

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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## PRIEST SHOT DOWN

ASSASSINATED WHILE ADMINISTERING THE SACRAMENT.

## MURDERER IS UNDER ARREST

Only Excuse Offered for Dastardly Deed is that He was Opposed to Priests in General.

Denver, Colo.—Father Leo Heinrichs was shot and killed while administering the sacrament at early mass in St. Elizabeth's Catholic church, Eleventh and Curtis streets, this city, at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. Kneeling at the altar rail between two women Giuseppe Guarnaccio pressed the muzzle of a revolver against the body of the priest, after receiving from him the consecrated wafer, and shot the priest through the heart, exclaiming "My God! My God!" Father Leo fell prone in front of the altar and died without uttering another word.

With a scream the assassin sprang into the aisle and, waving the pistol about his head, dashed to the church doors. For a moment the hundred or more people in the church were dazed. Then a woman shrieked and the congregation became panic-stricken. Some women fainted and many became hysterical.

Several men rushed to the aid of the priest and others started in pursuit of the murderer. Among the latter was Patrolman Daniel Cronin, who overtook the fleeing Italian on the church steps. Guarnaccio attempted to shoot the policeman and was foiled and overpowered only after a desperate fight, in which several men had come to the assistance of the officer. The murderer was hurriedly removed to the city jail, and as threats of summary justice were made by men in the crowd which quickly gathered in front of the church, Chief of Police Michael Delaney called out the reserve force of patrolmen, who were kept on guard day and night.

Before the commotion caused by the tragedy had subsided the Franciscan brothers connected with St. Elizabeth's church silently brought candles for the dead and placed them beside the body of their superior, where he lay. By direction of Bishop Mattz the church door was closed for the day.

Guarnaccio was placed in solitary confinement at the city jail. He admitted to a policeman who interviewed him, that the priest whom he had killed was a stranger to him, and in explanation of his crime made the following statement:

"I just went over there because I have a grudge against all priests in general. They are all against the working man. I went to the communion rail because I could get a better shot. I did not give a damn whether he was a German priest or any other kind of a priest. They are all in the same class."

## SETTLEMENT OF LUMBER RATE.

Hill Lines Offer a Compromise Which May Settle Controversy.

Tacoma, Wash.—A settlement of the freight rate controversy which has seriously affected the lumber trade of the Pacific northwest is believed now to be in sight. Frederick Bausman of Seattle, chairman of the conciliation committee of the affiliated commercial organizations of the northwest, received official notification last night that the Hill railroads would agree to accept lumber shipments from any shipper on individual bond, provided the federal court will amend the injunction issued October 29.

## BLOW TO HARRIMAN LINES.

Through One-Way Tariffs Are Ordered Cancelled.

Chicago.—It was announced that the Interstate Commerce commission has entered a ruling compelling the Union Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, Missouri Pacific and other railroads to cancel all tariffs on file to the far northwest through Portland, Ore., which have not been concurred in by the Northern Pacific.

## FATALITY AT GRADE CROSSING.

Six People Killed and Three Seriously Injured Out of One Party.

Spring Valley, N. Y.—A foamspecked pair of horses that tore through the streets Sunday dragging between them a splintered wagon pole, brought to the village the first news of a grade crossing accident, in which nine members of its most prominent families were either killed outright or seriously injured.

## Fish Gives Up Contest.

New York—Stuyvesant Fish announced that the contest in the Chicago courts to prevent the voting of Illinois Central Railroad company stock held by the Union Pacific Railroad company was now closed.

## TRAIN MEN ENTER PROTEST.

Railway Brotherhood Object to Cut in Wages.

Cleveland, O.—Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, made the following statement in connection with the reported purpose of some railway companies to order a general reduction in the wages of employees:

"The threatened reduction of wages of employees in train service is absolutely unjustified from any point of view. Their pay is based on mileage basis, practically piecemeal, and they are only paid when these services are performed. Wages of employees in train service fall parallel with the shrinkage in business, plus increased living expenses away from home. When their earnings are \$150 per month their expense of living away from home is about 15 per cent, while at the present reduced rate of \$70—which has to be met by hundreds—under present conditions that expense will increase into at least 20 per cent of earnings, because they are held away from the home terminal until there is a full tonnage train to be handled, making a total automatic reduction already in wages of from 60 to 70 per cent.

"The roads are getting the same return in freight receipts for the service rendered as they did when the business was good, and there is no consistency in asking men to accept further reductions than result from the present business shrinkage, and the full power of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be used if necessary in an effort to prevent any further reduction, because it would be absolutely unjust."

William G. Lee, assistant grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, speaking for his organization on the same subject, dictated the following:

"The wage workers have not had a thing to do with this panic and loss of business except to suffer from the mismanagement of some employers and speculators who blundered in the game of dollars on Wall street. If he works he produces just as much per hour as he ever did. His living expenses are just as high as before.

