THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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COLOR TO BE NO BAR

Roosevelt Will Not Consider Race in Making Appointments.

SAYS NEGROES ARE ENTITLED TO OFFICE

Good Citizenship and Sterling Worth Are Sole Considerations.

DOMINATION OF BLACKS NOT AN ISSUE

Real Question is Whether Africans Have Equal Rights.

TROUBLE ARISES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

President Gives Colored Man Post Which Whites Object to and Receive Stiff Rejoinder from White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The president has sent the following communication to a citizen of Charleston, S. C.:

"My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of November 10 and of one from Mr. ——, under date of November 11, in reference to the appointment of Dr. Crum as collector of the port of Charleston. In your letter you make certain specific charges against Dr. Crum, tending to show his unfitness in several respects for the office sought. These charges are entitled to the utmost consideration from me and I shall go over them carefully before taking any action.

"After making these charges you added as a further reason for opposition to him that he is a colored man, and after reciting the misdeeds that followed carpetbag rule and negro domination in South Carolina, you say 'that we swore never again to submit to the rule of the African, and such an appointment as that of Dr. Crum to any such office forces us to protest unanimously against this insult to the white blood,' and you add that you understood me to say that I would never force a negro on such a community as yours.

Objects to Colored Man.

"Mr. —— puts the objection of color first, saying 'he is a colored man, and that of itself ought to bar him from the office.' In view of these last statements, I think I ought to make clear to you why I am concerned and pained by your making them and what my attitude is as regards all such appointments. How anyone could have gained the idea that I had said I would not appoint reputable and upright colored men to office when objection was solely on account of their color, I confess I am wholly unable to understand. At the time of my visit to Charleston last spring I had made, and since that time I have made a number of such appointments from several states in which there is a considerable colored population. For example, I made one such appointment in Mississippi and another in Alabama shortly before my visit to Charleston. I had at that time appointed two colored men as judicial magistrates in the District of Columbia. I have recently announced another such appointment for New Orleans and have just made one from Pennsylvania.

Will Recognize Negroes.

"The great majority of my appointments in every state have been of white men. North and south alike, it has been my endeavor to appoint only men of high character and good capacity, whether white or black. But it has been my consistent policy, in every state where their numbers warranted it, to recognize colored men of good repute and standing in making appointments to office. These appointments of colored men have in no state made more than a small proportion of the total number of appointments.

"I am unable to see how I can legitimately be asked to make an exception for South Carolina. In South Carolina, to the four most important positions in the state I have appointed three men and continued in office a fourth, all of them white men—three of them originally gold democrats—two of them, as I am informed, the sons of confederate soldiers. I have been informed by the citizens of Charleston whom I have met that these four men represent a high grade of public service.

"I do not intend to appoint any unfit man to office. So far as I legitimately can I shall always endeavor to pay regard to the wishes and feelings of the people of each locality, but I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope, the door of opportunity, is to be shut on any man, no matter how worthy, purely on the grounds of race or color. Such an attitude would, according to my convictions, be fundamentally wrong.

"If, as you hold, the great bulk of the colored people are not fit in point of character and influence to hold positions it seems to me that it is worth while putting a premium on the effort among them to achieve the character and standing which will fit them.

Negro Domination Not in Question.

"The question of 'negro domination' does not enter into the matter at all. It might as well be asserted that when I was governor of New York I sought to bring about negro domination in that state because I appointed two colored men of good character and standing to responsible positions one of them to a position paying a salary twice as large as that paid in the office now under consideration, one of them as a director of the Buffalo exposition.

"The question raised by you in the statements to which I refer is simply whether it is to be declared that under no circumstances shall any man of color, no matter how upright and honest, no matter how good a citizen, no matter how fair in his dealings with all his fellows, be permitted to hold any office under our government.

"I certainly cannot assume such an attitude and you must permit me to say that in my view it is an attitude no man should assume, whether he looks at it from the standpoint of the true interest of the white man of the south or the colored man of the south, not to speak of any other section of the union.

"It seems to me that it is a good thing from every standpoint to let the colored man know that if he shows in marked degree the qualities of good citizenship, the qualities of which in a white we feel are entitled to reward, then he will not be cut off from all similar reward.

"Without any regard as to what my decision may be on the merits of this particular applicant for this particular place, I feel that I ought to let you know clearly my attitude on the far broader question raised by you, an attitude from which I have not varied during my term of office.

