THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1903—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

ALLIES REJECT TERMS

England, Germany and Italy Want Everything in Sight.

INSIST ON PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

Will Not Allow Other Powers to Share Venezuelan Customs.

PEACE PROPOSALS CONSEQUENTLY HALT

Bowen May Have to Declare Mission to End Trouble Dismal Failure.

CASE MAY, HOWEVER, GO TO THE HAGUE

Castro is Between Two Fires, for Whether He Accepts or Refuses Present Proposition He Makes Many Enemies.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Great Britain, Germany and Italy have sent a joint reply to Minister Bowen. They refuse to accept the proposal that all the countries having claims against Venezuela should be placed on an equality with the three co-operating powers.

Venezuela's answer to the powers' refusal to place all claims on an equality is expected to arrive tomorrow.

If Mr. Bowen can agree to give preference to the claims of Great Britain, Germany and Italy the blockade is likely to be raised immediately, for so far as known this is the only outstanding vital point. Should Venezuela demur or complications arise such as a protest from some of the other powers, the negotiations will be indefinitely prolonged.

United States to Be Ready.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Venezuelan situation, especially the attitude of Germany, was discussed by the senate committee on military affairs today and the situation influenced the committee on some matters pertaining to the army appropriation bill, among which was the decision to accept the house resolution relating to transports, that they be retained in the service.

The committee also provided for an increase of electricians, skilled gunners, machinists and sergeants and others who take care of and handle guns in the seacoast defenses.

Some other additions were made in the bill with a view of strengthening the service.

The discussion was earnest and the conclusion, as stated by a member of the committee, is that the United States make it plain that the honor and dignity of the country would be maintained and that Germany should not be allowed to "bluff" the government by any attitude it might assume.

Negotiations May Be Off.

There was a pause in the Venezuelan negotiations today that approached perilously near a breach and the end is not yet in sight. It grew out of the attitude of the allies in insisting upon preferential treatment.

For half an hour today Mr. Bowen was in consultation with Secretary Hay, although the secretary is taking no part in the negotiations in any official sense. Possibly fresh and enlarged powers will be necessary to enable him to meet the new demands.

Two courses are now open to Mr. Bowen and probably will be for President Castro to elect which he shall follow.

He may take the opportunity to inform the world that Venezuela yields to overpowering force and if it cannot meet other claims debtors must reckon with the allies, or he may declare his mission has failed and send the case to The Hague tribunal.

French Minister Waits.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—It has been learned officially, says the Herald's Caracas correspondent, that Venezuela has been informed that M. Weiner, the new minister of France to Venezuela, has been halted at Martinique until the allies' blockade is raised.

It is said that the reason is that the salute and other formalities that would be necessary might, in view of the actual state of affairs, cause a misunderstanding.

ROOSEVELT REFUSES BID

Regrets He Cannot Attend Ohio Centennial Celebration Owing to Western Trip.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 29.—Ohio's coming centennial celebration at Chillicothe, which opens next May, will not see President Roosevelt.

In a letter received by Governor Nash the president expresses regret and says engagements covering a trip to the Pacific coast prelude the possibility of his accepting the invitation.

KANSAS FARMERS COMBINE

Form Branch of Co-operative Grain Association and Will Build Elevators.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29.—A Kansas branch of the Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Live Stock association was organized here today.

It will build or buy elevators at suitable points in Kansas and adjoining states and territories, buy grain directly from farmers and sell it in the best markets.

Better shipping facilities will also be demanded from the railroads.

MASCAGNI TO GIVE CONCERTS

Signs Contracts for Two Performances in Kansas City Next Week.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 29.—Pietro Mascagni has signed a contract to conduct two concerts here on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, the Kansas City Symphony orchestra to play his compositions.

Mascagni is expected here on Saturday morning to conduct rehearsals.

FOILED ASSASSINS TO HANG

Connecticut Legislature Considers Bill Making Attempts on President Capital Offence.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29.—A bill was introduced today in the legislature making an attempt on the life of a president of the United States or a foreign ambassador equal before the law with murder in the first degree and punishable by death.

STRICKEN AT THE PALACE

Italian Minister Has Attack of Paralysis While Being Received by the King.

ROME, Jan. 29.—Foreign Minister Prinetti had an attack of paralysis of the right side while being received in audience by King Victor Emanual today. He was removed to his home in a serious condition.

