

# THE NORFOLK WEEKLY NEWS-JOURNAL.

NORFOLK, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1907.

## TO FIX EXPRESS' RATES

RAILROAD COMMISSION WILL TACKLE JOB JULY 23.

INDEPENDENT OF SIBLEY ACT

Express Companies of Nebraska Disregarded Sibley Act, Cutting Rates 25 Percent, and Are Asked to be Present at This Meeting.

Lincoln, Neb., July 11.—Special to The News: The railway commission today decided to fix a schedule of express rates July 23.

All of the companies were notified to be present and interpose objections, should they desire.

The commission decided to act independent of the Sibley law, which went into effect July 5 but which was disregarded by the express companies. The Sibley act arbitrarily reduced express rates twenty-five percent.

WAR STORIES MOSTLY FAKE.

One Small Jap Has Been Responsible for Much of the Talk.

Washington, July 11.—It is about time American people should understand the character and extent of the political propaganda which is in progress in this country for the overthrow of the ministry in power in Japan. The avowed object of this propaganda is to secure better treatment for Japanese in the United States. Its real object is the establishment by the people of Japan of a new government, made up of members of the progressive party, with Count Okuma as premier.

The man who claims to be taking care of the interests of the progressive party in Washington is Dr. Masuji Miyakawa, a clever Japanese, who holds a number of degrees received from American colleges and who alleges that he is a graduate of various high schools in his native country where, he says, he has lectured on international law before the naval cadets of Japan.

Makes "Tame" Stories "Newsy."

It is true he has degrees. His home career is not so well authenticated. He has been in the United States off and on for eight years, though he spent some time in Russia getting information for the Japanese army and served as war correspondent in China during the boxer revolt.

He speaks English well and knows how to make newsy translations of dispatches taken from old Japanese papers.

This is what he did a few days ago when he gave to the press the substance of an alleged official confidential memorandum said to have been issued by Foreign Minister Hayashi, and describing the attitude of the Japanese government on the question of the limitation of immigration.

Not in Touch With Facts.

The authenticity of this memorandum is denied in well-informed circles, and an investigation discloses the fact that Dr. Miyakawa read the memorandum which he disseminated in an opposition newspaper of Tokio.

Miyakawa claims to be the owner of a paper in San Francisco called the Japan Tribune, a sheet of no standing, according to reports here. Its profits must be small, for Miyakawa's supply of cash, according to what is known, is limited.

He is in constant telegraphic correspondence with disgruntled Japanese on the Pacific coast. If he receives any cablegrams, as he claims, they are few and far between.

Imagined Aoki's Recall.

He alleged recently he had been advised from Tokio that Ambassador Aoki was to be recalled, and the publication of this information gave rise to a great deal of comment in this country and caused officials to declare, if the ambassador were withdrawn, the action could only be regarded as an indication that Japan proposed to adopt the "mild-fist" policy, and would necessitate preparations by this government.

It has since developed that there was absolutely no foundation for the report of Viscount Aoki's recall. The ambassador is to remain indefinitely in the United States, and possesses the full confidence of his government, which includes the emperor as well as the ministry.

Could Stop Trouble.

Miyakawa said a few days ago that he could stop the agitation in Japan in a moment if he chose to do so. He also could stop the agitation in the United States by failing to give to innocent newspapers and reporters some of the information he extracts from Japanese papers. It is the knowledge of Miyakawa's doings that is responsible, in a great measure, for the refusal of the state department to express concern over the Japanese situation.

At the same time it is apparent that the representative of the progressive party is doing his political work well, but the officials say that if he were really patriotic he would not be seeking to embroil his country and the United States, even though thereby he might secure the domination of his friends in the Japanese government.

## APPEAL TO FEDERAL COURTS

Express Companies Ask Removal of Rate Cases to Another Jurisdiction.

Lincoln, July 11.—While the judges of the Nebraska supreme court were deliberating on issuing a restraining order to compel the express companies to obey the Sibley law, attorneys for the companies filed a motion to take the case to the federal court. This was denied. The attorneys for the express companies then demanded a transcript and appealed to the federal court, where they will challenge the jurisdiction of the Nebraska courts. Attorney General Thompson sought a restraining order when the companies refused to cut rates 15 per cent to conform to the Sibley statute, which became effective July 5.

The Missouri Pacific railway challenged the authority of the Nebraska railway commission to adjust, determine or fix oil rates. The Marshall Oil company several weeks ago complained that the Nebraska freight rate schedules discriminated against the independent company and in favor of the Missouri Pacific company, allowing the latter to distribute from county seat points to answer the Missouri Pacific at the interstate commerce commission. The Missouri Pacific has sole jurisdiction.