Faithfully yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

NORD IS MASSING AN ARMY

Has Ten Thousand Men in Command and Will Declare Himself President of Hayti.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 27.—Letters received here from Hayti say there is still considerable excitement in that republic, especially at Gonaives, where General Nord, the Haytien war minister, is massing a large army with the intention of declaring himself president. It is asserted he has 10,000 men under his command and is about to advance on Port au Prince in a fortnight.

PORT AU PRINCE, Nov. 27.—While the situation here today is calm, serious disturbances were apprehended yesterday in the Chamber, which at the request of the president was surrounded by government troops.

On the demand of the provisional government General Alexis Nord, the war minister, recently left Gonaives at the head of 8,000 men from the capital and arrived last night at St. Marc. He can reach Port au Prince early next week. There is no confirmation here of the report that General Nord has the intention of proclaiming himself president, but the rumor is much discussed and the people here are awaiting his arrival with interest, in order to learn his exact intentions.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, Nov. 27.—It is impossible to ascertain the real intentions of General Nord. At present he is marching on Port au Prince, with about 10,000 men. He declares that he is not an aspirant for the presidency of the republic, but that he will insist on the election of his candidate for that office. The identity of the general's candidate is not known. The press of Cape Haytien is in favor of General Nord.

SAN DOMINGO, Nov. 27.—The political situation in Santo Domingo has been complicated by revolutionary disturbances which have broken out in the northern part of the republic.

The government has taken severe measures to suppress the movement and many arrests have already been made, including General Wos Gil and J. D. Pichardo, a former minister.

RULES CAUSE REICHSTAG ROW

Motion to Vote on Tariff as Whole Leads to Much Uproar in that Body.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Scenes of great uproar and disorder resulted in the Reichstag today from a motion introduced by the leaders of the center, national liberal and the two conservative parties, providing to take a vote on the tariff as a whole.

Baron Kardorff offered the motion, which was greeted with laughter by the socialists and radicals, whereupon the baron remarked:

"Gentlemen, you have driven us to this course."

The socialist speakers, Herr Richter and Barth, contended that the motion was contrary to the rules of the house. Von Vallestrom admitted that he was in doubt on the question raised and declined to decide on the admissibility of the motion, leaving the matter for the house to decide after full discussion.

During the debate on the rules the socialists created great disorder. Herr Antrick and others shouted "pickpockets" and Herr Ulrich, who repeatedly interrupted the speakers, was called to order three times, the conservatives shouting: "Put him out."

Further discussion was postponed until tomorrow.

ILLEGAL TO SIGN NAMES

French Ecclesiastical Petitioners Are Found Guilty of Breaking Law.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The government recently submitted to the council of state the action of the greater part of the French episcopate in signing a manifesto last month for presentation to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, which urged a return to the principles of the concordat as the only means of securing religious peace in France.

The question submitted to the council of state was whether the signing of this manifesto was not contrary to the article of the concordat forbidding the episcopate to act in concert. The council has decided that the signatories committed an abuse of authority.

This decision may lead to the suspension of the salaries of all the French cardinals, archbishops and bishops, save five who did not sign the document.

BRITAIN ANNEXES ISLANDS

Shells Native South Sea Villages in Order to Punish Fijian Murderers.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 27.—According to advices received from Sydney by the steamer Aorangi, H. M. S. Sparrow has returned from a protracted cruise through the South sea group. During the cruise the warship's officers annexed Sparrow, Ysabel and Choiseul islands for Great Britain.

At Malieta five villages of the natives were shelled to punish the islanders for having killed a Fijian woman because she embraced Christianity. With a view to impressing the natives with the seriousness of the crime committed by them and of warning them against a recurrence of such acts Sparrow visited five places in the island of Malieta, namely Aukia, Scio, Uras Kwai and Port Diamond, and at each place the villages were shelled and partly destroyed.

CLEARS KRUPP'S CHARACTER

Italian Government Finds Slanders Originated with Disappearing German Painter.

ROME, Nov. 27.—An inquiry instituted in the scandals concerning the late Herr Krupp at Capri island is said to have completely cleared his character, and in consequence the government will prosecute the newspapers which made the defamatory statements.

It is stated that the accusations against Herr Krupp have been traced to a German painter, resident in Capri, whose arrest was ordered. The painter has disappeared.