"All classes of trainmen are paid by the mile or trip; and a reduction of miles run or trips made, means a reduction of the amount paid by the employer.

"There can be no good argument presented why trainmen should receive lower trip or mileage rates for miles run. Freight trains are not run unless business requires it. Corporations never carry an overload of labor, but labor is usually compelled to carry an overload of capitalization.

## Yates for Governor.

Springfield, Ill.—Former Governor Richard Yates announced his candidacy for governor in this statement: "I have decided to be a candidate for the republican nomination for governor at the general primary election on August 8, 1908. I do this because, after full investigation, I believe that there is now an opportunity for the first time in this state, for an effective and real appeal to the people (instead of two conventions and committees) under the provisions of the new election law."

## Dolliver to Speak for Allison.

Washington.—Senator Dolliver expects to leave for Iowa early in March for a number of speeches in behalf of Senator Allison's candidacy for reelection. With Dolliver in the field for his colleague it is expected that Representative Birdsall, who has announced his withdrawal from the race for congress in the Dubuque district, will also go on the stump in Iowa for the "Grand Old Man." Within a month or six weeks there will be a formidable array of well known men championing the Allison cause.

## Girl Dead From Sympathy.

Ratford, Conn.—Because of her regret over the conviction of General Stoessel at St. Petersburg, Amelia Karris killed herself here by inhaling illuminating gas. The girl was a Russian and had formerly been employed in the general's family.

## Stephenson Resignation In.

Washington.—Secretary Cortelyou states that the resignation of Elmer H. Stephenson as internal revenue collector for the district of Nebraska had been received by his department and had been accepted.

## Foraker Reports Bill.

Washington.—A joint resolution for the marking of graves of soldiers and sailors of the confederate army and navy who died in northern prisons and are buried near the prisons where they died was reported by Senator Foraker.

## Hurry Call for Land.

Washington.—The proposed opening of Standing Rock and Cheyenne Indian reservations in South Dakota has reached a stage where people from that state are coming on to Washington for the purpose of hastening, if possible, the conclusion of the treaty with the Indians.

## WHERE IS HIS PROTECTIVE ARMOR?



## STUYVESANT FISH LOSES CASE TO AVOID A LABOR WAR

HARRIMAN INTERESTS HAVE RIGHT TO VOTE STOCK.

Court Dissolves the Injunction — No Law Against Outside Corporation Holding Illinois Stock.

Chicago—Judge Ball of the superior court on Thursday dissolved the injunction secured last October by Stuyvesant Fish by virtue of which the Harriman interests were restrained from voting 281,221 shares of the capital stock of the Illinois Central railroad at the annual meeting of the company. The theory on which counsel for Mr. Fish based their arguments in support of the injunction—that it was contrary to the laws and public policy of the state of Illinois to allow foreign corporations to own and vote the stock of domestic corporations—was denied by the court.

Under the ruling of the court the previously enjoined stock, which is held by the Union Pacific Railroad company and by the Railroad Securities company of New Jersey, can be voted at the annual meeting of the Illinois Central, which is to be held in this city on March 2.

There is no appeal from the decision handed down by Judge Ball, but it is considered probable that Mr. Fish will take further legal steps to regain possession of the Illinois Central. Judge F. B. Farrer of New Orleans, who has acted as leading counsel for Mr. Fish throughout the controversy, said, after the rendering of the decision, that the case will now be tried on its merits, but declined to say how quickly proceedings will be instituted.

None of the principals in the case were in court, both Mr. Fish and Mr. Harriman being in New York. All of the attorneys on both sides and many other lawyers and business men were present and filled the court room to overflowing.

President Harahan of the Illinois Central came in while the decision was being read and heard the latter portion of it. When the conclusion had been reached he said: "My head is too full of that decision to allow me to say anything, but to say that I am highly pleased and more than highly pleased is putting it mildly."

Judge Ball, who is of a somewhat frail physique, turned over to his son the task of reading the decision, which contained almost 10,000 words. As soon as it was concluded there was a veritable stampede in the court room, brokers, lawyers and messengers making a rush for the door in order to announce the result. They ran into various rooms seeking for telephones and many tore headlong for the elevators, while others fled wildly down the stairways. So much excitement and confusion has not been witnessed in the county court house for many years.

## Twenty-eight Men Killed.

Berkeley, Cal.—With a force that shook the entire bay region like an earthquake, the packing house of the Hercules Powder works at Pinole, fourteen miles north of here, blew up at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon and in the explosion four white men and twenty-four Chinamen were killed.

## IOWA POPULIST CONVENTION.

Delegates Elected to Convention and Omaha Platform Endorsed.

