DAY OF HOT WIND JUST 21 YEARS AGO

How Different is This Day of Cool Weather and Rain Compared with Noted Scorcher.

MANY REMEMBER THE DAY

Speak not harshly on this day of the showers and cool weather which are visiting Omaha. This is the anniversary of the hot wind of July 26, 1894.

On that fearful day twenty-one years ago "showers and cooler" would have been greeted with thanksgivings and tears by residents of the middle west and would have been worth about a million of dollars to them.

Today low temperatures and showers were general over a greater part of the territory swept in 1894 by the hot wind.

Twenty-one years ago the mercury stood at 90 degrees early in the morning and rose steadily until at 2:30 o'clock it reached 106 at the government observatory. A scorching wind blew mercilessly for a period of six hours, burning crops until they were worthless even as fodder for animals.

The wind was a record breaker, its like never having been seen before or since. It brought mortgages and poverty to the farmers, and in turn to village and city folks. It blew from Texas north to the British line, and from the Rocky mountains over into Iowa, Missouri and Illinois.

Because corn was destroyed, farmers were compelled to sacrifice hogs and cattle, for which market prices tumbled alarmingly. Farmers became consumers instead of producers of grain and land values fell.

Omaha, like all other cities in the path of the wind, suffered greatly from business stagnation.

The wind was the climax of four days of hot weather and south breezes, which baked the ground after a period of drouth.

AMERICAN CRAFT WITH CONTRABAND SUNK BY SUBSEA

(Continued from Page One.)

Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

In that communication the United States vigorously asserted its position that even though an American ship carried contraband of war, it was peculiarly protected from destruction by the stipulations of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828. Flax, which was being carried by the Leelanaw, was declared absolute contraband by Germany on April 18 as retaliation against the British contraband declaration. While precedents of international law in recent years, supported particularly by the Declaration of London, have recognized the right of a belligerent to sink a neutral vessel carrying contraband if the ship was certain of condemnation by a prize court, the action has been limited to extreme cases of necessity when the taking of a prize into port would involve danger to the vessel making the capture.

Article of Treaty.

Irrespective of the principles of international law noted on that point, however, the United States has in its correspondence with Germany insisted on the application of the following article 13 of the treaty:

In the case of one of the contracting parties being engaged in war with any other power, to prevent all the difficulties and misunderstandings that usually arise respecting merchandise of contraband, such as arms, ammunition and military stores of every kind, no such articles carried in the vessel or by the subjects or citizens of either party to the enemies of the other shall be deemed contraband so as to induce confiscation or condemnation and a loss of property to individuals. Nevertheless, it shall be lawful to stop such vessels and articles, and to detain them for such length of time as the captors may think necessary to prevent the inconvenience or damage that might ensue from their proceeding, paying, however, reasonable compensation for the loss such arrests shall occasion to the proprietors. But in the case supposed of a vessel stopped for articles of contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature, he shall be permitted to do it and the vessel shall not be in that case be carried into any port, nor further detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on its voyage.

Germany immediately admitted its liability under the foregoing article when the Frye was sunk and agreed to pay damages, but took the view that the sinking of the vessel was not a "violation" of the treaty, but a right that had inferentially been granted by the treaty itself.

Must Pay.

"On the contrary," said Berlin, "article 13 expressly reserves to the party at war the right to stop the carrying of contraband and to detain the contraband; it follows then that if it cannot be accomplished in any other way the stopping of the supply may, in the extreme cause, be effected by the destruction of the ship carrying it. As a matter of course, the obligation of the party at war to pay compensation to the interested persons of the neutral contracting party remains in force whatever be the manner of stopping the supply."

The United States, as late as June 24, replied that "the government of the United States cannot concur in this conclusion."

The case of the Leelanaw, it was indicated by officials, would be argued along the same lines as soon as an official report was received. Saving of the lives of the crew, they thought could not allay the feeling of the American government that Germany had not only violated international law, in the case of Americans traveling on unresisting merchantmen, but had four times, in the present war, violated a treaty of nearly a century's standing. Under that treaty the American government considers that the American ships Gulflight and Nebraskan, which were torpedoed without warning, the William P. Frye and the Leelanaw should have been immune from violence of any kind.

Message from Consul.

Messages from American Consul Dennision at Dundee, Scotland, and Consul General Skinner at London telling of the torpedoing and sinking of the American steamer Leelandaw were received today at the State department. The messages said all the crew were saved and had landed at Kirkwall.