CATTLE LAWS ARE CHANGED

Argentina Conforms with British Legal Live Stock Regulations.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Hanbury announced that the Argentine government had introduced a bill making the live stock law of Argentina correspond with the British law governing the inspection of cattle.

ROOSEVELT DINES QUIETLY

Only Members of Family and Few Personal Friends Present.

WHOLE WORLD KEEPS THANKSGIVING DAY

London and Other European Capitals Have Imposing Dinners at Which America is Lauded by Distinguished Guests.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt had at their Thanksgiving dinner only members of the family and a few personal friends. The table was set in the state dining room.

Those present were: The president and Mrs. Roosevelt, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Adams, Mrs. C. H. and Miss Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Captain and Mrs. Cowles, Theodore Douglas Robinson, Miss Helen Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Robinson, J. K. Gracie, Robert Ferguson, Theodore Roosevelt, jr., John Elliott and Miss Ethel Roosevelt.

All Sects Unite.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—At a union Thanksgiving service in the Detroit opera house today Rabbi Levi M. Franklin of Temple Bethel, Judge A. J. Murphy of the recorder's court, a Roman Catholic, and clergymen of the Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Universalist and Presbyterian churches occupied seats on the platform and took active parts.

The mayor, who is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal church, made an introductory address, in which, alluding to the union service, he said:

In all the ages religious thought has run on parallel lines, sometimes converging and sometimes crossing. We can see the parallel lines when, in recognition of a common faith, we came together this way to give thanks.

Attend Two Services.

MANILA, Nov. 27.—The first general observance of Thanksgiving day by the Roman Catholic church in the Philippines took place today. Bishop Gracia issued a letter calling attention to the proclamation of the president and Governor Taft directing the observance of the American holiday.

A solemn high mass was held in the cathedral, the apostolic delegate, Archbishop Guidi, giving his benediction to the worshipers. Governors Taft and many Americans were among those present.

The other churches held a united service, Bishop Brent delivering an address and Rev. George Pentecost reciting the prayer. Governor Taft and a majority of the American colony also attended this service. In the course of his address Bishop Brent said he had opposed the United States assumption of responsibility in the Philippine islands, but he added, "Now we must return and face our duty."

Dine in Old London.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Nearly 500 American citizens and a sprinkling of distinguished Englishmen participated in the annual Thanksgiving dinner held at the Hotel Cecil tonight.

The company included Mr. and Mrs. Choate, all the members of the embassy staff, Robert McCormick, American ambassador to Russia, the consul general, H. H. Asquith, Lord Rosy, Lord Fairfax, Lord Roberts and Sir Henry Norman. The speeches were numerous and abounded in good feeling and reciprocal compliments.

Toasts in honor of King Edward and President Roosevelt were drunk with equal enthusiasm.

Mr. Asquith, proposing Mr. Choate's health, jokingly alluded to the "dreaded American invasion," and then referred to the long line of distinguished ministers and ambassadors that the United States had sent to England, each of whom, he said, had largely contributed to the present happy relation of the two nations, and none more than Mr. Choate.

In responding Mr. Choate replied to Mr. Asquith's references to the "dreaded American invasion and combines" and said:

There is one combination which meets the approval of the peoples of both nations, that unites the people of both countries. America finds itself now the happy recipient of good will from all nations. Columbia finds herself in the enviable but embarrassing position of having suitors from all countries in the world. Columbia does not mean to give herself away. She means, like your great Queen Elizabeth, to maintain her independence to the end; at the same time it cannot but be conceded that she best understands the overtures from her own race and kindred.

President Roosevelt, he said later, was so strong, brave and true that he might have been the leading spirit of the Mayflower. It was his influence and example that was responsible for the interest that young Americans were showing in politics, and the vigor, courage and human sympathy with which Mr. Roosevelt brought the coal strike to a successful outcome was the admiration of all countries.

Day Signalizes Peace.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Thanksgiving day was quietly observed here by the American colony. Special services were held in several churches. Rev. Dr. Thurber, pastor of the American church, said that the "cause of the world's thanksgiving is that the nations are beginning to completely accept international arbitration in place of the arbitrament of the sword."

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Three hundred Americans celebrated Thanksgiving day by dining together tonight at the Kaiserhof. Henry White, the retiring ambassador, who presided, proposed the healths of the German emperor and President Roosevelt, who, he said, were in many respects alike. The consul general proposed a toast to the ambassador and also to the secretary of the embassy, who leaves for Athens in a few days. A telegram of good wishes was sent to President Roosevelt.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—In the absence of the ambassador, Mr. Hale, the American charge d'affaires, and Mrs. Hale gave a Thanksgiving reception at the Hotel Bristol this afternoon. Nearly 200 Americans attended the function.