Des Moines, Ia.—Populists of Iowa held their state convention and selected district delegates and delegates-at-large to the national convention, which meets in St. Louis on April 2. L. H. Weiler was chairman. Resolutions were adopted approving what is known as the Omaha platform of the people's party.

PRESIDENT WRITES IN THE INTEREST OF WAGE WORKERS.

Tells Commerce Commission to Look Into the Situation Where Railroads Propose to Make Cut.

Washington—Serious industrial disputes in prospect were in the mind of President Roosevelt when he wrote a letter to the Interstate Commerce commission, which has been made public. He says that information reached him that on account of the enactment of unfavorable laws by the congress and by the various state legislatures it is regarded as necessary by railroad companies to reduce the pay of employees. He points out that under the law either party may demand the services of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission and of the commissioner of labor as a board of conciliation.

He suggests, therefore that the Interstate Commerce commission make such an investigation as will enable it to furnish data concerning wage conditions on various railroads as may relate, directly or indirectly to the possible impending controversy.

## Text of Letter.

The president's letter in part follows: "The White House, Washington, Feb. 18, 1908.—To the Interstate Commerce Commission: I am informed that a number of railroad companies have served notice of a proposed reduction of wages on their employees. One of them, the Louisville & Nashville, in announcing the reduction, states that the drastic laws inimical to the interests of the railroad that have in the last year or two been enacted by congress and the state legislatures are largely or chiefly responsible for the conditions requiring the reduction.

"Under such circumstances it is possible that the public may soon be confronted by serious industrial disputes, and the law provides that in such cases either party may demand the services of your chairman and of the commissioner of labor as a board of mediation and conciliation. These reductions in wages may be warranted, or they may not be. As to this, the public, which is a vitally interested party, can form no judgment without a more complete knowledge of the essential facts and real merits of the case than it now has or than it can possibly obtain from the special pleadings certain to be put forth by each side in case their dispute should bring serious interruption to traffic.

If the reduction in wages is due to natural causes, the loss of business being such that the burden should be, and is equitably distributed between capitalist and wage workers, the public and congress should know it and if it is caused by misconduct in the past financial or other operations of any railroad, then everybody should know it, especially if the excuse of unfriendly legislation is advanced as a method of covering up past business misconduct by the railroad managers, or as a just justification for failure to treat fairly the wage earning employees of the company."

## "In God We Trust" to Stay.

Washington—President Roosevelt was overridden by the house committee on coinage, weights and measures, when it was agreed to report favorably the McKinley (Ill.) bill requiring restoration to gold and silver coins of the national motto "In God We Trust." During the discussion Knowland of California, being in a facetious mood, moved that the committee further recommend the placing upon all clearing house certificates the biblical inscription, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

## LAND GRANTS IN OREGON.

Department of Justice Brings Suit Against Roads.

Washington—The fact that the department of justice has made all preparations to begin a suit to enforce the terms of government land grants in the state of Oregon was brought out in the senate when Senator Fulton of the committee on judiciary, reported a resolution authorizing the department to bring such suits and asked for its immediate adoption. Senator Heyburn asserted that hundreds of millions of dollars would be found to be involved if the proceedings were made general. The resolution was generally discussed by senators, the only action urged against it being based on the idea that the attorney general was now empowered by law to do all that was sought by the resolution. During the discussion of the resolution, Senator Fulton announced that the department was ready to proceed and merely wanted the authority of congress to meet any possible question that may be raised against the legality of the proceedings.

The resolution also applies to the grant made to aid in the construction of a telegraph line from Portland to Ontario and McMinnville, Ore., under the act of May 4, 1879. The resolution authorizes the attorney general to ascertain and enforce all the rights existing in favor of the United States if it appears that the lands are forfeited to the United States by the violation of the conditions of these acts.

Senator Fulton said there was no question but that the roads had violated the terms of these grants as the violation had been admitted before the subcommittee of the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Tillman explained that he had introduced the original resolutions in view of what he had learned while on a visit to the Pacific coast. He was satisfied that railroads are withholding from settlement lands worth millions of dollars.

The propriety and necessity of passing such a resolution was questioned by Mr. Foraker.

Mr. Fulton did not personally believe the resolution was necessary, but the attorney general wanted it. He thought it should be passed.

Senator Nelson said the supreme court had decided that the forfeiture of such grants could be enforced either in the courts or by congress. "This resolution," he said, "is merely an expression that congress prefers to have the court take action. Congress could only declare absolute forfeiture, but the court of equity could say to the railroads that if they proceed to comply with the terms of the grant their grants would not be forfeited."

## Aldrich Bill a Makeshift.

Washington—Speaking in the senate Mr. Stone of Missouri declared that while the recent financial panic was in part due to a shortage of available currency, the concentration of the money at given points had much to do with it. There was, he said, too much of this money in New York. The Aldrich bill he regarded as merely a makeshift in meeting the needs of the country.

