

**Bunco Artists
Hypnotize Man,
Get His Money
Made Him Draw Money From
Bank, He Tells Police—
Ten Other Rob-
beries.**

"They hypnotized me and I was forced to do everything they told me to do. They made me go to the bank and draw out \$500 from a bank, and then they took it from me at Seventeenth and Cum-
ing streets."
So reported John Hayes, 1710 William street, to police Thursday night, but he could give no description to the officers of the three con-
fidence men he accused of the hyp-
notism.
Leo C. Gavin of Friend, Neb., reported he met some "good fel-
lows" in Omaha who invited him to a little drinking party and then
stole him of \$64 cash and a
200 diamond ring.

Silverware Stolen.
Silverware and jewelry worth \$800 was reported stolen from the home of D. J. Adams, 5001 Capitol avenue. Mrs. Terrill, 5002 Capitol avenue, told police she saw a man prowling around the Adams home in the after-
noon.
Thompson Belden company re-
ported a \$115 sealskin coat stolen
from their salesrooms.
While Harry Jones, 558 South
Twenty-sixth avenue, was hanging
up his paper at 716 South Twenty-
sixth street, some one stole \$25
worth of paperhanging tools from
him, he reported to the police.

Burglars Cut Wires.
Burglars cut the telephone wires
of the home of L. S. Overpeck, 2961
Harris street, climbed through a
cellar window and ransacked the
house, he reported to the police.
Stealing six silver forks bearing a
Greek letter monogram, a traveling
bag, stickpin and insurance papers.
The Omaha & Council Bluffs
Street Railway company reported
50 feet of hose stolen from Fifty-
second and Leavenworth streets,
where new track is being laid.
G. W. Edwards, 1629 Spencer
street, told police he hired a gar-
dener, who disappeared with 50 feet
of garden hose.

Take Preacher's Overcoat.
George H. Pickrel, 2882 Ida street,
reported burglars entered his home
by a kitchen window, ransacked the
place and escaped with three suits,
a sealskin coat, watch and ring worth
\$500.
Frank McDermott, 419 South
Twenty-sixth street, reported \$59 stolen
from a hiding place in his former
apartment at 403 North Nineteenth
street.
Burglars stole an overcoat worth
\$30 from the Rev. Paul Calhoun's
study in the Central Presbyterian
church, Twenty-fourth and Dodge
streets, according to police reports.

U. S. Star Wins.
Rochampton, England, April 22.—
W. H. Botsford, young American
tennis star, defeated A. A. Fyfe in
the semi-final of the Surrey hard-
court tennis championship match
today. The score was 6-0, 1-6,
9-7.

**Prince Udine, Cousin of King of Italy,
Member Diplomatic Mission to U. S. Was
Capital Society Favorite Says Daniels**

Prince Udine, cousin of the king, was great favorite with Washington society and a much sought dancing partner—Daniels rumor started capital belle—Prince proves his regard for democracy by his choice of companions—Udine was an indefatigable worker for Italian cause, said distinguished officer of the navy.
By JOSEPHUS DANIELS
Foreign Secretary of the Navy

The coming of Prince Udine to the capital brought to Washington society, not only one of its most pleasurable thrills, but beyond all question, its most agitating shock. Of the latter the prince was the innocent and unconscious cause.
Washington society like the society of all other American cities, gave itself with whole-hearted devotion to war service. Youth and beauty and charm engaged in arduous tasks for the Red Cross or the Liberty Loan campaigns, and many a society belle went weary to her bed at night as a result of having done a real day's work for her country.
All of us who bore something of the burden in those days knew the joy and satisfaction to be derived from a sense of exhaustion, every tired tingle of which was due to the expenditure of strength, for the sake of America.

But there had to be hours of relaxation, times when the strain was relieved by diversion. Mind and nerve could not stand the high pressure continuously.
Missions Supply Relaxation.
The theaters, the movies, golf, base ball—these all helped, rational morale. They were as necessary as the stimulating appeals of posters and martial music and flags.