The ministers were holding their usual semi-weekly conference with the king at the quirinal when Signor Prinetti, who was addressing his majesty, suddenly threw up his arms, staggered and would have fallen but for the fact that he was caught by his colleagues.

The incident caused great excitement, the king running for assistance and Minister of Commerce Baccelli, who is a physician, doing what was immediately necessary.

The king, who is especially attached to Signor Prinetti, was much affected. His majesty desired that the minister be put to bed in the quirinal, but Dr. Baccelli insisted that it would be better to convey him to his own home, which was done.

One of the ministers went ahead to break the news to Signora Prinetti.

Dr. Marsoni is attending Signor Prinetti, who, although unable to speak, retains full consciousness.

The minister's wife, who was fox hunting when she heard of his illness, galloped home at breakneck speed.

It is said the whole of Signor Prinetti's left side is affected, but the physicians are hopeful that he will soon recover. A host of persons called at the Prinetti residence during the day.

FAITH CURES ARE SCOUTED

German Doctors Say Hypnotism is Almost Worthless to Medicine.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The commission of experts in mental diseases appointed by the ministry of education to investigate the healing value of hypnotism reports that it is almost worthless.

The commission, composed of Prof. Mendel and Drs. Gock, Munter and Aschenbern, was appointed during the faith-healing excitement here a year ago. The report declares hypnotism cannot produce organic changes nor cure epilepsy nor hysteria, but can be used helpfully in some instances by removing symptoms through suggestion. No good physician would leave out of account the influence of suggestion on patients, but hypnotic suggestion may intensify disease when laymen apply it who do not know when to use it and when not to do so.

The influence of hypnotic suggestion diminishes in proportion to popular knowledge of it. It is most powerful when regarded by a subject as marvelous and supernatural.

PANAMA PEOPLE SATISFIED

Glad Canal is to Be Built by United States Without Help from Europe.

PANAMA, Jan. 29.—No comments on the signing of the canal treaty are made by local newspapers, but the people here are generally satisfied.

They are enthusiastic over the prospect that the canal will finally be built by the United States, in which country the people have confidence, without the intervention of European powers, which are now looked upon with disfavor.

The treaty is considered fair and mutually advantageous, although some Colombians think the annual rental might have been put at a more equivalent rate, considering the loss of isthmian rents and the future practical benefits obtained by the United States.

LIBRARY FOR THE HAGUE

Carnegie May Make Gift to the International Court of Arbitration.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 29.—The foreign minister, Dr. Van Lynden, replying to a question in the Chamber today as to whether an offer from Andrew Carnegie of $250,000 to found a library for the international court of arbitration had been rejected, said it had not been rejected and added that no offer had been made in a form rendering either acceptance or refusal possible.

The minister observed that in view of the special character of the arbitration court, the best form for such a gift would be to make it a special foundation. Meanwhile the government was willing to administer the gift if it were offered.

PRETENDER IS RETREATING

Repulsed by the Troops of the Sultan and is Leaving Field Hastily.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the Imperial from Tangier anounces that Bu Hammara, the pretender to the throne of Morocco, has been repulsed and is retreating rapidly.

It was announced from Madrid last night that the Spanish government had received news that the Moorish pretender was advancing to attack Fez.

SCHWAB SEEKS SPECIAL TRAIN

Wishes to Cross Siberian Road in Greatest Possible Comfort.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—Charles M. Schwab is negotiating for a three-car special train from Virballen, a station on the Russo-Prussian frontier, to Port Arthur, as the Russian authorities stop the heavy international sleeper at Irkutsk, Siberia, and substitute lighter cars from that point onward.

VON BALLESTREM VINDICATED

Late President of the Reichstag is Re-Elected by that Body.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The Reichstag today re-elected Count von Ballestrem as president. The count soon entered the chamber and accepted the office.

He was re-elected by 195 to 89 votes. Blank ballots were cast by the socialists and radicals.

Author Divorced from Authoress.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Henry Norman, M. P., the author and traveler, has been granted a divorce from his wife, Minnie Muriel Dowie, the traveler and author, on the ground of the latter's infidelity. Lieutenant Edward Arthur Fitzgerald of the Dragoon Guards was named as co-respondent.

AGAINST LAND GRABBERS

Burleson of Texas Explains the Purpose of His Concurrent Resolution.

