

# THE NORFOLK WEEKLY NEWS-JOURNAL.

NORFOLK, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1907.

## FIGHT ON SMOOT FAILS

### UTAH SENATOR RETAINS HIS SEAT BY VOTE OF 42 TO 28.

### CROWDS VISIT THE SENATE

#### Three Democrats Vote in Favor of Smoot and Nine Republicans Against Him—Senate Passes River and Harbor and Naval Appropriation Bills.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Senator Reed Smoot retains his seat in the United States senate. This was decided by a vote of 42 to 28, ending a long contest. Eighteen senators were paired making the actual standing on the resolution, 51 for and 37 against. Senator Smoot did not vote, and Senator Wetmore was absent and not paired.

The Smoot resolution was called up soon after the senate convened. Every seat in the galleries was filled and during the actual voting the standing room on the floor of the senate was crowded by members of the house and employees of the senate. Seldom has there been a proceeding affecting the standing of a senator that has attracted so much marked attention. In the audience were representatives of a number of prominent women organizations, which have been active in circulating and having presented petitions of remonstrance against Smoot. These women secured many thousands of signatures to their petitions.

Senators Dubois, Hansbrough, Newlands, Bacon and Burrows, the latter chairman of the committee, spoke against Mr. Smoot, while Senators Beveridge, Dooliver and Foraker spoke for him.

#### Hopkins Amendment Adopted.

Senator Hopkins offered his amendment to the committee resolution and it was adopted. Under this a two-thirds vote would be necessary to carry the resolution, which declared that Mr. Smoot is not entitled to his seat. Senator Carmack then offered as a substitute for the amended committee resolution a simple resolution declaring that Senator Smoot should be "expelled." The effect of this would be to displace the committee resolution if adopted and it was defeated.

Then came the vote on the committee resolution as amended, which was as follows:

"Resolved, two-thirds of the senators present concurring therein, that Reed Smoot is not entitled to a seat as a senator of the United States from the state of Utah."

#### Roll Call Shows Some Surprises.

Although it was a foregone conclusion that the resolution would fail and thus end the long fight against the Utah senator, the roll call contained some surprises. Of the forty-two votes in favor of Mr. Smoot three were cast by Democrats. They were Messrs. Blackburn, Clark (Mont.) and Daniel Teller were paired in favor of Smoot. Of the twenty-eight votes against Mr. Smoot, nine were Republicans. They were Burrows, Clapp, Dupont, Hale, Hansbrough, Hemenway, Kittredge, LaFollette and Smith.

At the conclusion of the voting there was a rush of Republican senators to the cloak room to congratulate Smoot. A large number of members of the house followed and there the senior Utah senator was patted on the back and his hands were shaken in hearty fashion by the men who expressed their admiration of his bearing during the long and trying ordeal through which he has passed. On the floor of the senate and in the galleries it was many minutes before order could be restored.

The senate passed the river and harbor appropriation bill, carrying a total of \$92,720,472. All the committee amendments were agreed to.

The naval appropriation bill, carrying \$100,727,807, was passed by the senate in fifty-two minutes. All the committee amendments were agreed to.

## HOUSE PASSES POSTOFFICE BILL

### Provisions Relating to Increased Pay for Employees Adopted.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The postoffice appropriation bill, the largest ever reported by the committee on postoffice and post roads, passed the house. All the provisions relating to increased pay affecting 90 per cent of the postal employees, which had been stricken out on points of order, were restored to the bill. This action was accomplished by a rule presented by the committee on rules after the bill had been reported to the house by the committee of the whole. Points of order were the feature of the day, the battle over the provisions in the bill continuing throughout the session.

## NICARAGUA WHIPS HONDURAS

### Army Under Vasquez and Fornos Captures Important Positions.

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 21.—The Nicaraguan army, under General Vasquez and Fornos, has defeated the forces of Honduras at several points, capturing important positions. President Bonilla of Honduras has issued a proclamation, in which recent events are distorted and appealing for the recognition of the boundary question which Nicaragua has not taken into consideration since the king of Spain rendered his award in the matter.