So it happened that in Wash-
ington the missions from the allied na-
tions served a double purpose.
Their primary purpose, of course,
was to lay before the American gov-
ernment all the facts and conditions
without reserve, and to place before
responsible officials the true situa-
tion as they had learned it. But a
secondary purpose which Wash-
ington discovered for them was to
provide excuse for that relaxation
which everybody felt was requisite,
but which seemed to demand some
extraordinary occasion in order to
justify it.
Our distinguished guests must be
entertained. It was a patriotic duty
to see that they were treated with
the utmost hospitality. It was a
duty we owed, not alone to our-
selves, but to the common cause.
These men who came out of the at-
mosphere of war, with the weight of
missions on their shoulders, were en-
titled to their hour of play, and it
was our privilege to play with them.

Youth Has Its Claims.
It may be that there were those
who regarded this phase of our war
duties with greater pleasure and in-
terest than some others, but youth
is youth, and love and laughter and
the dance—even in wartime—are
youth's right. Those who visited
London during the dark days when
Taubes and Zeppelins were raiding
the metropolis remember that many
a brilliant gathering was to be seen
in the dining rooms and ballrooms
of the great hotels, and that enter-
taining the soldier on furlough or
the sailor with shore leave was re-
garded as a mandatory duty and a
high privilege.
On all of the missions which came
to America there were men, of
course, for whom the lighter forms
of entertainment held no attraction.
But on all, or nearly all, there were
men, young, high-spirited and so-
cially inclined who welcomed the
opportunity to meet our American

women and girls, to exchange com-
pliments and to dance with them.
The Italian mission was composed
of the most delightful gentlemen,
with all the Latin grace and courtesy
and the Latin skill for paying a deli-
cate compliment in the most fasci-
nating manner.
Prince Captivates Washington.
But Prince Udine was the man
who, from the first, provoked the in-
terest and won the favor of Wash-
ington society.
To begin with, the prince was a
cousin of the king of Italy, which
enhanced the value of his title. Fur-
thermore, he was unmarried, and in
these days unmarried princes are
showing an inclination to seek wives
in spheres less elevated than their
own. Beyond this, he was handsome,
charming and danced divinely—what
more could you ask?

Society was thrilled!
Society pursued the prince. There
were many receptions and dances.
The prince was tactful in conferring
his smiles, and many of the most
beautiful belles of the capital danced
with him.
The series of events reached a cli-
max in a big hall at which the prince
was the guest of honor.
That night he was more gracious
and charming than ever. He danced
almost continuously and with im-
partial appreciation for the youth
and loveliness which thronged the
ballroom.
With proud thoughts of the im-
pression they had made upon the
romantic scion of Italian royalty the
captivating daughters of Washing-
ton returned to their homes in the
early morning following a perfect
night.

Society Gets a Shock.
Memory would dwell happily upon
that night for years to come.
Then, suddenly, rumor!
"No! Who said so! Preposterous!
Why, I danced with him—you don't
suppose?—Oh, this is terrible!"
Washington gossip told many an
extraordinary tale of the panic that
spread through Washington society
circles.
Doctors were consulted.
Faces were examined for any pos-
sible hint of an eruption.
Friends who were companions in
peril, through having danced with
the prince, were calling into confer-

standing and sympathy between the
United States and his country, and
to explain to us the desperate need
of Italy for coal and ships. In these
efforts he was ably seconded by the
other members of the mission.
I met them all again in Rome,
shortly after the armistice, where I
was accorded every honor and hospi-
tality by the representative of the
United States navy, which through-
out the war had maintained the most
cordial relations with the Italian
navy.

Prince a Real Man.
In Rome I learned that Prince
Udine did not depend upon relation-
ship to the king. In his own right
he had risen to a high place as an
officer in the Italian navy, and, dur-
ing the war, was as diligent in his
hazardous work as was the king
himself, who rarely saw home from
the day war was declared until peace
came.

Royalty survived in Italy
when thrones were tottering because
of the king was a soldier, sharing in the
hardships of his men at the front,
and the queen endeared herself by
ministrations and personal service to
the wounded and sick. Rank gave
privilege, but in war the royal fam-
ily found their only privilege is serv-
ing.

Was Only the Measles.
Worried fathers and husbands
making discreet but anxious inquiry
learned the truth.
His royal highness had a mild at-
tack of measles.
The relief was tremendous. Lad-
dies who had felt at the symptoms
of smallpox, and whose minds were
agitated with the thought of isola-
tion hospitals and—far worse—
beauty forever marred by the possi-
ble permanent traces of the disease
upon fair brow or velvet cheek, re-
covered their equanimity.