MANY SUITS ARE LIKELY TO FOLLOW

Fact that Lands Are Only Fitted for Grazing Does Not Warrant Violation of Law to Secure Them.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Mr. Burleson, Texas, in explaining the reason for the introduction of his concurrent resolution yesterday calling upon the secretary of the interior for certain information relative to land leases and illegal fencing in New Mexico, Wyoming and Nebraska, said:

"Certain laws on our statute books were placed there to enable poor men to secure small homes in the west where the bulk of the public domain is located. These laws have in fact failed of their purpose, except in a few instances, but are being utilized to enable rich cattle owners and corporations to acquire immense bodies of land. The present homestead act should be materially amended and the desert land law should be promptly repealed. Millions of acres of land are year by year, through practices never contemplated when these acts were passed, being absorbed by classes of persons whom it was never intended should acquire the public domain through these acts. The purpose of the resolution I have introduced is to get at the truth with reference to these abuses, and when the facts are elicited to vigorously prosecute suits to reclaim the public domain which has been fraudulently acquired.

"It is said old soldiers and often widows of old soldiers are used by land-grabbers to acquire land which should be reserved for men who want to get homes, live on them and improve them. If I can get a full report from the Interior department, I expect to see numbers of suits instituted to restore these lands to the public domain and place them within reach of the people who should have them. The claim that these lands, so acquired, are in the arid or semi-arid regions and are unfit for cultivation is no justification for the monopolization of vast areas to be used for the enrichment of large cattle owners. If the claim has substantial basis, then the homestead act should be amended and a larger amount, not to exceed six sections, should be allowed each actual settler."

More Money for Indians.

Through the effort of Representative Burke of South Dakota a number of additional appropriations for Indian schools in South Dakota were added to the Indian bill today. Before final vote was taken on the measure for the Chamberlain school, $16,000 was added to carry out the previous legislation looking to an increase in capacity of the institution; for Pierre $5,000 was added, while for Rapid City a $9,000 increase was decided upon over the bill as originally reported. In addition to this amount the house voted $11,000 for the purchase of an irrigated farm at the Rapid City school, while the agent's salary was increased to $1,600. These additional appropriations were made necessary by the determination of the Indian office to increase the Rapid City school from 150 to 225 capacity.

The item in the Indian bill appropriating $6,000 for the erection of water works at the Genoa (Neb.) school was opposed by Representative Burton of Ohio, who has been making a most earnest and at times hot fight against many of the obsolete items in the Indian bill. Mr. Robinson of Nebraska opposed Mr. Burton's motion to strike out the item and told how the town of Genoa had been supplying the school with water from its own water works and making money of the government in no wise commensurate with the service rendered. Mr. Burkett, having received a letter from a member of the town council regarding the water furnished the school by the city, read the letter. Little or no debate resulted and when the vote was taken on Mr. Burton's amendment to strike out the appropriation it was defeated and the Genoa school stands a fair show of getting an independent water system.

C. A. Fay, editor of the Clinton (Ia.) Advertiser, and wife are in Washington enroute to Florida, where they will spend several weeks.

Howard Worth of Rapid City is in the capital on his way to New York.

Vandevanter Gets Judgeship.

President Roosevelt has decided to nominate Willis Vandevanter of Wyoming as circuit judge of the eighth circuit, as was predicted in The Bee on the day the bill passed congress creating an additional judge for this circuit.

Warren D. Lane of Sisseton, S. D., was admitted to practice this morning before the supreme court, and during the afternoon argued in behalf of the appellee in the case of the United States against James A. Rickert, as county treasurer for Roberts county, South Dakota. Senator Kittredge was also one of the attorneys for the appellee.

Routine of Departments.

Contract Surgeon Richard M. Fletcher, jr., has been relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara and ordered home. Huntsville, Ala., for annulment of contract.

Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—F. A. Witt, Thompson, Jefferson county, vice S. J. Wahl, removed. Wyoming—John H. Schmitz, Battle, Carbon county.

The postmaster general has allowed the postmaster at Grand Island two additional letter carriers to begin service February 2.

The National Live Stock bank of Chicago has been approved as reserve agent for the First National bank of Algona, Ia.

Trouble in the Red Cross.

General John M. Wilson, vice president of the National Red Cross, presented to congress today a memorial regarding that organization, especially with reference to certain difficulties which have arisen in regard to the management of its affairs.