Old Glory Flies in Rome.

ROME, Nov. 27.—Hundreds of Stars and Stripes hanging from the houses of Americans announced Thanksgiving day to the people here. A special service was held in the American church, Rev. Dr. McCracken of New York officiating. Mr. Francis MacNutt, a papal cavalier of the Cape and Sword, and the highest American layman at the vatican, gave a magnificent dinner in honor of the day. The guests included Archbishop Chappelle of New Orleans. Prof. Norton, director of the American School of Classical Studies, gave an entertainment to his pupils.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 27.—A Thanksgiving ball was given tonight by the American colony and was largely attended, President Diaz being among the invited guests.

The reception at the United States embassy was a brilliant function. Five hundred guests attended, including the whole diplomatic corps, the court officials, several members of the government, including the foreign minister, Mons. Seton of St.

(Continued on Second Page.)

DOES NOT SEEK OFFICE

Booker T. Washington is Only Interested in Politics to Raise Negro Race.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. Nov. 27.—The following letter has been received by the Age-Herald from Booker T. Washington:

I notice that several newspapers have recently connected my name with political matters in such a manner as to show that my position is not understood. I desire, therefore, to make the following statement:

My life work is the promotion of the education of my race.

What conferences I have had with the president or with any public official have grown out of my position, not as a politician, but as an educator. It should be borne in mind that there are about 9,000,000 of negroes in the United States, who are liable under the law for taxes and military service, and who are punishable for infraction of the law. These people at present have no member of their race in the national lawmaking body, and it is right that those charged with making and executing the laws of the land should at times seek information directly from the members of the negro race, when their interests and relations with the whites among whom they live are concerned.

Under no circumstances could I seek to promote political candidates or volunteer information regarding men or measures, neither have I done so in the past, but because of the importance I have always sought to place upon education and industry among my people, as the bases for friendly relations between the races, there may be occasions in the future, as there have been in the past, when, if I am so requested, I can give information about men and measures, which would tend to promote such friendly relations. Such it is my duty to give when it is asked for.

At every proper opportunity I say to the youth of our people that they will make a mistake if they seek to succeed in life by mere political activity or the hope of holding political office. Now and then, however, public questions affecting our interests arise, which are so fundamental and far reaching that they transcend the domain of politics. When such questions present themselves, in justice to my race, I make my position known and stand for what I see to be the right.

We cannot elevate and make useful a race of people until there is held out to them the hope of reward for right living. Every revised constitution throughout the southern states has put a premium upon intelligence, ownership of property, thrift and character.

As an educator, and not as a politician, I strive in every honorable and rational way to encourage the wise and enduring progress of my people, for if all inspiration and hope of reward is to be denied them, they will be deprived of one of the greatest incentives to intelligence, industry and righteousness. On the other hand, if they are encouraged in sensible and conservative directions they will grow year by year into contentedness and usefulness.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

LAKE STEAMER SINKS IN GALE

Coal Laden Ship Plunges to Bottom, Carrying Crew to Destruction.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—In a furious gale on Lake Erie on Sunday night the steamer Sylvanus J. Macy sprung aleak off Port Burwell, Ont., and plunged to the bottom, probably carrying its entire crew with it.

The barge Mabel Wilson, which was being towed by Macy, broke away in the darkness and succeeded in sailing up the lake to Amherstburg, where it arrived this afternoon.

The first news of the disaster was reported by the steamer Albright, which passed up the river early this morning. It reported having passed through five miles of wreckage yesterday thirty miles southwest of Long Point, parts of the cabin, life preservers and doors of some vessel.

The vessel was painted white, but there were no distinguishing marks to tell what vessel it was from. The arrival of Wilson, however, leaves no doubt but that the wreckage is from Macy, as the last seen of that steamer was in the near vicinity.

Macy, with Wilson in tow, left Buffalo last Saturday with a cargo of coal. When half way up Lake Erie the gale was encountered and when abreast of Port Burwell the tow line of the barge was thrown off by the crew of the Macy, leaving the schooner to shift for itself. When last seen Macy was laboring heavily in the sea and was evidently making for shelter. If the crew had time to leave their ship before the plunge to the bottom it is not believed that the small boats could have lived long in the terrible sea running.

