robbed of practically all of his clothing. At last he found the two little families in a destitute village, Leublen. They were nearly starved.

After they had become stronger with what little food Hyman was able to purchase, the westward journey was begun. It seemed endless, for transportation was hard to secure, and even after the matter of passports had been arranged, it was a wearisome wait until ship accommodations could be secured. At Ellis Island the little group was again delayed.

But the hardships and despair of the past is now forgotten in the happiness of the present.

"I have lost 50 pounds since I started out on the trip, and I was almost naked on the way back," said Hyman, "but it was worth it."

He smiled and clasped his two little sons in one arm and his wife in the other.

"You see why it was worth it," he continued. "Have I not my loved ones back?"

There were tears in the eyes of his frail little wife as she looked up at her stalwart husband, but her thin, care-lined face, which told of unspeakable months of hunger and uncertainty, reflected her husband's happiness.

And, not to be outdone, Zolman, the older brother, hugged his wife and little son and daughter, for he, too, had worked and suffered that the present happiness might exist.

"Home Sweet Home" Becomes Reality After Years of Suffering Through War

Hyman Katz arrived in Omaha last night with his wife and two children and the wife and two children of his brother, Zolman Katz, whom he found in a famished condition in the New Republic of Poland. The little group is here seen reunited after seven years of separation.

Above, left to right, Hyman and his brother, Zolman Katz. Below, left to right, Mrs. Hyman Katz and her children, Louis, 8 years old, and Samuel 5 years old; and Mrs. Zolman Katz, and her children, Sylvia, 11 years old, and Morris, 8 years old.

HOUSE REVISES BUDGET SYSTEM TO SAVE MONEY

Single Committee of 35 Members to Handle Appropriations Under New Rules.

Washington, D. C. June 12.—(Special.)—Although budget legislation failed as a result of President Wilson's veto, congress will begin its next session with a new system of making appropriations.

A change in the rules of the house, which was put through in the closing days of the recent session as supplemental to budget legislation, will center in the hands of a single committee the work of preparing appropriation bills heretofore handled by seven different committees.

The new rule was adopted only after a hard fight put up by members of some of the committee who would suffer loss of power and prestige. If it had been known at that time that budget legislation would fail of enactment through the president's action it is quite possible that this amendment to the rules would have met defeat.

Representative Good of Iowa, chairman of the special budget committee of the house and other members of that committee believe that the new system will aid in keeping down the total of appropriations. Opponents of the system, insist, however, that this result if attained will simply mean that some departments are favored at the expense of others.

Will Give It a Test.

The appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1921, will be prepared under the new committee system. If the plan proves to have its faults there undoubtedly will be an effort made before the end of the next session to return to the old system.

The Good-McCormick budget bill, which was passed by both houses and vetoed by the president and then repassed by the house, but killed through a filibuster in the senate, created a budget bureau headed by the secretary of the treasury and placed responsibility upon the president for submission to congress of detailed estimates of both appropriations and revenues. The change in committee system which has been made was not a matter of legislation, but simply involved action by the house alone.

Under the new system the appropriations committee of the house will be made up of 35 members. There have been 21 members of the committee heretofore. In the past the appropriations committee has handled such annual supply measures as the legislative, executive, and judicial bills, the sundry civil bill, the pension bill, the fortifications bill, and the various deficiency bills.

Lop Off Six Committees.

The six other committees whose powers in handling appropriations have been transferred to the appropriations committee are those on military affairs, naval affairs, agriculture, foreign affairs, postoffices and Indian affairs. Heretofore the military committee has prepared the annual army appropriation bill, the naval committee the naval appropriation bill, the postoffice committee the bill providing for that department; the foreign affairs committee the diplomatic and consular bill, the agricultural committe the agricultural bill and the Indian affairs committe the bill for the support of the Indian activities of the government. These committees will henceforth handle general legislation relation to their various fields, but will lose their power over fiscal matters.