Consul Dennision's message said:

"Steamer Leelandaw from New York to Belfast with flax torpedoes and sunk by German submarine July 25. Whole crew landed at Kirkwall in their own boats; have instructed the consular agent to send them to Dundee immediately."

Consul General Skinner's message was almost identical.

President Wilson Notified.

CORNISH, N. H., July 26.—Unofficial word of the sinking of the American steamship Leelanaw by a German submarine was conveyed to President Wilson today, but he declined to make any comment for publication, pending the receipt of full official details. The news that the crew of the steamer was saved, was received with relief by members of the presidential party.

President Wilson always has kept his mind open in cases of attacks by German submarines until he received a complete report of the circumstances and it was thought probable that he would pursue the same course in this case, although the president himself would give no indication of what would be done.

CORONER PLACES EASTLAND LOSS OF LIFE AT 1,080

(Continued from Page One.)

were completed today and the work will be begun as soon as the necessary machinery has been placed in position. A wrecking dredge which has been brought from Duluth and several large derricks will be used in placing the steamer on its keel. The hull then will be pumped out and a careful search made for more victims. It will take several days to raise the steamer. Dynamite will then be used in the river bed to release those bodies which may be stuck in the mud.

Work for Grand Jury.

State's Attorney Hoyne began his preparation of evidence for the Cook county grand jury on the theory that the United States inspection bureau erred when it granted a license to the boat to engage in the translake business. Mr. Hoyne declared that he was ignoring the question of the filling of the water ballast compartments and declared that the evidence he had in hand already indicated that the Eastland was an unsafe vessel, regardless of the diligence of the crew in complying with regulations. Coroner Hoffman announced that he will not hold an inquest until the work of searching for the dead is completed.

Dickerson N. Hoover, acting supervisor inspector of the United States steamboat inspection service, and Captain Charles H. Westcott of Detroit, joined Inspectors Mansfield and Nicholas in the examination of the crew of the Eastland to determine whether there had been negligence in operation, and especially whether the water ballast compartments were properly filled at the time the Eastland laid over on its side. They expect to have this question decided today, when every witness held by the city will be examined. The theory that there was a sudden shift of weight is not credited by them.

Three more bodies had been taken from the boat at noon.

State-Wide Search For Little Child

Theories that the little Goldthorpe child was drowned or lost have been abandoned practically and now a state wide effort will be made to find the child if stolen by an automobile party or to find where it was buried if killed by a reckless driver. I is pritobable that a reward will be offered right away for the recovery of the child or its body, if dead.

HYMENEAL

Harris-Anderson.

Miss Martha Anderson, daughter of Carl Anderson, and Mr. George Harris were married by Rev. Charles W. Savidge at his residence Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Their wedding party included Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lund, Mrs. A. L. Mitchell and Master Wortha and Miss Helen; also Miss Anna and Miss Pauline Nielsen.

DEATH RECORD

Mrs. A. C. Edinger.

HENDERSON, Neb., July 26.—(Special.)—Mrs. A. C. Edinger died at the family home near this village Friday evening. She was 33 years old. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

British Steamship Grangewood Sunk

LONDON, July 26.—The British steamer Grangewood of 1,422 tons gross, bound from Archangel, Russia, for Havre, France, has been torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine. The crew landed today at Lerwick, Scotland.

The Grangewood was 262 feet long, forty-feet beam and twenty-four feet deep. It was built at Sunderland in 1902 and was owned by the Gratitude Steamship company, limited, of London.

HORROR OF THE EASTLAND TRAGEDY—A partial view of the Second regiment morgue, where there were over 800 dead laid out to be identified.

WESTERFIELD SHORT $21,048 IN ACCOUNTS

(Continued from Page One.)

states he found more than 200 errors and from his experience as an accountant, would say these mistakes could not be regarded as "clerical errors."

Balances Forced.

That there was an intentional forcing of balances and transpositions of figures is the opinion of Commissioner Butler and Mr. Stenica.

Most of the errors were in handling records of improvement districts. A representative "error" is given as follows: An entry shows that $674.20 of improvement district No. 20 was invested in warrants 658 to 670 and the money thus paid out was credited to the treasurer in the regular way. But on a subsequent page another entry shows that $322.60 of improvement district No. 40 was invested in warrants 658 to 663, which entry could not be reconciled because those warrants already had been entered as against money out of district No. 20, thus leaving $322.60 not accounted for in the final check.

Errors in Footing.

On page 164 of cash book the former treasurer showed a total of $18,194.58, instead of $16,194.13, an error of $2,000, which money cannot be accounted for and, therefore, went into the shortage reported to the council.