That nothing has been heard of them has convinced the owners that all are lost. Macy was owned by P. J. Ralph & Co. of Detroit and was insured for $16,500. It is one of the older type of wooden steamers.

STEAMER IS PROBABLY LOST

Marine Underwriters Have No Hope for Safety of Bannockburn on Lake Superior.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Marine underwriters are inclined today to give the Canadian steamer Bannockburn up for lost on Lake Superior.

It was reported to them that the missing steamer had been passed last Friday by the steamer Algonquin, about fifty miles southeast of Passage island and northeast of Keweenanaw point. That would bring Bannockburn well out into Lake Superior and right in the track of vessels.

Since that time nothing has been heard of the steamer. It was supposed the steamer had stranded on Caribou island. The government discontinued that important light about a week ago for the season. With the stormy weather prevailing it is supposed that the crew could not have got word to the shore.

The Montreal Transportation company, owner of Bannockburn, sent out tugs from Sault Ste Marie this morning to search the north shore of Lake Superior in the hope of getting some trace of it. Bannockburn carries a crew of twenty men and ship and cargo are worth $200,000.

CHICAGO CATTLE SHOW READY

Half Million People Will See Exhibition in Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Everything is in readiness for the informal opening Saturday of the third International Live Stock exposition at the stock yards in this city. The exposition this year will be one-third larger than last year, making it far ahead of any other exhibition in the world in point of entries, general interest and educational influence.

Many foreign countries have named special representatives or notified their diplomatic and industrial representatives to attend and make a full report.

Railroad officials and the exposition management estimate an attendance of 500,000 people from outside of Chicago.

Wednesday a new $100,000 building, provided by the Union Stock Yards company as permanent headquarters for the purebred live stock record associations of the United States and Canada, will be dedicated by the secretary of agriculture and the governors of a number of agricultural states who have accepted invitations.

MOSBY BRINGS HIS BROOM

Bears from Washington Instructions to Sweep Away Illegal Fences.

WILL VISIT DISTRICT ATTORNEY TODAY

Then Goes on to Investigate Lesser's Case and Eventually Will Reach North Platte and Begin Operations.

"I have come out here with instructions from the government, from President Roosevelt down to the landoffice, to clean out all the fences on government land and incidentally to clean out all the fraudulent homestead entries, particularly those of subsidized soldiers' widows. If District Attorney Summers is indifferent in the matter I shall report so to the attorney general, as I have once before reported. As for the interview recently given out by Special Agent A. M. Lesser, concerning the charges against him, it is simply an evasion of the real charge, which is obtaining money from the government by the use of false and fraudulent vouchers. Senator Allison, at whose instance he was originally appointed, has not yet spoken in his behalf. Senator Millard has requested his reinstatement, but that is because those cattlemen up there want Lesser kept. I haven't heard anything from Senator Dietrich."

Mosby's Itinerary.

Such were the declarations of Colonel John S. Mosby, special inspector of the land office, shortly after his arrival in Omaha last evening. He it was who cleaned out the illegal fences of Colorado and then started the present agitation in Nebraska. Now he comes to pursue the subject still further, on instructions from President Roosevelt himself. This morning he will visit District Attorney W. S. Summers, discuss the situation, see what the attorney has done or is planning to do in the matter, submit to him the names of many witnesses who should be called before the present federal grand jury and then go on to North Platte. At North Platte he is instructed to investigate the transactions of Special Agent Lesser, now under suspension.

Will Begin with Standard Company.

From North Platte he will go to Alliance and there "commence pulling down the fences in the legal way," to quote his own words, beginning on those of the Standard Cattle company, which has secured tracts next that of Bartlett Richards and which is, the colonel says, an even greater offender than Richards, who has fenced in a single strip sixty miles long and seventy miles wide. How long he will be detained at the various points Colonel Mosby does not know.

"I saw Senator Millard in the depot at Chicago as I was coming out, but only for a moment, and we passed merely a remark or two as to our respective destinations," added Colonel Mosby.

Concerning Agent Lesser.

"The senator wants Lesser reinstated, but that is because Lesser, having been six years in office without a single fence being torn down, stands in with those cattlemen up there. I have seen Lesser's interview in reply to my previous remarks, but I observe that in that interview the issue he raises is wholly a false one. He talks of the frauds in the widows' filings, whereas, while Lesser winked at those, they are not even mentioned in the department's letter of removal, nor did he mention them in his reply to the department. I would suggest to Lesser that he publish that correspondence if he wants the public to know just why he is under investigation. I have seen it and I know what was written.