The change in rules does not affect the committee on rivers and harbors appropriations bill; or the committee on public buildings and grounds, which will handle public building measures.

An Important Change

Under the new system the chairman of the appropriations committee, who at present is Representative Good, will be become one of the most powerful members of the house. It is the intention to divide the committee of 35 members into subcommittees with each handling a particular bill. The full membership of the committeee will co-ordinate and scale down the totals.

Inasmuch as all appropraition bills originate in the house, the change in the house rules is more important than any action the senate might take along similar lines.

The senate, however, also revised its rules during the closing days of the session, although not along this line. The new senate rules reduce the number of standing committees of the senate by about 40, eliminating numerous committees that rarely, if ever, meet. The membership of the principal committees also has been reduced, 10 of the mittees, having a membership of 15 each. This change places the committees about on the same basis as the house committees have been for some time. In the house no member may belong to more than one of the major committees. This has not been the case heretofore in the senate where a member usually has belonged to several important committees with the result that it was impossible to give all of them proper attention.

Budget Legislation.

The change in the committtee system of the senate does not affect the handling of appropriation bills which will continue to be referred to several different committees when brought over from the house.

Budget legislation seems assured at an early date in the next session. The bill was reintroduced by Representative Good, following its failure on the closing day of the recent session, and will be pushed through both houses early in the December session. Inasmuch as the feature relative to the tenure of office of officials created by the bill, which was objected to by President Wilson, has been eliminated the enactment of the legislation seems assured.

A year has been lost through failure of the legislation of the recent session. It was the intention to have the budget under the new scheme for the next fiscal year, but it will now be impossible to make it effective until a year later. The annual appropriations bills for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1921, are to be considered at the December session and inasmuch as estimates must be prepared by the departments before the beginning of the session, any budget legislation enacted will come too late.

Jewish Girls Sell Flowers To Help Restore Palestine

A corps of Jewish girls in Omaha sold flowers on the city streets beginning at sundown last night and will continue the sale throughout today, for the benefit of the Palestine restoration fund. The campaign is under auspices of the Omaha Zionist association. Funds collected will be sent to Jerusalem to be expended for the cultivation of farm lands there, making Jerusalem habitable for Jewish families.

In charge of the sale of the flowers is L. Kneeter, chairman of the Palestine restoration committee.

French suffragists favor the surtax on single women as well as bachelors.

Young Women Enroll for Course in Motor Farming

Durham, N. H., June 12.—Three young women, undergraduates of the New Hampshire college, were among the nearly 100 students of the institution taking the new course in motor farming.

Perched on big tractors, the women gave demonstrations on the college farm, displaying a surprising facility in handling the heavy machines. They were Miss Mary E. Gerrish, of Dover; Miss Celia Gardner of Springfield and Mrs. Cara Holland, of West Ridge, all of this state. Mrs. Holland had previous experience on her own farm.

Representatvies of all the tractor manufacturing firms were on hand, together with sample machines, including "tractorette," said to be invaluable on any farm. It plows, harrows, sprays, mows lawns, saws wood, pumps water, does washing, churns and almost does the milking.

Judge Found "Pig Sty" Flats, Landlords Hear

New York, June 12.—Justice Gaston Friedlander of the Seventh district municipal court, startled landlords when, interrupting a hearing, he said that he would visit every house which tenants complained about. He said:

"I already have visited more than a score of apartments on Washington Heights, and I found some where conditions were intolerable. Some of the places are not fit for pigs to live in. I propose to make a list of these places public, together with the names of the owners."

Reactionary Tendencies Of Convention Shown in Many Ways, Commoner Says

Bryan Tells of Experiences at Similiar Meetings of Both Republican and Democratic Parties During Past 44 Years—Says Johnson and La Follette Only Really Progressive Candidates.

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Written Expressly for International News Service.