Included in the papers is a letter from Secretary Cortelyou to Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross, in which he says that in a copy of the bylaws submitted by the association the president and his cabinet are constituted a board of consultation of the American Red Cross. Mr. Cortelyou says it is impossible for the president and cabinet to serve and asks that public announcement be made of that fact.

Complaint is made in a memorial sent to President Roosevelt of the manner in which the organization is placed in the hands of one person and of the management of the finances of the association, and legislation to remedy this is asked.

View Iowa Fair Site.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29.—Several members of the Iowa commission today inspected the World's fair grounds, and especially the site upon which the state capitol of Iowa is to be reproduced.

WOOD SPEAKS TO KANSANS

General Urges Need of Reciprocity with Cuba to Fulfill National Promises.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29.—The feature of the banquet of the Kansas Day club tonight, celebrating the forty-second anniversary of the admission of Kansas into the union, was the address by General Leonard Wood.

His subject was "Reciprocity" and dealt with the needs of Cuba and the duty of the United States toward that island. General Wood urged reciprocity because Cuba had been promised such treatment and because help given to the island now, at the inception of its government, would go a long way toward removing the possibility of future complications.

General Frederick Funston, commander of the Department of the Colorado, refused to make an address, but thanked the members of the club for their greeting and expressed pleasure at being again in Kansas.

The toastmaster was William Allen White of Emporia, president of the club. Three hundred leading republicans had places at the banquet tables.

A reception by the governor and state officers was given General Wood this afternoon, and tonight General Funston was entertained at dinner.

FILIPINOS URGE MURDER

General Otis Tells Chicago Students of Advice Given Him on Islands.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Major General Elwell S. Otis, in a lecture before the students of the College of Commerce and Administration at the University of Chicago tonight, declared that prominent Filipinos urged him to put down the rebellion by devastation and murder.

"The advice given me was that civilized warfare would not terminate the rebellion," he said. "It was urged that the insurgents would attribute humane treatment to cowardice and would be encouraged. Devastation and murder were advocated."

Instances where Filipinos were buried alive, beheaded and murdered by amigos who did not countenance the rebellion were cited.

"What the islands need," continued General Otis, "is a reformed currency, practical land laws, limited government concessions for the upbuilding of natural industries and sufficient capital for the development of the resources.

"The desire of the majority of the inhabitants of the islands is for peace and protection which will enable them to enjoy the fruits of their labor."

SHEEPMEN PUSH WORLD'S FAIR

Ayrshire Association Appoints Committee to Insure Proper Representation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' association was held here today. The president, George H. Yeaton of Dover, N. H., presided, with Charles M. Winslow of Brandon, Vt., as secretary. About thirty members were present.

It was decided that the president and secretary appoint committees of from one to three members from states having Ayrshire interests to co-operate with any similar committees appointed by other breeders' associations, and to appeal to their respective legislature for proper action to insure a proper representation at the world's fair.

These officers were elected: President, George H. Yeaton, Dover, N. H.; vice president, Obadiah Brown, Providence, R. I.; secretary, Charles M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.; treasurer, Nicholas S. Winster, Greenville, R. I.

FEUD LEADS TO BLOODSHED

Kentucky Youths Wage Family War and One of Them is Shot Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 29.—In a general fight in Breathitt county today John Howard was shot and killed by Liberty Clemens. Howard and Clemens had been enemies for some time.

Clemens and his two brothers met Howard and two younger brothers at the company store and a fight ensued, resulting in Howard being shot through the stomach. One of the Clemens boys was also badly injured. The Howards retreated after their brother was shot and threatened to avenge his death within twenty-four hours.

John Howard is a cousin of James Howard, who has ben convicted of complicity in the murder of William Goebel.

MURDER FOLLOWS PLAN TO ROB

Negroes Lure Man to Questionable Resort and Slay Him in Subsequent Quarrel.

ARMSTRONG, Mo., Jan. 29.—Harry O'Donnell, aged 25, of Montpelier, Ind., died here today as the result of a bullet wound received while involved in a quarrel with negroes in a negro resort in Fayette, Mo.

It is believed O'Donnell was lured into the place for purposes of robbery. Five negroes are under arrest, but the strongest suspicion is upon Leonard Lyle, in whose possession was found a revolver corresponding in caliber to the one with which O'Donnell was killed.