Those Postmarks Again.

"The facts are, as I have previously related, that after Lesser sent in his weekly report for the week ending Saturday, October 25, last, the commissioner of the landoffice, noting that the letter was mailed on a Northwestern train instead of at the postoffice at North Platte, where the report purported to have been made out, wired to the register at North Platte and ascertained that Lesser had not been there through the week. Investigating further, it was learned that Lesser had been at North Platte just nine days in the interval between March 1 and July 1, and not at all during July. This information was corroborated by the statement of the postmaster at Tama, Ia., which is Lesser's real home, that he spends 60 per cent of his time there. Lesser had been reporting himself as working in this state and in his land district because if a special agent fails to account for each day of the week he loses pay for that day. The land department now has thirty envelopes which enclosed correspondence from him and which bear the Northwestern's postmark.

He Will Ask Summers.

"As to plans and procedure in the matter of getting down the fences and prosecuting those who fail to heed the notice given them, I do not care to speak further until I see Attorney Summers."

"What if Attorney Summers should be indifferent in the matter?" was asked Colonel Mosby.

"Then I will report the facts to the attorney general. I made such a report once before and he was given instructions by the attorney general that were based upon the report of the land frauds that I provided the attorney general with."

Colonel Mosby was interviewed in Chicago as he passed through there and in that interview is credited with severely criticising Senators Millard and Dietrich and with making "the explicit charge that these senators are interested in the fencing of the lands by the cattle barons, because as presidents of national banks they hold mortgages on cattle running on the lands under the control of the cattlemen."

ENTIRE TRIBE IS ARRESTED

Indians Who Starved Bewitched Countrymen Are Charged with Murder.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 27.—United States Commissioner Foisom, United States Marshal Hepburn and Prosecuting Attorney Lions have returned to Juneau from Hoonah, where they held inquests over the remains of the starved Indians. The redskins had been starved to death by their tribesmen because they were thought to be bewitched.

One was tied to a tree and compelled to stand eight days and nights without food under heavy rains, the object of this treatment being to exorcise the evil spirit of which he was thought to be possessed.

The officers placed the entire tribe under arrest during the investigation. Four members found directly responsible for the barbarities were taken to Juneau under charges of murder.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday and Saturday; Cooler Saturday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	20	1 p. m.	35
6 a. m.	19	2 p. m.	35
7 a. m.	18	3 p. m.	36
8 a. m.	17	4 p. m.	35
9 a. m.	19	5 p. m.	34
10 a. m.	22	6 p. m.	33
11 a. m.	28	7 p. m.	32
12 m.	32	8 p. m.	32
		9 p. m.	32

RESULTS ON GRIDIRON.

Nebraska 12, Northwestern 0.
Michigan 23, Minnesota 6.
Creighton 17, Highland Park 0.
Grand Island 11, Bellevue 6.
Chicago 11, Wisconsin 0.
Kansas 17, Missouri 5.
Pennsylvania 12, Cornell 11.
Dodge L. C. 16, Iowa Normal 11.
Illinois 80, Iowa 0.
Drake 47, Grinnell 0.
Mitchell 50, Nebraska Medics 0.
York 41, Aurora 0.
Lincoln H. S. 21, Fairbury 12.
Kearney 11, Grand Island 6.
Ohio 6, Indiana 0.
Columbia 6, Syracuse 6.
Haskell Indians 18, Washington 0.
Stanford 35, Utah 11.
Carlisle Indians 20, Georgetown 0.
Ames 15, Simpson 11.
Omaha 51, Missouri Valley 0.

BIG FOUR TRAIN WRECKED

St. Louis Flyer Tumbles Over Steep Embankment in Illinois.

CARS AND ENGINE ARE HEAP OF RUINS

Many Doctors Are Summoned in Hurry to Tend Injured Who Lie with Shattered Coaches in Cornfield.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—The St. Louis Flyer on the Big Four, which left Indianapolis this morning at 12:05, is reported to be a total wreck.

At 1:30 the train struck a broken rail one-half mile west of Avon and five and a half miles east of Danville, Hendricks county, thirty miles west of here, where the roads runs along a high fill. The entire train plunged down the fill and is now in a cornfield, a pile of ruins.