Another error is a credit of $49.50 to himself, instead of $40. There are many double credits all through the accounts.

Has Lax System.

The check disclosed a lax system, warrants being signed in blank, no countersigning of checks, no audit by the village board and other irregularities. The records of the village clerk does not show that Mr. Westerfield was named as treasurer of the village last spring, making him really a "holdover." He was, however, under bond of $3,000, furnished by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty company of Baltimore, and, as a matter of fact, was as much treasurer as if the board had thought last spring to perform their annual formality of naming Mr. Westerfield.

The check by the city was from May 15, 1911, the date of the last report of Mr. Westerfield to the village, whereas the law requires that he should report every six months.

Bonding Company to Pay.

W. A. Yonson, local agent for the bonding company, made this statement: "I will report the finding of the city to the company and I expect a representative will be here to make an independent investigation. The amount of our bond, of course, will be forthcoming as soon as we determine to our satisfaction that we are liable. I have been told Mr. Westerfield can be found any time, but of that fact I have no absolute knowledge."

Mr. Westerfield left Omaha four weeks ago Sunday and is reported to have been in Omaha several times since he disappeared. His family stated he suffered a "nervous breakdown." He was treasurer of Dundee for twelve years and enjoyed the confidence of many Dundee and Omaha people. He was administrator for several estates, prominent as a church worker and an officer of the Fontenelle club.

Butler's Statement.

Following is the report of the superintendent of accounts and finances to the city council:

This department herewith submits partial audit of the treasurer's accounts of the village of Dundee, showing a shortage in an amount of $21,048.81.

In the nature of things, and the time at my disposal, this audit is not complete and exhaustive, inasmuch as we took as a basis May 15, 1911, the date of the treasurer's last report to the trustees of the village, the same being, in our judgment, the most dependable starting point. From that date down the audit is complete, but owing to the condition of the accounts prior to that time it appeared and appears impossible to make a complete and thorough audit within any reasonable period of time, but inasmuch as prior to that date little money was handled by the treasurer, we have assumed that the chances of a shortage is relatively small, if there should exist any at all.

Should you be of the opinion that a complete and thorough audit of the books should be made from the organization of the village down to May 15, 1911, then this department would most respectfully request such addition help from time to time as might seem proper and necessary, inasmuch as it would probably take some six months to accomplish this audit; but owing to the loss of many receipts and other necessary documents and papers, it would seem that a complete audit may be impossible in any event.

The books and accounts of the treasurer of that village have been very poorly kept and apparently no check whatever has been made by either the bonding company, the village trustees, or others upon whom this duty might rest. This condition has been largely responsible for the delay in submitting this report. This department has worked constantly on the task before it and is reporting results at the earliest available moment. Find herewith attached detail of the audit herewith submitted.

Charles A. Westerfield, brother of the missing treasurer, said: "The shortage will be taken care of, but I do not care to state just how it will be straightened."

County Attorney Magney said yesterday that he had not yet received official information of the amount of the shortage in the Dundee treasury.

"If the matter is brought to my attention I expect to file an information against Mr. Westerfield unless some reason to prevent it arises, of which I know nothing now," said the county attorney.

AUSTRIAN SUBSEA BASE IS DESTROYED

(Continued from Page One.)

headquarters of the Italian general staff. The communication says:

"On the afternoon of July 23 two of our seaplanes flew over Riva and dropped eighteen bombs on the railroad station with excellent results. The enemy's artillery fired on the machines without causing any damage.

"In Carnia, during the night of July 24-25, enemy forces attacked our positions at Somdogna pass, but were promptly repulsed.

"In the Monte Nero region the enemy tried to arrest our offensive, delivering three furious attacks on positions conquered by us on the crest of Luzinica, but was repulsed by us with great losses.

"On the Carso pleteau the action continues to develop favorably for us."

Mission Convention Goes to Des Moines

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 26.—Delegates to the International Missionary convention of the Disciples of Christ, which closed last night with the selection of Des Moines, Ia., as the meeting place for 1916, departed today for visits at San Diego and San Francisco expositions. W. T. Richardson of Kansas City, Mo., was elected president of the organization. The report of the executive committee recommending a budget appropriation of $630,000 for various missionary departments during the next fiscal year was adopted.

TWO CASUALTIES IN MOVING PICTURE WAR

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 26.—Glen Martin, aeroplane manufacturer, is nursing serious injuries as the result of an accident near here yesterday, when a supposedly harmless hand bomb exploded, badly burning his head and forearm. Martin was to use the bomb in a moving picture of a mimic battle. The employes of the moving picture concern also were injured by the explosion of a cannon, whose aim was misdirected.