FUNSTON READY FOR SERVICE

Expects to Be Ordered Back to Philippines, Now He Has Recovered from Wounds.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29.—General Frederick Funston said tonight that he would not be surprised if he were ordered back to the Philippines before long. He has recovered from all his wounds and can well endure active service for a while.

In answer to a question, General Funston expressed doubt as to the stability of the Cuban government. He says, however, it has a better chance for prosperity than South American republics on account of the high character of the men in control.

SEEKS TO FIX SMELTER RATE

Colorado Representative Asks Constitutional Amendment to Give Control of Metal Works.

DENVER, Jan. 29.—A bill introduced in the house by Representative Samuel Belford provides for the submission of an amendment to the constitution which will give the state control of smelter and ore reduction mills and enable it to fix their charges.

PAY TRIBUTE TO M'KINLEY

Dining Room at the Millard Crowded at the Club Banquet

MANY FROM OUT OF THE CITY PRESENT

Addresses Made by Governors Mickey and Cummins, in Which the Latter Elaborates on the "Iowa Idea."

The first annual banquet of the McKinley club was the occasion of about 300 persons meeting at the Millard hotel last night and the dining room was not large enough to accommodate the guests and the overflow was seated in one of the adjoining rooms. The dining room was decorated with the national colors. Behind the principal table, resting upon a large American flag, was a portrait in heroic size of the late president, the sixtieth anniversary of whose birth the club and its invited guests had assembled to commemorate.

In addition to members of the club there were present republicans from all parts of the state and a few from Iowa, forty persons arriving at 7:45 from Lincoln. In this party were a number of members of the Young Men's Republican club of the Capital City and six of the members of the state senate, with but three members of the house of representatives.

It was 8:45 before the banquet was served and 9:45 before the toastmaster, Frank Crawford, president of the club, called for order at the conclusion of the feast.

He read a telegram from President Roosevelt sending greeting and best wishes, and then introduced Charles G. McDonald to respond to the toast, "The McKinley Club." Mr. McDonald told of the organization and history of the club in a well received speech.

Governor Warmly Received.

The second speaker was Governor Mickey, who responded to the toast, "McKinley's Character." This was the first public appearance of Nebraska's chief executive since he assumed the duties of office and he was greeted with warm applause. Mr. Mickey said in part:

I am glad to be here this evening to pay tribute to the memory of McKinley, and also glad to be here to be away from the office seekers—to draw one free breath. McKinley's motto was the Golden Rule, and who can truthfully say it was ever broken by him? We all remember the word of our martyred president, Lincoln, "I believe that God calls men to their places in life," and I believe Abraham Lincoln spoke by inspiration when he said in New Orleans that he would live to see slavery abolished. I believe with all my heart that this nation has been led by Godly men like Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley.

It has been said that McKinley fixed upon the country the policy of protection. He was able to grapple with the great financial questions, and to this great mind is due more than to any other the benefits of our present system. God uses good men. God can trust those who are led by His spirit and they glorify Him. The only safe leader is he who seeks divine help, and McKinley was a man of prayer, as were Lincoln, Washington and Gladstone.

McKinley, the Soldier.

C. E. Adams of Superior spoke of "McKinley, the Soldier." He said in part:

The men who fell in the struggle for human liberty we mourn, but to McKinley we have a feeling closer. The deeds of the soldiers have been commemorated in song and in monuments. Poets and sculptors have recorded their heroic lines. We are here as republicans. Republicanism stands for all progress, for those loftier theories of government taught by William McKinley and the enforcement of law by Theodore Roosevelt. I sometimes think we forget what we owe to the people of the past—to Washington, to Lincoln and to McKinley, the soldier and patriot, whose far-seeing military ability humbled proud Spain, and drove it forever from the western seas. The principles of William McKinley were handed down to him from Bunker Hill, from Chapultepec. Where in one country can be found three such men as Washington, the father; Lincoln, the savior, and McKinley, the conservator of the nation.

Always Did His Duty.