A message was received here from Danville at 2:20 asking for all possible medical aid and eight or ten physicians were summoned. They, with Superintendent Van Winkle of the Big Four, left for the scene on a special train at 3.

A telephone message from Danville at 2:40 stated that all available physicians from there had been called to the wreck and no word had been received further than that the entire train was in a cornfield at the bottom of a steep embankment and there was no doubt a great many were injured. It was not known there whether there were any dead or how many were injured.

In railroad circles at Danville the belief was general that the loss of life must necessarily be heavy.

The wrecked train left the Union station in this city for St. Louis at 12:50 this morning. It consisted of one sleeper from Cleveland, which came in over the Big Four at about the same hour, another sleeper from Cleveland, which arrived earlier in the night, four cars from Cincinnati, two of which were express cars, a combination and baggage car and a day coach.

The train was almost filled with passengers when it left, the travel from this city being unusually heavy.

The first word of the wreck was received from the trainmaster at Mattoon, Ill. The Brightwood wrecking train was ordered out and two special cars were made up to follow.

As Superintendent Van Winkle was boarding the train to leave for Avon he received this message from Danville:

"Four sleepers derailed. Send three sleepers to transfer passengers."

From this he thought the wreck was not so bad as he feared at first.

At 3:10 the wrecking train arrived from Brightwood and immediately left for the scene of the wreck.

General Surgeon Ford of the Big Four and a corps of physicians were on the train.

OPEN SWITCH CAUSES WRECK

Pennsylvania Train Smash Kills Two Persons and Injures Four Others.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—A passenger train on the Pennsylvania road which left here for Louisville at 6:15 this evening, ran into an open switch at Stafford station, six miles south of here, where the Greenwood Interurban line crosses the railroad. The engineer, George H. Frazier, was killed instantly and Lou Grant, the fireman, was fatally injured. John F. Clayton, baggagemaster, was seriously injured. Three of the passengers were slightly injured.

The engine crashed into a stonecar on the siding and was wrecked. A relief train brought the dead and injured to this city.

GOLD MINE SALTERS IN JAIL

Two Are Sentenced and One is Arrested After Seven Months' Freedom.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—William H. McNutt, who says he is an electrician at the Rossmere hotel, was arrested here today at the request of the Chicago police.

McNutt was indicted in April last by the Cook county grand jury, together with Daniel Kelly, James Lonergan, Edward Schultz and William C. Martin, for swindling William T. Block out of $13,000 by selling him a salted gold mine.

Kelly and Schultz were sentenced to four and six year respectively. Lonergan and Martin are said to be in Europe.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Nov. 27.

At New York—Arrived: Celtic, from Liverpool and Queenstown; Pennsylvania, from Hamburg. Sailed: Sardinian, for Glasgow, but returned; Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen; La Gascogne, for Havre.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Westernland, from Philadelphia; Pretorian, from Montreal. Sailed: Lancastrian, for New York; Corinthian, for Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.; Marion, for Boston via Queenstown.

At Hamburg—Arrived: Deutschland, from New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived: Cymric, from New York. Sailed: Teutonic, from Liverpool, for New York; Nordland, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

At Genoa—Arrived: Auguste Victoria, from New York, for Naples.

At London—Sailed: Manitou, for New York.

At Gibraltar—Passed: Hesperia, from New York, for Marseilles, Leghorn, etc.

At Glasgow—Arrived: Mongolian, from New York.

At Havre—Arrived: La Touraine, from New York.

NEBRASKA UNBEATEN

Winds Up Foot Ball Season with a Victory Over Northwestern.

GOAL NOT CROSSED DURING THE YEAR

Only Team in the West Which Can Boast of Such a Record.

FINAL SCORE IS TWELVE TO NOTHING

All Was on Northwestern's Twenty-Two-Yard Line at the Close.

ONE TOUCHDOWN THAT DOES NOT COUNT

Englehart Goes Over Northwestern Line, but is Called Back—Nebraska's Goal Only Once in Danger.

RECORD OF NEBRASKA.

Nebraska 29, L. H. S. 0.
Nebraska 51, Doane 0.
Nebraska 12, Colorado 0.
Nebraska 17, Grinnell 0.
Nebraska 6, Minnesota 6.
Nebraska 12, Missouri 0.
Nebraska 28, Haskell 0.
Nebraska 16, Kansas 0.
Nebraska 7, Knox 0.
Nebraska 12, Northwestern 0.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Nov. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The foot ball season of 1902 at the University of Nebraska was terminated today in a blaze of glory. Before 6,000 people, the greatest crowd that ever assembled about a Nebraska gridiron, the unbeaten Cornhuskers administered a decisive defeat to the Northwestern university eleven, scoring twelve points and emerging from the contest with their own goal line still uncrossed, a record not achieved by any other college aggregation in the country.