## SNOW FELL IN NORTHWEST

### Flakes Began to Drop Thursday Morning and Continued All Day.

Bristow, Neb., Feb. 21.—Special to The News: The warm weather and dry spell which has lasted here for the past two weeks was broken by a snow storm which began early yesterday and continued up to a late hour last night.

## NELIGH'S AUDITORIUM ASSURED

### The Committee Now Only Hopes to Keep it Down to \$10,000.

Neligh, Neb., Feb. 21.—Special to The News: The question now is, how much will it cost? This is the point brought out by one of the members of the soliciting committee in an inquiry by your correspondent yesterday afternoon in regard to the new proposed Auditorium and Odd Fellows hall.

That the hope of Neligh's securing an up-to-date opera house is no longer a dream, but the positive fact, was the sentiment expressed by this gentleman. "I hope now is to keep the price down to the \$10,000 limit."

It appears that the generosity of the good citizens of Neligh has been aroused to such an extent that the sum proposed for the Auditorium is not sufficient in their estimation. However, the committee is going ahead, and with the assistance of Architect Stitt of Norfolk, will attempt to keep the cost of this structure as nearly as possible to the sum specified and give the people of Neligh one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in the Elkhorn valley.

## EDITORS ELECT OFFICERS

### Resolution Adopted Opposing Increase in Mail Tariff.

Omaha, Feb. 21.—The proposed change of postal rates on second class mail matter from 1 to 4 cents per pound and other regulations affecting particularly newspaper publishers, together with the capabilities of Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden, was brought up in vigorous manner at the second day's meeting of the Nebraska Press association. After Secretary Maupin read a paper on "Maddenism Run Mad," written by Ed A. Fry of Niobrara, and Mrs. F. O. Edgecombe read her husband's paper, "a resolution offered by Ross L. Hammond of Fremont, opposing the proposed increase in the rate of second class matter, was adopted.

The following officers were elected: President, H. C. Richmond, Fremont; vice president, A. B. Wood, Gering; secretary-treasurer, W. M. Maupin, Lincoln; corresponding secretary, C. C. John, Wood River.

## NEBRASKA SENATE IS WILLING

### Passes Resolution to Memorialize Congress for Woman Suffrage.

Lincoln, Feb. 21.—The senate adopted a joint memorial to congress in favor of an amendment to the constitution permitting women to vote. The vote on adoption was a tie—16 to 16—Lieutenant Governor Hopewell deciding in its favor.

The house adopted the anti-tipping bill.

## NEBRASKA DIVISION BILL TO PRESIDENT

Washington, Feb. 21.—The Nebraska judicial division bill will be signed by the president before the end of the week, having passed the senate in the exact form in which it went through the house. There was no objection and when called up in the senate by Burkett it passed at once.

## PASTOR URGED DIVORCE SUIT

### Trained Nurse Says She Heard Dr. Hunt Kiss Mrs. Bassett.

Omaha, Feb. 21.—Mrs. Bassett took the witness stand for her fourth day's testimony in the divorce case which she is prosecuting against her husband, Charles C. Bassett of Washington. It was claimed by the defense that the Rev. Mr. Hunt of Brooklyn was the moving spirit in the suit for divorce and that the de ree had been asked for on his advice and solicitation.

The deposition of Miss Eliza White, a trained nurse, was received from the east. Miss White was a nurse at Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore at the time Mrs. Bassett was ill there. She says:

"One day I was in Mrs. Bassett's room, behind a screen, when Hunt came in and rushed to Mrs. Bassett and kissed her. I distinctly heard the kiss." She says Mrs. Bassett kept only Dr. Hunt's photograph on her bedside table and that she had seen Dr. Hunt sitting on the side of her bed. She says Mrs. Bassett addressed Dr. Hunt as "dear."

Mayor Dahiman was an interested spectator at the trial. The mayor did not deny that he was there in his capacity as a conservator of the public morals. He expressed himself as satisfied that those attending the trial would not be injured by the testimony.