After all, measles was only meas-
les. It was inconvenient, uncomfor-
table, temporarily disfiguring, but
with care, merely a passing indis-
position.
The prince was really paying this
great democracy a tribute of devo-
tion by submitting his princely per-
son to so democratic a complaint.
Moreover, if one had to have
measles, it was certainly better, un-
der the circumstances, to have an
Italian variety than to be humiliated
by suffering from German measles.

Take It as "Royal Gift."
Indeed, one vivacious beauty, after
fully considering all the possibilities,
declared:
"I am a good sport. They say
that every person must have measles
soon or late, and the sooner the less
troublesome. I am a young thing,
and if I must contract, how much
more fun it is to have it as a royal
gift rather than to pick it up unex-
pectedly on a Pullman or in a
store."
None of this got into the newspa-
pers, for since the prince was a royal
personage, he was granted certain
privileges and immunities. So when
the prince, after a few days of re-
tirement, appeared again, as de-
bonair, as charming as ever, he was
without any suspicion of the sensa-
tions which he had provoked up and
down the best spinal columns in
Washington.

The city greeted him with un-
feigned pleasure, and he had no
trouble finding willing partners at
the next dance.
Didn't Forget Business.
But it would be most unfair to
Prince Udine to permit the impres-
sion to remain with the reader that
he was merely a man of social charm
and urbane accomplishments. Prince
Udine was in this country on a
serious business, and no dance or other
pleasure was allowed for a moment
to interfere with its transaction. He
was most eager to promote under-

**THE BEE
BOOK
SHELF**

"SEX EDUCATION," by Walter M. Gall-
chan. Published by Small, Maynard &
Co., Boston, Mass.
A powerful argument for proper
instruction in the sex problem is
presented. It is intended for parents
and teachers, or for anyone desiring
scientific truth about the attitude to-
ward sex, and contains comprehen-
sive, practical counsel.

"Character Training in Childhood," by
Mary S. Haviland. Published by Small,
Maynard & Co., Boston, Mass.
Mary Haviland, research secretary
of the National Child Welfare as-
sociation, offers practical suggestions
on the bringing up of children. Some
of her subjects are: "The Physical
Basis of Character," "Early Habit
Forming," "Growth Through Play,"
"Growth Through Study," "Growth
Through Work," "The Child and
His Vocation," and "The Religious
Education of the Child."

"The Army of 1918," by Col. Robert H.
McCormick. Published by Harcourt,
Brace & Howe, New York.
Col. Robert H. McCormick had an
unusually varied experience in the
war so that he handles this subject
in a broad way. He was an officer
in the national guard, in the regular
army, and on the reserve, and served
as a line officer and also as a
member of General Pershing's staff.
As he is owner of the Chicago
Tribune, he had access to
sources of information, in addition to
his own experience. His book is
not only an account of army prepara-
tion, organization, and of some of
the campaigns, but is also a criticism
of, and a suggestion for future mili-
tary policy. He is a strong ad-
vocate of universal military training.

**"The Slaughter of the Jews in the Ukraine
in 1919,"** by Elias Helfetz. Published
by Thomas Seltzer, New York City.
A graphic description of the
manor, it is mentioned that one of
the rooms is supposed to be haunted
—that no one can stay all night and
live. Two women, in the past, had
died there mysteriously. A young
navy captain goes to the room that
ing. An eminent detective shuts
himself in the room and is found
dead in an hour. The father of the
captain believes it is a supernatural
visitation, and so, armed with a
Bible, goes to fight the supposed
devils. His voice is heard at 2
o'clock in prayer, but in the morn-
ing he is dead. Four detectives in-
vestigate the whole ground, but find no
solution. There is no mark on any
of the bodies, no indication of how
death might have come. The solu-
tion when it is presented is a sur-
prising one. An unusually good
book of this type.