## Foreigners Leave Country.

Washington—At the cabinet meeting Tuesday Secretary Straus of the department of commerce and labor laid before the president some significant figures as to immigration and emigration. The figures show that for January there was a large decrease in the number of Japanese arriving in the United States. The total arrivals for both the mainland and Hawaii were 971, as compared with about 5,000 for January, 1907. Mr. Straus did not offer any explanation as to the falling off in Japanese arrivals.

## Knox Files Savings Bill.

Washington—Senator Knox on Wednesday introduced a bill to establish a system of postal savings banks. The bill embodies the plan outlined by Postmaster General Meyer in his annual report and which he advocated in public addresses, being calculated to encourage economy and thrift and to afford a place of deposit free from any possibility of doubt for vast sums of money which otherwise would be hoarded and kept out of circulation through ignorance or lack of confidence.

## DANIEL FREEMAN SERIOUSLY ILL.

First Nebraska Homesteader Taken Sick in His Winter Home. Beatrice, Neb.—Word was received here from Searcy, Ark., stating that Daniel Freeman, the first homesteader and an old resident of Gage county, was seriously ill and not expected to recover. During the last few years Mr. Freeman has been spending the winter months in the south.

## Million in Treasury.

Peoria, Ill.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the Illinois division of the United Mine Workers of America convention was held in Peoria with an attendance of 350. The secretary's report showed a membership of 66,000 in good standing in the state and a balance of \$930,622.83.

## TALK IN THE HOUSE

A LIVELY DISCUSSION IN THE LOWER BRANCH.

## MATTER CONCERNS EMPLOYEES

Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, Carrying \$32,336,573, is Passed.

Washington—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, one of the large supply measures of the government, was passed by the house Monday after several day's discussion. The amount carried by it is practically as reported by the committee—\$32,336,573.

There was a lively debate over the provision giving discretion to heads of departments to remove or reduce incapacitated employees of the government. The provisions went out on a point of order, although a new one was adopted declaring the appropriation not available for the compensation of any persons incapacitated for performing the service for which they are employed. Mr. Tawney took occasion to remark that the original provision of the bill was not directed at superannuated clerks, but only at those who, regardless of age, had become incapacitated.

When the provision for the removal or reduction of incapacitated government employees was reached Mr. Golden of New York made a point of order against it.

Mr. Keifer of Ohio charged that the provision was but another method of attempting to do what was more directly proposed at the last session of congress—"to provide by law for the dismissal of the old soldiers in the departments." He said he would like to have a civil service examination of the old men of the departments before they were mustered out "on the word of some one person as to what constitutes incapacity."

Coinciding with the view expressed by Mr. Gillette, Mr. Tawney, chairman of the committee on appropriations, declared that by the provision the committee had attempted to liberalize, and instead of leaving it mandatory, had given the head of a department the alternative of demoting rather than dismissing an employee. The provision, he said, had nothing to do with superannuation, which was but "a convenient subject in this house with which men may popularize themselves in the large cities where a great many federal office holders live and vote." It was, he said, a convenient medium for the newspapers of Washington in their efforts to increase their circulation among the 30,000 persons employed in the departments.

The chair sustained Mr. Goulden's point of order. The provision, accordingly, went out of the bill, but immediately afterwards the house adopted the following provision by way of substitute:

The appropriations herein made for the officers, clerks and persons employed in the public service, shall not be available for the compensation of any person incapacitated for performing the service for which such person has been employed.

## IF ROOSEVELT WAS MAYOR.

Then There Would Be No Sunday Saloons in Chicago.

Chicago—"If Roosevelt was mayor of Chicago there would be no Sunday saloons," declared Charles W. Trickett, in St. James Methodist church at one of scores of simultaneous meetings held in Chicago and throughout Illinois in response to a call by the Chicago Law and Order league to cause the enforcement of the state Sunday closing law.

## Hargis' Estate Foots Bill.

Lexington, Ky.—In the defense of Beech Hargis for the murder of his father, a few weeks ago, Judge James Hargis, the expenses will be paid out of the \$50,000 which is the boy's share of his father's estate. When Judge Adams convened court at Jackson the Hargis case was the most important matter awaiting action. It is expected that Beech Hargis will be promptly indicted, and if this is done his trial for the murder will at once begin. The defense will be self-defense.

## STANDARD PROFITS ARE SAME.

Quarterly Dividend of Fifteen Dollars Share Declared.

New York—The directors of the Standard Oil company declared on Monday a quarterly dividend of \$15 per share. The same amount was paid in the corresponding quarter last year.

## Embry for Oklahoma.

Washington. The senate committee on the judiciary ordered favorably reported the nomination of John Embry for United States attorney for the district of Oklahoma.