## SWETTENHAM ASKS LOAN OF \$5,000,000

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 21.—Governor Swettenham announced at the meeting of the legislative council that he had urged the imperial government to make a grant of \$750,000 gratis and a loan of \$5,000,000 to help the merchants rebuild the commercial section of Kingston.

## GEBHARDT GOT SIX YEARS

### SELF-CONFESSED HORSETHIEF GOES TO PENITENTIARY.

### HE WILTED AT THE SENTENCE

#### Youth Who Stole Overcoats in Norfolk and Who, After Being Jailed at Stanton for Stealing Horses, Escaped From Jail, is Safely Put Away.

County Attorney Jack Koenigstein has returned from Stanton, where he went to attend a session of district court. Court has adjourned and the jury was dismissed. George Gebhardt, the youth who pleaded guilty to stealing a 2-cent fare from August Besk, and who broke jail after being arrested, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary by Judge Graves and has been taken to the state prison at Lincoln by Sheriff Stuecker. Gebhardt wilted when sentence was pronounced, as he had apparently expected a light sentence because of his plea of not guilty. His attempt to escape, however, together with his past record, when he stole overcoats from Norfolk merchants, is thought to have not diminished his prison term.

Gebhardt was first jailed several months ago when he was caught by Ed Kennedy after stealing an overcoat from the C. & N. store here. He admitted that he had stolen overcoats from Baum Bros. and from the Star clothing store.

A few weeks later a team disappeared from his former employer, August Besk, near Stanton. The fellow was caught many miles south. Brought back and jailed with August Mueller, who shot his wife and her parents, Gebhardt was liberated. Mueller said three men came and helped him out but Gebhardt told at Madison that Mueller let him out. At Madison it was said Gebhardt had a romance behind his theft and was trying to get to Missouri to find a girl, and that he intended to return the stolen team. Since his recapture, Gebhardt had been in the penitentiary.

## SENATE FIRES INCOMPETENTS.

### Four Clerks Lose Their Jobs Because They Can't Do Business.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 20.—Special to The News: Senators in the Nebraska legislature this morning declared that many employees were incompetent. Senator Holbrook said he had to do his own clerical work. The senate voted to discharge all incompetents and four will be "fired."

## HOT DEBATE OVER 2-CENT FARE

### Fire Flashed in Nebraska Legislature in Passenger Rate Discourse.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 20.—Special to The News: A free-for-all was assured from the moment the motion to make the two-cent fare bill a special order prevailed yesterday. The senate went into the committee of the whole with Senator Saunders in the chair.

Senator McKesson opened the scrap. He advised cautious action on the measure and deplored "swift work" for which legislators afterwards repented. He moved to make the bill a special order for Thursday at 2 p. m.

Senator Wilcox declared he was for a 2-cent fare. He declared he knew what his people wanted. He desired a vote at once.

Senator Sackett made an eloquent plea for the bill. He declared that he introduced S. F. 55, a flat 2-cent fare measure, January 9. For forty days the legislature ignored it.

Senator Gould argued for a more extended consideration of the bill.

Senator King of Polk declared that the matter should be settled at once. The people, he insisted, needed an anti-pass bill and adequate passenger and freight regulation. He declared that he had heard the railroads argue that the rates in operation were now on an average of 8.58 cents a mile on the Union Pacific and 1.49 on the Burlington, the latter being the rate in Iowa. He declared that the millionaire should not be permitted to ride through the state for a cent a mile while the natives were being compelled to pay three cents. He insisted that this was discrimination. He declared that the price should be the same for one mile of travel as for a thousand.

Senator Epperson favored a 2-cent rate. Senator Root wanted more time. He stated that Governor Sheldon was not in accord for the 2-cent fare unless it was proven compensatory.

## DRASTIC CHANGE

Senator Clarke said that a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent. was a drastic change to make in the earnings of any company and should be carefully considered.