## IOWA FARMERS HARD HIT

Nine Inches of Rain in Four Days and Damage from Wind and Hail.

Fort Dodge, Ia., July 11.—The rainfall in the central and northern part of Iowa has been almost unprecedented. In four days it has amounted to nine inches. Early oats is lodged and all small grain badly flattened. Wind, rain and hail have beaten and stripped many cornfields. Considerable stock has been killed by lightning and flood. Lowlands are all inundated and in many places whole fields stand under water. It is estimated that loss up to date on the corn crop will amount to \$5 per acre.

Papal Secretary Buys Auto.

Rome, July 11.—Great surprise has been caused in vatican circles by the fact that the papal secretary of state, Cardinal Merry del Val, has bought a powerful automobile. It was generally supposed that the pope would not countenance the cardinals riding in motor cars.

Glidden Tourists at Toledo.

Toledo, O., July 11.—The Glidden tourists reached Toledo from Cleveland two hours ahead of time. The plot and the confetti car reached the booby house at noon, closely followed by the seventy-four touring and runabouts, carrying about 300 people. The contestants started at 7 o'clock this morning for South Bend, a distance of 166 miles, for which they are allowed nine hours.

Salvadorean Mission to Guatemala.

Guatemala City, July 11.—A special diplomatic mission from Salvador has arrived here.

## GLASS TRIAL IN PROGRESS

Assistant District Attorney Heney Makes Opening Statement to Jury.

San Francisco, July 11.—The trial of Louis Glass, vice president of the Pacific States Telephone company, in dicted for bribery of supervisors, began before Judge Lawler. Very little was accomplished. Assistant District Attorney Heney made to the jury the opening statement for the prosecution, in which he outlined the steps by which the state expects to prove that the vice president of the Pacific States Telephone company paid Supervisor Charles Boxton—now the temporary mayor of San Francisco—a \$5,000 bribe to vote against the Home Telephone company's application for a rival franchise. Then Mr. Boxton was called to the stand. Though he is to be the star witness for the people his inquisition was so skillfully and frequently interrupted by Attorney Delmas of the defense that when, shortly before the noon recess, he gave up temporarily to Clerk Ryan of the board of supervisors nothing of vital importance had been elicited.

## MADRID, IIA., REGAINS COUNCIL

City that Lost Local Government Now Has New Body Appointed.

Boone, Ia., July 11.—The situation in Madrid regarding a city council has been solved. After a month of waiting without a council and after consulting legal lights of the county and state and bringing Governor Cummins into the case, Madrid again has a full council. Alderman Wilson, the remaining councilman, acting on the advice of Attorney General Byers, has appointed S. A. Bengston, S. A. Dillander, F. H. Graves, J. G. Lucas and J. H. Hillis to transact the business of the city. All but one of the former councilmen resigned and refused to serve.

## BASEBALL RESULTS

American League—Cleveland, 0-2; Boston, 5-0. Detroit, 9; New York, 4. Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 2.

National League—Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 4 (11 innings). Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 0. New York, 7; St. Louis, 1. Philadelphia, 2; Pittsburgh, 3.

American Association—Minneapolis, 11; Louisville, 3. St. Paul, 4; Toledo, 6. Kansas City, 5; Columbus, 2. Milwaukee, 6; Indianapolis, 3.

Western League—Lincoln, 4; Omaha, 6. Sioux City, 1-0; Denver, 2-1.

## PROGRESS OF THE NOBLERED

SIoux INDIANS DO WELL UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

ARE LEARNING HOW TO WORK

Deputy Marshal John Belding Tells of Rapid Progress of Indians on the Two Big Reservations in South Dakota.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 11.—Those who have not visited the great Sioux Indian reservations of South Dakota during the past few years can have only a slight conception of the great advancement these once warlike Indians have made toward civilization.

The ghost dance trouble of the winter of 1890-1, which culminated in the bloody battle of Wounded Knee creek, marked the turning of the tide in the condition of the 20,000 Indians who compose the great Sioux nation, and from that time their advancement has been quite rapid, and especially during the past few years, or since a change was made by the United States government in the method of treating the Indians, cutting off the rations of the able-bodied Indians and making them become self supporting.

One of the men who has had an excellent opportunity to closely observe the great progress of the Sioux Indians during recent years is John Belding, pioneer Black Hiller, one of the principal deputies of Capt. Seth Bullock, United States marshal for South Dakota, and who for ten years or more has had assigned to him the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations, upon which reside more than half of the entire membership of the great Sioux nation. Deputy Marshal Belding's official duties take him frequently to all portions of these two immense reservations, and he has had the best of opportunities to watch the progress the Indians are making toward civilization and self support.