"THE TURNSTILE OF NIGHT," by Wil-
liam Allison. Published by Doubleday,
Page & Co., New York City.
An adventure and a mystery story
that is well handled. While the plot
is not a new one, dealing with the
theft of jewels from a temple in the
holy city of Lhasa and the resulting
incidents, yet it is handled in a differ-
ent way, and the interest is well sus-
tained. There is the lure of the
mysterious east, the rites of their
gods and an impelling fatalism. The
pursuit of the diamond and the sac-
red looted involve first an English-
man, a Chinaman and a stranger,
and then draw in a mysterious
clergyman, a girl and her unwitting
lover.
"THE GREY ROOM," by Eden Philpotts.
Published by the Macmillan company,
New York City.
Philpotts has departed far from
his usual field—industrial tales to
produce here a first-class "ghost" or
mystery story. And he proves him-
self very capable of handling such a
subject. He presents a mystery par
excellence, one that the reader can-
not possibly fathom until the author
explains. But more than the mys-
tery, he has included in the book a
number of strong characters, drawn
with a keen perception and a deli-
cate touch. The story is melodram-
atic, without being told in ordinary
melodrama style.
At a house party, in old English

"Free" Bridge Facts

The Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Company, operating the present toll bridge across the Missouri river between Omaha and Council Bluffs, addresses, through this medium, a few statements of fact to the voters of Omaha on the proposition of voting bonds for a so-called "free" bridge between the two cities.

Talk No. 5—Bridge Tolls and Street Car Fares

We have heretofore shown that under the so-called "free" bridge plan the Taxpayer would have to pay, through increased taxes, the bond interest, depreciation and upkeep of the bridge.

ings are used for meeting the expenses of street car operation the same as the earnings from car fares. Therefore, bridge tolls and street car fares are inseparably linked together and street car fares in both Omaha and Council Bluffs would be adversely affected by the loss of bridge tolls.

We will now show that if the taxpayer is also a street car rider he would necessarily have to shoulder a double burden in the event a "free" bridge was constructed. The Douglas Street Toll Bridge is operated by the Omaha & Council Bluff Street Railway Company. All of the revenue for the bridge goes into the general revenue of the Company and is used to help defray the operating expenses of the street car system.

In this connection it may be interesting to recall the history of the Douglas Street bridge.

The revenue from street car fares alone would not have paid operating expenses, taxes and interest on bonds of the street car system of Omaha and Council Bluffs during the past few years and therefore if we did not have the revenue from the bridge, street car fares would have to be considerably higher.

Thirty-two years ago a group of progressive and public-spirited men built the bridge and the electric line connecting Omaha and Council Bluffs. They had considerable difficulty in financing the project, as it was looked upon as a hazardous enterprise. And it so proved.

Street car fares are 10 cents in Boston (under state operation), also in Seattle (under municipal ownership); in Pittsburgh and in 110 other cities. They are 9 cents in Davenport, Cincinnati and many other cities. They are 8 cents in Chicago, Kansas City, Des Moines, Lincoln and 60 other cities.

After fourteen years of operation, a float-
ing debt of about \$750,000 had grown up
and the company was near the end of its
string. At this point the Omaha & Council
Bluffs Street Railway Company leased the
property, assumed the floating debt of
\$750,000 and continued to operate the
bridge and electric line at a loss.

Compare these rates of fare with those in effect in Omaha and Council Bluffs and you will realize that the revenue from the bridge redounds to the benefit of the car rider.

For a few years before the war the prop-
erty paid the expense of upkeep, operation
and interest on the investment, but the great
increase in wages, coal and other operating
expense items which came about by reason
of the war has again changed it into a non-
paying proposition.

Keep it clearly in mind, the bridge tolls do not go to pay fat dividends as some advocates of the "free" bridge project would have you believe. The bridge is treated as a part of the street car system and the earn-

We appeal to your sense of fairness. Is it right to now destroy the income on this property by building a "free" bridge? Put yourselves in our place and answer the question honestly. Is it a square deal?

Communities, like individuals, must be honest and just if they expect to succeed.

WATCH FOR FURTHER "FREE" BRIDGE FACTS

PEOPLE HAVE CONFIDENCE

in

HARRY B. ZIMMAN

When the street car employes threatened to strike because of differences with their employers, it was City Commissioner Harry B. Zimman who negotiated a settlement.

Both Sides Talked With Zimman!
He was able to bring them together.



Zimman Has the Confidence of the People

Through 25 years of service as a private citizen and a public official, they have learned to respect and trust him. He has fought their battles for lower public utility rates, for woman suffrage, for equitable taxation, for honest elections, for fair dealing in public affairs.

RE-ELECT ZIMMAN