Judge Paul Jessen was then introduced to respond to the toast, "The Victory of Defeat." He said in part:

I care not how you view McKinley—as a soldier, as a statesman, as an executive—you are impressed at once with his determination to do the duty which devolved upon him. There is one thing that impresses me with Mr. McKinley's character, and that was in the election of 1890. For fourteen years McKinley had stood upon the floor of congress battling for protection. His bill was attacked on every hand by the opposition and given only lukewarm support by some of its friends, before it had been tried. For the first time in his life, so far as I know, the people of his district refused to give him a seat in congress. The newspapers not only recorded what they called the defeat of the protective tariff idea, but said that McKinley had been sent to oblivion. He published no book to tell how the defeat was accomplished. Sure of the truth of his principles, he waited for the people to realize it. When the atmosphere cleared William McKinley was called to be governor, and when the people were looking for a man to be president in time of trouble, with one voice the people cried William McKinley, and the delegates at St. Louis simply ratified a nomination made months before by the people. This was the victory of his defeat.

McKinley, the Man.

"McKinley, the Man," was the theme of Charles F. Reavis of Falls City. eH said in part:

Development is the direct result of every man who has worked. The man who has contributed most to this result we call a great man; that man who by his power installed civilization where anarchy ruled; that man who placed the world far ehad of its time, was the man McKinley. That man who believed that the only eternal part for man to play was man, who was a true man because he was great. I shall not speak of him as a soldier, as an officer of the state or of the nation. Rather would I speak of the man himself.

The speaker then related incidents in the life of McKinley, describing in effective word-pictures his first meeting with McKinley at the White House, the scenes at his inaugural, his arrival at the bedside of his dying mother and his own courageous conduct during his closing hours after the assassination.

Following this address Norris Brown was introduced to speak of "The Opposition." Mr. Brown, after bearing greetings from the Lincoln Republican club, said in part:

It is a peculiar thing, that the smaller the opposition grows the more it becomes divided. There are democrats who are just democrats; democrats who are just Bryanites; pops in the middle of the road, pops in the brush on the side of the road; then the free silver republican party which died young. However many divisions of the opposition, they are united on a number of principles—first, to oppose everything that is; second, to decry everything that will be, and, third, to prophesy everything that never will be. Its demonstration of power was such that no one is willing to endorse its last administration. It is peculiar how willing they are to abandon the issues upon which it wages its contests. What are they up to? They have undertaken to resurrect that old skeleton, "tariff reform." In this connection it is argued that the tariff must be revised as the only way to destroy the trusts. If it will destroy the trusts now why did it not do so in '96 and '97. It destroys almost everything else.

Cummins' Idea of McKinley.

The toastmaster introduced Governor A. B. Cummins of Iowa, who spoke on the

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday and Warmer in West Portion; Saturday Fair and Warmer in West Portion.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	17	1 p. m.	19
6 a. m.	14	2 p. m.	21
7 a. m.	14	3 p. m.	24
8 a. m.	13	4 p. m.	25
9 p. m.	14	5 p. m.	24
10 a. m.	14	6 p. m.	23
11 a. m.	16	7 p. m.	22
12 m.	18	8 p. m.	21
		9 p. m.	20

ON PHASES OF LIFE IN CUBA

Major John R. Lynch Lectures Under Auspices of Bishop Worthington Lyceum.

Major John R. Lynch, paymaster, U. S. A., last night spoke at Young Men's Christian association hall on the subject, "Cuba and the Cubans," under the auspices of the Bishop Worthington lyceum, a literary organization of members of the Church of St. Philip the Deacon. Major Lynch was three years in Cuba, from May, 1899, to May, 1902, when he came to headquarters of the Department of the Missouri here. During that period he visited every province in the island and every important city and town. He treated of the religion, the manners and customs, the race question, the labor question and the advisability and possibility of annexation of Cuba and Cubans. He said in part:

"Ninety per cent of the Cubans are Roman Catholics, and since being among them I have more respect for that religion than ever before. The Cubans practice what they preach, and preach what they practice. Yet their religion does not interfere in any way with their pleasures. Sunday is their big day for merrymaking. Then are their games, their races, their balls and their theaters among both high and low. Their holidays are largely religious, such as Holy Week, Good Friday and Easter Sunday. On those occasions their feasts and assemblies are grand spectacles.

"No race problem exists there. Sixty per cent of the Cubans are black, but you cannot classify them by race. There is far more mixture of the whites and blacks there than here, yet less external evidence of it. I argue that there is no real race antipathy in this country, else laws would not be necessary to keep the races apart. In fact, there is such an absence of such antipathy that all the laws do not avail to keep them apart. In Cuba there is great unity between the whites and blacks. They are always standing together and for each other. A white Cuban is for a black Cuban in preference to a white American.