Good Points in Sioux Character.

"There are many good points about the Sioux Indian character that the man who does not know them cannot appreciate," said Deputy Marshal Belding during an interesting conversation in reference to what he had observed while making his official trips to all parts of the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations. "Of course," he added, "they are stolid—they do not show their feelings, but that does not mean that they are unfeeling."

"I have never seen more demonstration of affection between parents and children than in the homes of the Indians on the two reservations. They are kind and careful with their little ones and never strike them, and, strange to say, the children are obedient and they seldom have any trouble with them. An Indian surrounds himself with a crust of reserve until he knows you and trusts you, and after that he is quite open.

"Now, in our cases against criminal Indians in the United States court there are some interesting developments. The Indian witnesses for the government will give their testimony against their best friends, and sometimes against their relatives, and give it truthfully. Perjury is almost unknown in our cases. They have a very stern sense of duty and are quite willing to admit that the defendant ought to be sent to the penitentiary.

"But here is the odd part of it. After the trial is over and the prisoner sentenced against him, the very men whose evidence has convicted him, will get their witness fees, go over to the jail and sometimes give him the whole amount. The convicted Indian never harbors any resentment against the other Indians who have sworn away his liberty. They take it as a matter of course. I would sooner trust an Indian on the witness stand than lots of white men.

Marriage Held Sacred.

"The prevalent idea that the Indian regards his marriage ties lightly is all wrong. He is not a greater sinner in this respect than the white man. Why, even in the savage days it is a well known fact that although women of bad character accompanied the wandering bands of Indians they were not allowed to camp with the regular band and would be stoned to death if they were found in the camp.

"The Sioux Indians are making wonderful progress. Best of all, they are learning to work. Some time ago the government decided to abandon the free ration system and announced that instead the men would be given work building ditches and excavating dams for irrigation purposes. I had such a poor opinion of the new plan that I prophesied that it would never be a success. But it is. The Sioux have a natural love for horses, and it is only a short time until they learn to handle a scraper or plow.

"They have constructed, under the direction of white men, some very good dams on the two reservations, where the water is retained for stock purposes. Down the line of the Northwestern railroad they are being largely employed as section men, and railroad men tell me that they are well adapted for the work. At first, if they got homesick, they would without warning, throw down their tools, take to the woods and walk home, but they are getting over that, and the railroad company now is inducing them to bring their families with them and

camp along the line during the summer.

Eager for Education.

"On some of the other reservations of the country the government school authorities have a good deal of trouble getting the parents to send their children to school, but not among the Sioux Indians. The Sioux are only too anxious to have their children go to school.

"The old men, of course, are the greatest obstacles to progress. They have a good deal of influence and openly sneer at any new move of the government, and spend their time in lamenting the good old days, but they are dying off.

"The young Indians who can talk English, and most of whom can read English, are beginning to realize that Uncle Sam really desires to give them a fair show and is trying to help them make men of themselves."

## TEACHERS ELECT OFFICERS

COOLEY HEADS NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

NEW CHARTER IS ADOPTED

Miss Shirley Makes Bitter Speech in Opposition, but is Outvoted in Convention—Cleveland Has Clear Field for Next Convention.

Los Angeles, July 11.—The National Educational association concluded the important executive work of its sessions by electing Edwin G. Cooley, superintendent of the Chicago city schools, president of the association, together with other officers, and adopted by a unanimous vote the new charter and bylaws provided by act of congress.

Miss Elizabeth Shirley, a teacher in Los Angeles schools and formerly of Omaha, made a spirited speech before the convention in opposition to the proposed charter. Miss Shirley's language was bitter in reference to some of the leaders of the association, whom she did not name, and whom she charged incidentally with collusion with the school book trust. Miss Shirley, however, was completely outvoted in the convention.

Cleveland is the only city mentioned for the next convention.

That nearly all of the 8,000 members of the association who are in the city were associate members instead of active was shown in the first business session, which was for active members only, and which was attended by less than 300 members. An attempt was made by C. G. Pearce, superintendent of the Milwaukee schools, to increase the number of the national council from sixty to 120, but the effort failed because of a constitutional provision. The association also voted to appoint a committee of three members to work for a national university, to be established and maintained by the federal government at Washington. Congress will be petitioned to establish such an institution.

At the Auditorium, E. G. Cooley, the newly elected president, spoke on the subject: "Shall Teachers' Salaries Be Graded on Merit or by the Clock?"