Senator Sackett made a plea for his measure, alleging that the railroads were receiving nothing more than a square deal. He insisted that the 2-cent fare was not a political issue. It was demanded by all the people. He urged that politics be laid aside and the matter determined from the standpoint of the people.

In 1887 Sackett declared there was a reduction of 40 per cent in the passenger rates when there were 269 people in the state per railroad mile. Now a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent. was proposed when the railroads had 289 people per mile. He insisted that the railroad advocates always sparred for

time. He said that the railroads had already recognized the two-cent fare in adopting the interchangeable mileage book system.

"What we want," he declared, "is a minimum rate that will not discriminate against the woman at the wash tub, the mechanic in the shops, the laborer in the ditch and the toiler in the field. Let these people have a two-cent rate as well as the millionaire who lives in a gilded parlor and has the cold cash to buy a mileage book."

Senator Aldrich made the declaration that the federal courts were the refuge of the corporations in the battle against the people. He declared that the corporations were the wedge between the state and the people. The railroads were convicted on the admissions made out of court. He favored a 2-cent fare and an excursion every day in the year. In fact there would be one continuous round of festivity.

"Traveling men came to me before election," he said, "and wanted a 2-cent fare pledge. Wise men pleaded, 'got what they wanted and, to use a French phrase, they don't give a damn. Gentlemen, neither do we. The railroads know no more of public sentiment than a hog appreciates the beauties of a diamond in its nose.'"

## SHIP IS WRECKED

### 99 LIVES ARE LOST

Rotterdam, Holland, Feb. 21.—A disastrous steamship wreck, attended with great loss of life, occurred today off the hook of Holland when the Great Western railway company's steamer, Berlin, from Harwich, was lost.

Of the 120 passengers and crew, twenty-one persons escaped death. Many bodies are being washed ashore.

## RELIGIOUS PEACE EXPECTED

### Contracts for Leases of Churches Will Be Prepared by French Officials.

Paris, Feb. 21.—Following the approval by the chamber of deputies of the government's church and state policy, negotiations between M. De Solves, the prefect of the Seine, and Mgr. Amette, coadjutor archbishop of Paris, on the subject of the contracts for the lease of the church, were resumed.

The newspapers unanimously recognize the completeness of Education Minister Briand's triumph, but some of the republican organs, while admitting the necessity of ending the religious controversy, are plainly discontented because it entails negotiations with the ecclesiastical authorities. The moderates and conservatives rejoice at the prospect of religious peace.

## IMMIGRATION BILL SIGNED

Washington, Feb. 21.—The president signed the immigration bill. The bill provides for a commission of nine to make a thorough investigation of the whole immigration question.

## RADICALS WIN IN RUSSIA

### Late Returns Show 351 Elected in Parliamentary Elections.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 21.—The radical success in the parliamentary elections is unchecked. Late returns show 351 radicals elected.

Professor Milukoff, leader of the constitutional democrats, admitted that the results spelled defeat for his party. The returns are characteristic of the gradual advance of the population in political education during the past twelve months.

## SHEA TRIAL NEARS END

### Evidence in Strike Conspiracy Case at Chicago All In.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—The taking of evidence in the second trial of Cornelius P. Shea, president of the teamsters' union, and his fellow defendants, who are charged with having committed conspiracy during the teamsters' strike in Chicago two years ago, was completed. The case, it is expected, will go to the jury tomorrow.

## REV. G. L. TUFTS ARRESTED.

### Pacific Coast Reformer Charged With Lobbying for Sunday Rest Law.

Boise, Ida., Feb. 21.—Rev. G. L. Tufts of Portland, representing the Pacific coast reform bureau, was arrested by Sergeant-at-Arms Miles of the house just after the body adjourned. He is charged with lobbying Mr. Tufts is working for a Sunday rest law. His bill was acted on favorably by the committee of the whole of the house.

## AGAINST PRIZE PACKAGES

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Representatives of commercial associations in this city, Kansas City, St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha petitioned the railroads of the central and western states to withdraw their present rule which permits the shipments of prizes with other goods. They asked the substitution of a rule prohibiting the sending of prize packages with regular consignments.