"Neither is there a labor problem there. This great question has not yet disturbed the industrial harmony there to any extent. But the people are acquiring Americanisms, and that feature will be among them. The colored man in Cuba is not used by either side, either labor or capital, to the detriment of the other. The same conditions should obtain in this country. Assimilation should be industrial as well as political. In Cuba the whites and blacks work side by side in peace and earn the same money.

"I believe that Cuba will become a part of these United States. Just now a great majority of the Cubans are opposed to this. They want nothing but Cuba and Cubans. But this sentiment is based largely on an erroneous impression. They think the United States would be merely another Spain, adopting the same attitude. They think they would be again held as conquered, and would be a mere province. Show them that annexation will lead to their admission as a sovereign state later and they will consent."

JOIN A GREEK LETTER FRAT

Trio of Medical Students Receive the Traditional Initiatory Treatment.

Farnam street strollers were startled last night to see, arm in arm, in their midst the sultan of Sulu, George Washington and Happy Hooligan, all in their traditional or prescribed attire. The spectators did not know that the three celebrities were in reality a trio of unfortunate medical students of the medical department of the University of Nebraska who had delivered themselves into the hands of the members of Iota chapter of Phi Rho Sigma for initiation and other maltreatment.

But the three had good spirit, and though they certainly "got theirs" in every sense of the word, they took all that was coming and were still on deck for the feed which followed. Here fervent congratulations and hearty good fellowship proved a balm for all their wounds.

George H. Morris of Chicago, M. D. Baker of Tilden, Neb., and E. A. Markel of Norfolk, Neb., were the additions to the chapter rolls. Fully thirty-five fraternity men sat down to the spread, and those present besides the active chapter members were: Dr. Stokes, Dr. Lameer, Dr. Van Camp, Dr. Lindquist and Dr. Cooper of Sheridan, Wyo. Dr. W. O. Bridges was toastmaster and he allowed said sultan, George and Happy, who now looked like ordinary sensible Americans again, to tell how the transformation had occurred and what had been the cost to pride.

BRAVES CHOOSE NEW CHIEFS

Douglas County Democracy Accomplishes Its Annual Election with Many Members Present.

More than 200 members of the Douglas County Democracy attended last night's meeting at the club rooms, on Fifteenth street, and elected these officers for the ensuing year: J. H. Jones, president; George Holmes, first vice president; J. Levi, second vice president; Peter Hofeldt, third vice president; J. F. Moriarty, secretary; Charles Emery, corresponding secretary; Joseph Panuska, financial secretary; J. J. Mahoney, treasurer; Harold Overbeck, sergeant-at-arms; Captain P. H. Mostyn, marshal.

Crew of Puritan Injured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A special from Norfolk, Va., to the Evening World says that an explosion in the boiler room of the monitor Puritan today severely injured several of the crew. The dispatch gives no details.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Jan. 29.

At New York—Arrived: Philadelphia, from Liverpool. Sailed: Celtic, for Liverpool.

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

At Queenstown—Sailed: Oceanic, for New York; Haverford, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Corinthian, from Boston. Sailed: Californian, for Portland; Mongolian, from Glasgow, for Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.; Canadian, for New York.

At Glasgow—Sailed: Livonian, for New York.

At London—Sailed: Keraba, for New York.

At Naples—Arrived: Vancouver, from Boston, for Genoa. Sailed: Commonwealth, for Boston.

TALKS ON TAXATION

Joint Revenue Committee Listens to Further Argument from Citizens.

ATTITUDE OF RAILROADS IS ATTACKED

E. Rosewater Combats the Theory that They Pay a Proper Share.

JOHN N. BALDWIN MAKES APPEARANCE

His Effort to Dodge Committee Meeting is Baffled by Omahans.

M'INTOSH STARTS IN AT A LATE HOUR

Emphatically Denies Mr. Baldwin's Argument Regarding the Distribution of Values of Railroad Property.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—E. Rosewater, J. H. McIntosh, John N. Baldwin of Omaha and E. M. Pollard of Cass county addressed the joint revenue committee of the legislature tonight.

Mr. Pollard spoke first, briefly outlining certain ways of improving the revenue laws of the state.