George W. Nash, president of the state normal and industrial school at Aberdeen S. D., spoke upon "Other Forms of Compensation for Teachers."

## KING EDWARD IN IRELAND

City of Dublin Gives British Ruler a Royal Reception.

Dublin, July 11.—The first day of the visit to Ireland of King Edward and Queen Alexandra was a great success. The weather was fine and the city gave the sovereign a royal reception. Both wore the national color of Ireland, the king a green necktie and the queen a moss green and mauve toque.

His majesty delivered brief speeches at the various functions of the day, in which he expressed his grateful thanks for the warm reception accorded himself and the queen and congratulated the country upon the progress and prosperity indicated in the exhibition.

The king and queen, after visiting the exhibition, passed in procession through the streets of Dublin to the vice regal lodge, and everywhere dense crowds of people accorded the king and queen a most hearty reception.

A rumor is current here to the effect that the portion of the state regalia, valued at \$250,000, which was stolen from Dublin castle recently and for the return of which the government has offered a reward of \$5,000, was removed by an important official of the Order of St. Patrick, who has disappeared.

## SMALL TO REMAIN IN 'FRISCO

Will Discuss Strike Situation With Commissioner Neill.

San Francisco, July 11.—President S. J. Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' union has determined to remain in the city and go over the San Francisco situation with United States Commissioner of Labor Neill, who is expected to reach this city tomorrow. Mr. Small said: "My change of mind does not in any way interfere with our future moves in defense of the position we have taken."

## BUILDING FALLS; THREE DIE

NEW CONCRETE STRUCTURE COLLAPSES IN PHILADELPHIA.

30 CARRIED DOWN IN DEBRIS

Five Laborers Are Missing and Are Believed to Be Buried Under Heavy Mass of Concrete—Nineteen Others Injured, One Fatally.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Three men are known to have been killed, one was fatally hurt and eighteen others were injured in the collapse of a new concrete building at the plant of the Bridgman Crothers company, manufacturers of steamfitters' supplies, at Fifteenth street and Washington avenue.

The building was just being put under roof when a section about thirty feet in width and extending the entire depth of the structure collapsed. About thirty men were at work on the side which gave way, and they were carried down in the debris. The body of Marshall Hopkins and the bodies of two unidentified colored men have been taken from the ruins. It is believed there are others buried under the heavy mass of concrete, as the police and contractors have not been able to locate two Italians and three colored laborers who were on the building when the accident occurred.

The building collapsed because the shoring was taken away from the concrete before it had properly set. Jacob Smith, one workman, was buried under a mass of concrete and crushed so that he cannot live. His back was broken.

But for a dispute between the bricklayers' helpers and the contractors as to wages an additional number of workmen would have been on the building when the section collapsed. These men quit work and when the bricklayers reported they found their helpers had not reported for duty. The bricklayers were forced to remain idle, and this fact probably saved their lives.

## OHIO BANKER IS INDICTED

E. C. Fox Charged With Attempting to Bribe Prosecuting Attorney.

Pomeroy, O., July 11.—A special grand jury returned an indictment against Banker E. C. Fox of Middletown, charging him with attempting to bribe Prosecuting Attorney Albert P. Miller. Fox was immediately arrested and brought into court, where he was placed under bonds.

The indictment grows out of the wrecking of the Middletown bank last September, at which time \$115,000 in deposits disappeared. Fox was indicted at the time, but has not been brought to trial. Miller claims that in March Fox approached him with a proposition to nolle the indictment against him in consideration of \$2,000 to be paid Miller. Miller had two witnesses secreted behind curtains to hear Fox's proposition.

## DALTON'S ARM MAY BE SAVED.

Topeka, July 11.—At a local hospital Emmett Dalton, the bandit who recently was paroled by Governor Hoch, underwent an operation on his arm, injured in the famous Coffeyville raid fifteen years ago. He went through the ordeal well and the physicians later said that while another operation may be necessary they were confident the arm would be saved.

## CHARGED WITH MURDER OF TWO MINERS.

Bellefonte, Pa., July 11.—A warrant was issued charging Joseph Genetti with the murder of his cousin, August Genetti, and Louis Cologna, two miners killed several days ago by the explosion of an infernal machine in mine No. 17, near Collinsville. When the miners opened a tool chest two cans of giant powder were ignited, exploding and killing both.

## ENDEAVORERS IN SESSION

International Convention Begins in Big Tent at Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., July 11.—The International Christian Endeavor convention began in the big Christian Endeavor tent with an address of welcome by Governor A. E. Mead of Washington. Reports were read by President Francis E. Clark of the International Christian Endeavor and General Secretary Shaw.