## EVELYN THAW ON GRILL

### PRISONER'S WIFE UNDER FIRE OF JEROME BROADSIDE.

### DELVES INTO HER PAST LIFE

#### Most Material Element in Cross-Examination of Mrs. Thaw is Her Inability to Remember—Witness is Self-Possessed.

New York, Feb. 21.—In continuing his cross-examination of Mrs. Evelyn Thaw at the trial of her husband, District Attorney Jerome brought out the fact that in 1902 Stanford White deposited the sum of \$1,350 with a New York trust company with instructions that it should be paid to Evelyn Nesbit at the rate of \$25 a week. Mrs. Thaw frankly admitted receiving a number of checks from the trust company, but would not admit that there was a provision that she should receive the money only when out of employment. The prosecutor tried to make Mrs. Thaw admit that this was true, but as often and in as many ways as he put the question to her she gave the one answer: "I don't remember."

Mrs. Thaw's inability to remember a number of things about which Jerome questioned her was by far the most material element in the cross-examination. The district attorney delved into her past life with a familiarity as to details and a store of general knowledge, which, at times, seemed to amaze all who heard, not excepting the defendant's counsel themselves.

## JEROME CLOSELY QUESTIONED.

Jerome indicated early in his questioning that he had no disposition to spare Mrs. Thaw's feelings in any way. He interrogated her most pointedly as to her men acquaintances of the past. He laid especial stress on her acquaintance with James A. Garland, who figured for the first time in the case. Mrs. Thaw said she knew Garland before she met White.

"Were not you named as co-respondent in the Garland divorce case?" asked Jerome.

Mrs. Thaw was shaking her head when Delmas objected, and Jerome withdrew the question.

Jerome questioned the witness about her manner of posing for artists and brought from her a denial that she ever posed in the nude. Jerome did not mince words. Many photographs of Mrs. Thaw were introduced in evidence. Jerome, during the morning session, plied the young woman with questions as to what disposition she had made of the letters written to her by Stanford White. Some, she said, had been destroyed and some she had given to her husband. When the district attorney was pressing for an answer as to what had become of some of the letters, Thaw leaned far over and whispered to his counsel in a voice audible to those nearest to him: "Stanford White stole them."

## LETTERS NOT PRODUCED.

Later Jerome indicated that he had in his possession letters written by Stanford White to Evelyn Nesbit, saying he would show her the letters to see if they would not brighten her memory. He changed his mind, however, and the letters were not produced. Jerome demanded that Thaw's counsel deliver to the court the Stanford White letters, but they made no response.

Jerome was assisted materially in his cross-examination by typewritten statements made by Mrs. Thaw's mother and by Howard Nesbit, her brother. He consulted the statements from time to time and Delmas let this fact become known to the jury by remarking upon it.

Jerome's cross-examination may require several days yet. He jumped about from one part of Mrs. Thaw's story and one period of her life to another in a way that baffled any attempt to tell how far he had progressed with his attack. He apparently intends to take every advantage of the ruling, which allows him wide latitude in testing the credibility of the witness.

Mr. Delmas, contrary to expectations, interposed few objections. He is evidently preparing, however, for an extended redirect examination, and this, together with Jerome's cross-examination on the redirect, promises to keep the prisoner's wife on the witness stand for an indefinite period.

Mrs. Thaw seemed perfectly self-possessed at every stage of the cross-examination. At times her voice trembled, but almost always it was clear and emphatic. She fenced with the prosecutor continuously, corrected him at times as to assumptions drawn from previous answers and occasionally told him his questions were entirely too long to permit of a proper answer. The young woman seemed to be swayed by the district attorney's mood. When his voice was soft and perhaps insinuating, she answered in the same low tone. When Mr. Jerome would become aroused and snap questions at her in a loud voice, she replied in kind. When the prosecutor would persist with a question she had answered two or three times, Mrs. Thaw would finally reply with an emphasis on each word, speaking slowly and distinctly and defiantly.