Nebraska, not having lost a game this season or even being scored against, on the record claims the championship of the west. It defeated Minnesota, which in turn defeated Wisconsin and Chicago, against which Nebraska did not play. Michigan today also defeated Minnesota, and while it was by a larger score than Nebraska's victory, it was scored against in this game, as well as several other during the season.

Nebraska's victory, however, was not easily bought. Profiting by their superb fight against Illinois last week, the Methodists entered into the play today with the spirit of demons. The transformation wrought in Hollister's men was surprising to behold. They charged with spirited determination, contesting every inch of territory and displaying an offense which puzzled the Cornhuskers to the limit. Once the Methodists spurted and carried the oval from the middle of the field to win the coveted shadow of Nebraska's goal posts, but the whistle blew for the end of the first half and deprived Hollister's men of the only chance they had to sully the Cornhuskers' goal.

Charge Umpire with Unfairness.

Booth, the Nebraska coach, and his pupils charge that Hall, the umpire, ex-captain at Illinois university, was grossly unfair in his rulings. Eleven times the Cornhuskers were penalized, seven of which were for holding, the punishment each time being the loss of the ball. Most of the penalties came after Nebraska had carried the ball far into their opponents' territory and the surrender of the oval absolutely precluded any possibility of piling up a score on the Methodists. One of the penalties was particularly exasperating. Nebraska had smashed its way sixty yards by steady plunges, a single spurt by Halfback Bell, accounting for a third of the distance. The ball was finally carried over by Fullback Englehart. Umpire Hall, however, ruled that Guard Ringer was guilty of holding. He refused to allow the touchdown and turned the ball over to Northwestern on its one-yard line. Baird immediately punted out of danger, the Nebraska warriors capturing the ball and instituting another onslaught toward the Methodists' goal, but the final whistle called them to a halt.

Nebraska in Poor Shape.

Nebraska went into the game in a rather weakened condition. Captain Westover limped from the effects of an abscess which had confined him to his bed for the last week. Quarterback Benedict was crippled by a badly wrenched knee, and to add to his injuries he received a blow in a scrimmage which deprived him of his senses. He recovered, but played the last fifteen minutes almost in a trance, scarcely knowing the signals. The absence of Shedd at left end weakened Nebraska's defense. Follmer, who substituted for the crippled regular, was much too light and Northwestern directed its chief attack around and against the left wing.

A summary of the gains scored by both teams shows that Nebraska advanced the ball 336 yards as opposed to 124 for Northwestern. Twice the Methodists held Nebraska for downs and compelled a punt, while the Cornhuskers' defense was of sufficient virility either to capture the ball on downs or force Baird to punt on seven different occasions.

Northwestern's chief reliance on the attack was a tandem formation, the backs plunging straight ahead into the line or else swinging around the ends. Fullback Pfeager found himself baffled in most of his attacks on Nebraska's center, the Cornhusker guards refusing to give way. Around the ends the Methodists had better success, although Cortelyou, at Nebraska's right extreme, threw most of the rushes that came his way. Around Folkmer and his successor, Thorpe, Northwestern found little trouble in gaining. Vanruyper, behind a solid wall of interference, once spurted twenty yards and Rogers in the second half repeated the performance.

Nebraska's Attack Clock-Like.

Nebraska's attack in the main worked with clocklike precision. Tackle masses, with the halfbacks carrying the ball, yielded satisfactory gains, but the line plunging of Mickel and Englehart, both at fullback, was responsible for most of Nebraska's advances. Nebraska's superiority in the center position was one of the striking features, the Cornhuskers' forwards opening holes in the Northwestern line, which netted five and ten-yard smashes on almost every effort. Booth's proteges varied their attack by using the ends to carry the ball, Cortelyou once breaking loose for a fifteen-yard dash. A quick line opening yielded twenty yards, with Bell carrying the ball. Nebraska's longest single gain. Fake plays were attempted at this by both teams, but with poor success.

Benedict, who does Nebraska's punting, was unsteady, from the effects of a wrenched knee, and in the exchange of