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Chicago, June 12.—As this report of the convention must be given to the press before the convention meets, it is not possible to report its action on the presidential nomination, and that nomination may be made before my words reach the reader. I can, therefore, set forth only the indications based upon the character of the convention, their value depending upon whether they are borne out by final results.

This convention seems to be very reactionary. I have been attending national conventions for 44 years, beginning in 1876, if I may be permitted to turn for a moment to personal experience.

At the age of 16 I attended the convention in St. Louis, 70 miles from my birthplace. I knew no one, and what was worse, no one knew me.

A policeman took pity on me and put me through a window. In 1880 the convention was held at Cincinnati, too far away from my home for me to attend. I attended the Chicago convention in 1884, the St. Louis convention in 1888, and the Chicago convention in 1892. In '96 I went to the republican convention at St. Louis, partly to report it for the World-Herald, of which I was then editor, but even more to encourage the silver republicans, who were conducting a losing fight against the gold element of the party.

Nominated at Chicago.

Later, I attended the democratic convention at Chicago, at which I received my first nomination. I did not go to Kansas City in 1900, it being certain that I would be nominated for the second time. I attended the democratic convention at St. Louis in 1904, but remained away from the Denver convention in 1908, where again my renomination was certain. I attended the Baltimore convention in 1912 and the St. Louis convention in 1916, the last named as member of the press. I shall be a delegate at San Francisco later in this month. From the above it will be seen that I have attended every democratic convention during the last 44 years, excepting three, the one in 1880, before I was grown, and the ones in 1900 and 1908, when I was in close communication with the convention by wire.

Besides reporting the republican convention of 1896, I acted in the same capacity at the republican convention of 1912 and 1916. I was a delegate to the democratic conventions in 1896, 1904 and 1912. In the republican convention of 1912 the Taft and Roosevelt forces were so evenly matched that the real fight was over the seating of delegates. The Taft machine was directed by the skilled hand of Senator Root.

In 1916 there were two conventions and I divided my time between the two halls. The political temperature was so different in the two gatherings that I oscilliated between freezing and sunstroke.

Convention Reactionary.

This convention is the most reactionary that I have had the privilege of attending, a fact made manifest in many ways. The chairman of the resolutions committee is Senator Watson, who will feel complimented when I call him a standpatter of the standpatters. He had no progressive rival for the position and received nine-tenths of the votes as against a New York rival. Of the candidates before this convention Senator Johnson and Senator LaFollette are the only progressives, the former receiving 148 votes, or about one-fifth of the convention, and the latter 24 votes. The difference in the applause that greeted the reactionary candidates and that given progressives was quite marked. The convention even went so far as to manifest disapproval by groans when Senator La Follette's name was mentioned, notwithstanding the fact that this battle-scarred champion of many reforms is in a hospital recovering from a serious operation. His vote was necessary in organizing the senate. Senator Smoot of Utah, one of the outstanding leaders of extreme conservatism, has his hand on the throttle. His delegation showed its knowledge of practical politics by dividing its vote between Wood, Lowden and Harding.

Only Small Gains Made.

At this writing it seems unlikely (remember this is only a guess) that the leading candidate will be nominated. The large expenditures disclosed by the investigating committee would seem to bar his progress toward the White House. He is also handicapped by the fact that the convention failed to indorse the compulsory military training policy, of which he had been the leading champion. His vote has risen from 287½ on the first ballot to 314½ on the fourth—a small increase for a leading candidate.

Governor Lowden would probably be the choice of the reactionary element if they dared to risk his nomination. But his financial connection with big business, added to the large sum that he admits to have invested in his campaign, makes his nomination highly improbable. His vote has risen from 211½ on the first ballot to 289 on the fourth, but his increase has already commenced to slow down.

Senator Johnson's vote rose from 132½ on the first ballot to 148 on the third, and then fell to 140½ on the fourth. There seems no likelihood of his vote reaching a much higher figure.