Rent rooms quick with a Bee Want Ad.

Reserves Decision And Gives Becker's Counsel More Time

NEW YORK, July 26.—Supreme Court Justice Ford, after hearing arguments for and against the application of Former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, under sentence to die Wednesday for instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, gambler, for a new trial, today reserved decision and gave counsel until noon tomorrow to file briefs.

Justice Ford announced that he would decide the case as quickly as possible. It is possible the decision may be rendered tomorow. If the decision is unfavorable to Becker he will be executed Wednesday morning.

District Attorney Perkins announced that if the court required a longer period than tomorrow to go over the record of today's proceedings he would join in a request that the former police lieutenant's execution be postponed.

Regarding the affidavits submitted by Becker's attorneys and containing the alleged new evidence, Justice Ford said:

"In view of the fact that the state has contended these afidavits are not new evidence, I propose to accept them at their face value, and am not certain it will be necessary to call further witnesses."

SINKING OF LEELANAW SHAKES STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, July 26.—The stock market was shaken up severely today by the news of the torpedoing of the Leelanaw. In the early trading the group of issues known as war stocks were active and strong.

On the announcement that the Leelanaw had been torpedoed the market broke abruptly and prices fell materially below Saturday's close.

TO RELIEVE
Heat Fatigue
—accompanied by faintness, weakness or dizziness, produced by working in hot, close places, or by exposure to the sun—restore the vitality of the system by renewing the supply of strengthening phosphates of which it has been depleted. Recovery follows the use of
HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate
(Non-Alcoholic)
Keep a bottle in your home

THE OMAHA BEE OMAHA'S LOST AND FOUND MEDIUM

EVERY BODY READS BEE WANT ADS

Have You a Vacant Room?

Every vacant room increases your rent, and lessens your profits.

Place a small "Furnished Room" for rent ad in "The Omaha Bee" for one week. It will cost you only a few cents each day.

You will receive inquiries from a very desirable class of prospects, from which you can choose a good tenant.

We will gladly help you write your ad, telephone us at once.

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EVERYBODY READS BEE WANT ADS

Thompson-Belden & Co.

New Infants Creeping Rompers —in White and Colors

Creeping Rompers for Infants. All white or with trimmings of pink or blue, sizes 6 months, 1 and 2 years, **85¢, $1.00, $1.25, $1.65** and **$2.25.**

Infants' Colored Creeping Rompers, plain blue ginghams, checked ginghams, (blue and white or pink and white), also percales and crepes, sizes 6 mos., 1 and 2 years, **50¢, 65¢, 75¢, 85¢** and **$1.00.**

Infants Section—Third Floor

The July Clearance Sales

Throughout the Store
Present Most Unusual
Opportunities to Secure
High Grade Seasonable Goods
At Greatly Reduced Prices

See the Wonderful East This Year

For variety of attractions the great cities, historic places, and mountains, rivers, lakes and ocean resorts of the East afford an unrivaled vacation.

Low fares to a few Eastern points follow:

New York and return	$48.85
Boston and return	47.85
Buffalo and return	38.55
Niagara Falls and return	38.55
Atlantic City and return	51.35
Portland and return	49.00
Montreal and return	41.30
Toronto and return	36.20

Tickets on sale June 1st to September 30th

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RAILWAY

Four trains daily to Chicago, including the famous steel equipped "Pacific Limited." Direct connections in Chicago with trains for all points east.

Double Track — Steel Equipment

Tickets, sleeping car reservations and full information at
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Minnesota's Cool Lake Retreats

In the beautiful wooded Lake Park Region—an excellent place to spend your summer vacation. Stop at good hotels or rent a cottage for the summer if you prefer. Good fishing, boating and camping, and affording immediate relief to those suffering from Hay Fever. The heart of this delightful vacation land is located along the

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NORTHERN PACIFIC
"ROAD TO YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE"

AMUSEMENTS.

BRANDEIS THEATER — TODAY AND ALL WEEK — Mat. 2:30 Evg. 8:15
"THE STOCK PERFECT."
Edward Lynch And Associate Players In
THE ONLY SON
Matinees, 15c-25c—Evgs. 25c-35c-50c

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LAKE MANAWA
Bathing, Boating, Dancing and Other Attractions.
Free Moving Pictures. This Evening: "The Skinflint," "Ethel's Deadly Alarm Clock," "The Moment of Sacrifice."