The convention will cover a period of five days. Beside the regular routine matter and interchange of ideas and methods of conducting the model Christian Endeavor society, it is said that several commercial and political questions will be considered. A decided stand will be taken for better governmental conditions, in accordance with a recommendation from President Roosevelt.

The city is elaborately decorated in red and white, the society colors, and green and white, the colors of the state of Washington.

H. W. Tyler Kills Himself. Sheridan, Wyo., July 11.—Herbert W. Tyler, a prominent citizen and secretary of the chamber of commerce, committed suicide by blowing the top of his head off with a shotgun. Financial troubles are given as the cause of the deed.

## THE CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Temperature for Twenty-four Hours.

Forecast for Nebraska. Conditions of the weather as recorded for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m. today:

Maximum . . . . . 83  
Minimum . . . . . 67  
Average . . . . . 70  
Barometer . . . . . 29.94  
Rainfall . . . . . 0.00

Chicago, July 11.—The bulletin issued by the Chicago station of the United States weather bureau gives the forecast for Nebraska as follows: Fair tonight and Friday. Warmer tonight.

## Boy Stolen by Negro.

Julesburg, Colo., July 11.—Special to The News: A boy answering to the name of Frankie Canouse and in company with a traveling negro fakir named Watkin, is wanted by a widowed mother at Denver.

The boy was stolen by Watkin July 2, having been engaged by him to assist in a show he claims to run. He passed through Julesburg on the Fourth and was picked up by Daniel Bower and wife, who took him into Big Spring, Neb., where the negro claimed him. Bower learned from the boy, who is about ten years old, that he came from Denver, but answered all questions reluctantly as if in fear. Becoming suspicious of the actions, Mr. Bower reported the circumstances to the Denver police, and yesterday received word that a boy answering his description was missing. He wore, when seen by Mr. Bower, white canvas shoes, red stockings, a white blouse suit, decorated with all colors, and a white cap with a colored sash around it. He is doubtless in Nebraska, headed east.

## ASK TOBACCO TRUST'S END

Suit Filed Under Sherman Law to Dissolve Corporation.

New York, July 11.—The government filed in the United States court in this city a petition against the American Tobacco company, the Imperial Tobacco company, the American Cigar company, the American Stores company, the United Stogie company, the MacAndrews & Forbes company, the Conley Foli company and fifty-six other corporations and twenty-nine individuals connected with the named companies. These corporations and individuals constitute what is generally known as the "tobacco trust," and the petition directed against them sets forth the purpose of the government to dissolve this trust by breaking up the agreements under which the consolidated concerns are working. In showing the growth of the "trust" since its organization in 1890 the conclusion is reached that at an early day, unless prevented, it would completely monopolize the entire tobacco industry.

James C. McReynolds, the special assistant attorney general who filed the complaint in the tobacco cases, said that criminal prosecution of some of the defendants named in the case was highly probable; that the Sherman law, under which the action is brought, makes a conspiracy in restraint of trade a criminal offense.

## BARKER TELLS HIS STORY

Gives Circumstances of His Crime and Explains Mental Irresponsibility.

Lincoln, July 11.—A self-confessed murderer on the stand explaining his own emotional insanity and reviewing his own feelings when he killed a man, was the strange drama in the district court. Frank Barker, who killed his brother and his brother's wife two years ago in Webster county, was called to the witness stand and made to tell the story of his crime.

## GOVERNMENT'S CROP REPORT

Condition of Corn Reported as 80.3

While Wheat Averaged Up 81.8.

Washington, July 11.—The department of agriculture reports conditions of crops on July 1 as follows:

Corn, acreage, 98,000,000; condition, 80.3.

## TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD

Mayor Kelly of Buckingham, Que., fearing a riot on July 12, has issued a proclamation forbidding the Orangemen to meet.

The department of commerce and labor has ruled that there shall be no more gambling boats allowed to run on any of the great lakes.

W. W. Raibe, charged with being implicated in government land frauds in Colorado, was arrested at Atlanta, Ga., by the United States authorities.

It is understood that Russia and China have arrived at an understanding regarding the customs in northern Manchuria, and it is expected that custom houses will shortly be opened there.

Eastern railroads decided to grant reduced rates for merchants' meetings to be held in Chicago, New York, St. Louis and Cleveland. The rate will be one and one-third fares for the round trip on the basis of 3 cents a mile.

Seventeen miles of Colorado's Southern railroad track in Clear creek canyon, Colorado, was washed away as a result of a cloudburst, and railroad communication with Central City, Georgetown and other mountain towns will be interrupted for several days.