Senator Harding started at 64½ and reached 68½. He may receive some votes from both Wood and Lowden when they drop out, but there is no reason to believe that his vote will ever reach what theirs is now. If Mr. Hoover had not entered the California primary he might have a chance as a compromise candidate, but there seems to be no enthusiasm for him among the delegates.

At present Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania has the lead among the dark horses, although Justice Hughes is frequently mentioned.

Governor Coolidge and Dr. Butler may be decided for the vice presidency if a western man should receive the first place. Judge Pritchard of North Carolina and Governor Morrow of Kentucky may have a chance for the second place if the convention decides to go south for the vice presidential candidate, but no southern state is near enough to Wall street to give one of its citizens much of a chance for either place in this convention.

We shall soon know the worst.

MARY ASKS SHE NOT BE CALLED IN DIVORCE CASE

Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks' Attorneys Will Ask Nevada Court to Nullify Summons In Divorce Case.

San Francisco, June 12.—Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, the Mary Pickford of the movies, today asked the state of Nevada to excuse her from appearing to defend the divorce decree recently granted her from Owen Moore, her former husband.

Through her attorneys, Gavin McNab and P. A. McCarran, Mrs. Fairbanks made application in the first judicial district court for leave to file a special appearance, which was granted by Judge Langan.

The attorneys then gave notice that they will, on July 10, at Minden, Nev., move for an order to declare null and void the summons upon Mrs. Fairbanks to appear in the proceedings instituted by Attorney General Fowler to annul the divorce decree.

Discarding legal verbiage, "Mary Pickford's" attorneys hold that the Nevada courts have no jurisdiction now as their client is a resident of California, that Attorney General Fowler's complaint is unverified, that he does not state facts sufficient for legal action, and that no good reason exists why Mrs. Fairbanks should return to Nevada to prevent the annulment of her divorce decree.

Mrs. Fairbanks asks that the service of a summons upon her be quashed so that she will not have to appear in the Nevada courts again, and further serves notice that she claims the legal right to appear only by the motion which her attorneys will submit.

Thus the "sweetheart of the movies" shakes her ringlets at Attorney General Fowler and says she is through with Nevada courts.

Mayorless Paris Has Endless Bickerings Between Authorities

Paris, June 12.—Paris, the only big city in the world without a mayor, is trying to rectify the omission.

At present Paris is governed by two dictators—the prefect of police and the prefect of the Seine. While them unicipal councillors decide on such matters as the repairing of streets, their decisions can be blue-penciled at any moment he pleases by the prefect of the Seine, while the councillors, the only elected body in Paris, have no voice at all concerning police maters, including the regulation of cafe hours, licenses and so forth.

Every ward in Paris has its mayor, but he is not elected to the job. The government appoints some member of the district who has pleased politically. Thus Paris never knows who is governing her.

The war between the elected councillors and the two prefects has now reached a crisis and a strike of aldermen is threatened unless Paris is permitted to have its own elected executive.

Celebrates 67th Birthday By Working All Day at Bank

F. H. Davis, president of the First National bank, celebrated his 67th birthday Thursday. He remained at the bank all day, and was recipient of many notes of congratulation. Among the floral offerings which he received was a bouquet of American Beauty roses from five employes of the bank. The service of the employes presenting this bouquet at the bank totals 150 years.

It's a Grand Old Game

By GEORGE E. PHAIR.

Written Expressly for the International News Service.

Chicago, June 12.—

Business of Cheering.

Fully 40 minutes by the clock
The hectic cheers rang out;
A delegate awoke and asked:
"What is the noise about?"

Weather bureau says 25 hours more heat. It will take longer than that for the Coliseum to cool off.

A conventional hooray usually starts on the hip.

Christmas comes but once a year
Conventions once in four,
So let us rise and give a cheer
And let us cheer some more.

The creation of the world was described in less than 600 words, but that was before nominating speeches were invented.

Hospitality.

"I'm strong for conventions.
I wish them all well,"
Remarked a wise person
Who ran a hotel.