Mr. Rosewater dwelt upon the question of revenue and taxation in its widest scope. He traced the policy of evading taxes maintained by railways from the earliest days in Nebraska. He showed that they evaded taxes on land by failing to take out patents on their lands. This was notably the policy pursued by the Union Pacific, the most favored railroad of the state.

Mr. Rosewater urged the revenue committee to define railroad rights-of-way and settle how much of this property should be assessed by the mile. This is a complicated question and called for settlement. The Union Pacific claims 200 feet of right-of-way, while others were as low as 100 feet. It has become nearly impossible to compel these roads to meet their obligations because of these conditions. Regarding the alleged distribution of terminal valuation, Mr. Rosewater declared it is untrue and challenged any railroad lawyer to disprove what he said.

Imposed on By Railroads.

"You have never distributed anything," he declared. "Nebraska is shamefully imposed on by the railroads in this respect, worse than nearly any other state."

He successfully controverted the railroad argument by showing that they are only paying about half the taxes in this state they ought to pay. They are paying on $32,000,000, and they ought to pay on $56,000,000, he said.

On the question of franchises Mr. Rosewater said: "Assess the franchises separately, not like this proposed Kansas bill provides to assess them in with all other property. I conceive a franchise to be a right of sovereign power. How can you assess that alongside of an engine or a box car. I want to impress on you that when you frame this law you separate the franchise from tangible property and let the boards decide what these franchises are worth.

"I have shown you that the railroads are not paying all the state taxes they ought to pay. They ought to pay 25 per cent of the taxes and they actually pay only 12 or 13 per cent. I defy any man in this house to show that 1 cent of taxes has ever been added to the railroads' taxes in Omaha by reason of or since the establishment of their improved terminals. These terminals are not taken into consideration. They are utterly ignored. I ask you, is that right? There is not a county in this state that has not lost from $200,000 to $2,000,000 in taxes that should have been paid by railroads."

Mr. Rosewater dealt effectively with the Omaha situation, showing the fallacy of the railroads' claims that they are paying all the tax there they ought. He said he would give $1,000 to anyone who could show 1 cent taxes was taken away from any county or district in the state by increasing Omaha's city taxes.

J. H. McIntosh explained he would give an additional $500.

Baldwin Pleads for Railroads.

John N. Baldwin was the next speaker. He launched out by denying that he was trying to dictate or influence legislation, and even denied his former intention in which he endorsed the proposed Kansas revenue law.

"I am not," said Mr. Baldwin, "here to say anything about whether the railroads are paying their just share of taxes. We are not denying that franchises should not be assessed. That is not a vital question now."

Mr. Baldwin then plunged into a technical discussion of the theory of railroad taxation, using the Union Pacific system as an example. In this connection he asserted that his road paid taxes on its franchise, and declared it paid all its just taxes. He brought out the argument that the property of the road throughout the state is an integral part of the Omaha terminals. Dramatically he exclaimed: "I am here to meet these gentlemen on this proposition," but he met them with the allegation that the Union Pacific is distributing its taxes throughout the state, neglecting to answer the argument that the fair share of city taxes in Omaha for city purposes is not paid. He denied that his road admitted its Omaha valuation to be $15,000,000, and said the whole road in Nebraska could be reproduced for $30,000,000.

Seventeen times Mr. Baldwin fervently declared the Union Pacific is paying its fair share of taxation and when he came to the eighteenth time he asserted that it was paying more than its fair share, its contribution for all taxes in the state being $300,000.

When pinned down by a question to show how taxes in other counties would be reduced if Omaha taxed the Union Pacific as contemplated in the bill, Mr. Baldwin was unable completely to "deliver the goods."

In Answer to Baldwin.

Mr. McIntosh was given the floor by Mr. Baldwin after 11 o'clock, Mr. Baldwin having consumed two hours. The committee refused to allow Mr. McIntosh longer than twenty minutes, and six members voted to adjourn, refusing to hear him at all.

The speaker showed that Mr. Baldwin, though asserting that this is not a question of assessment, devoted his whole two hours to it as a question of assessment. Emphatically he denied the Baldwin argument of distribution of values and taxes and contended that increasing city taxes in Omaha cannot possibly affect the property or taxes in a single other county in the state.

"All we ask is that the railroads go before the same tribunal for fixing their local assessments to which you and I go," ex-