## PRESIDENT URGES MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUND

Washington, Feb. 21.—Municipal playgrounds, within easy walking dis-

## 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	25
Minimum	3
Average	14
Rainfall	.21
Barometer	29.30

Chicago, Feb. 21.—The bulletin issued by the Chicago station of the United States weather bureau gives the forecast for Nebraska as follows:

Partly cloudy with probably local snow tonight or Friday. Rising temperature Friday.

tance of every boy and girl in the large cities, was advocated by President Roosevelt in a letter and by Representative Boutell of Chicago, E. E. Brown, United States commissioner of education; Henry S. Curtis, superintendent of Washington playgrounds, and other speakers at a "Playgrounds banquet," given under the auspices of the Washington Playgrounds association.

## NORTHERN EUROPE STORM SWEEP

London, Feb. 21.—Tremendous gales, accompanied by snow, hail and thunder storms, swept over the whole of northern Europe, and were especially severe in the British Isles. There has been widespread damage to property in all directions, numerous fatalities and many shipping casualties.

## OUTBREAKS AT ODESSA

### Street Attacks on Jews Assuming a More Dangerous Character.

Odesa, Feb. 21.—Street attacks by the union of true Russians, a reactionary organization, are daily assuming a more dangerous character and have brought about a condition of extreme nervousness among the residents of this city, especially the Jews. Business has been adversely affected, the grain bourse has been closed and financial transactions have practically suspended.

Gangs of roughs invade shops and restaurants belonging to Jews, order the proprietors to throw up their hands, and then plunder and ransack the premises. A Jew drew a revolver in self defense. He was immediately seized and conveyed to a deserted court yard, where his arms and legs were cut off. Pedestrians are stopped in broad daylight and asked whether they are Jews or Christians, and some times they are made to produce their passports. If they are Jews they are brutally beaten. It is said that General Kaubars, the governor general of Odessa, protects the union, designating them as true patriots. As a result the police make no effort whatever to suppress the anti-Semitic disorders and fill the role of mere on-lookers.

## CRUISER SINKS STEAMER

### French Warship Rams Fruit Vessel at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Feb. 21.—In hazy weather the French cruiser Kleber, rammed and sank the American fruit steamer Hugoma, in the Mississippi river, just off the center of the city. Captain Lewis of the Hugoma said that seven coal passers and firemen of his vessel, mostly Japanese, had been drowned.

The Kleber, just arriving from Havana, was rounding a sharp turn and the Hugoma, drifting with the six-mile eddy current, turned directly into the cruiser's path. Captain Lewis of the Hugoma says that his signal was mistaken by the warship. The latter struck the fruit ship amidship on the port side, nearly cutting the vessel in twain, and within five minutes the Hugoma plunged to the bottom in more than 100 feet of water.

Several of her crew scrambled upon the bows of the cruiser before the latter backed free, while others lowered boats and one or two jumped into the river. The launching of boats was extremely difficult, for when they struck, the Hugoma rolled far to starboard, remaining there until the cruiser backed, when the fruit ship immediately listed far to port and began to go down.

## SAYS HE KILLED TYLER

### Insane Man Makes Startling Announcement in Idaho Court.

Wallace, Ida., Feb. 21.—"It is the heart that moved the hand. I am the man that killed Fred Tyler. Turn all these other fellows loose, for I am the man that done the deed."

This was the announcement which startled Judge Woods' court. A small, dark stranger, with long black hair and a stubby beard, was standing up beside Steve Adams, proclaiming himself guilty of the crime for which Adams is on trial. A commotion ensued. Mrs. Adams burst into tears. Adams himself turned pale.

Seized by two officers, the dark stranger was hurried from the court room to the sheriff's office. There he said his name was Patrick C. Ryan of Butte; that he had just finished a term in Deer Lodge penitentiary for stealing mutton, and after being released had gone to Burke, where Roosevelt's daughter had told him to come to Wallace and take charge of this case. He said if Adams was convicted an earthquake would destroy the Cour d'Aenes. Ryan will be committed to an asylum.