# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1903—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.


## RUSSIA MAKES REPLY

Declares Manchurian Proposals in No Wise Aimed at Other Powers.

ALL NATIONS TO BE TREATED ALIKE

Commercial Privileges in Interior Are to Be Common Property.

BIG TRADE IS RAILWAY'S CHIEF AIM

Goods of All Countries Will Be Carried on Same Basis.

REPORTED DEMANDS ANSWERED IN DETAIL

**Some Points Are Denied Outright and Others Explained as Inocuous Proposals Designed to Insure Safety in Statu Quo.**

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—The Russian foreign office has explained or denied the eight demands made on China regarding Manchuria.

Regarding the whole negotiations, which have been dragging on since January the foreign office says:

There is nothing directed in any manner against the interests of the other powers or their commerce: others enjoy the same rights of commerce in the interior as we. Of the towns not opened to trade the railway will carry Russian and foreign goods alike through the country; but we or they cannot sell them in unopened towns. If the towns are opened all will be benefited alike. It is the railway's interests to demand the widest possible developments of trade. The pourparleurs contain multitudinous decisions which were not foreseen when the evacuation was decided upon.

**Foreign Office Detailed Answer.**

Commenting on each point separately the foreign office says:

(1) Reported Demand—No more Manchurian ports or towns are to be opened.

Answer—Absolutely false. Not our affair.

(2) Reported Demand—No more foreign consuls are to be admitted into Manchuria.

Answer—Depends upon China. Not mentioned in our pourparleurs.

(3) Reported Demand—No foreigners, except Russians, are to be employed in the public service of Manchuria.

Answer—False.

(4) Reported Demand—The present status of the administration of Manchuria is to remain unchanged.

Answer—Unimportant.

(5) Reported Demand—The customs receipts at the port of New Chwang are to be given to the Russo-Chinese bank.

Answer—Such is the present arrangement.

(6) Reported Demand—A sanitary commission is organized under Russian control.

Answer—Extremely important, since an English vessel in 1902 introduced the plague.

(7) Reported Demand—Russia is entitled to attach the telegraph wires and poles of all Chinese lines in Manchuria.

Answer—False.

(8) Reported Demand—No territory in Manchuria is to be alienated to any other power.

Answer—The integrity of China is already adopted into the Russian program. No need to discuss that now.

**Answer Pleases Washington.**

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Considerable interest was shown here tonight in the Russian answer regarding the eight demands made on China. It was regarded as of great importance and if borne out by subsequent information will meet in a general degree the desires of the American government.

No official confirmation has yet come from Mr. McCormick, who, last week, was directed to make inquiries of the Russian foreign office regarding the attitude of that government in Manchuria.

Secretary Hay was extremely busy today receiving diplomatic representatives of the various powers interested in the Manchurian question.

Secretary Hay disappointed his callers so far as information was concerned as he had, as yet, no responses from either Peking or St. Petersburg. The situation is in statu quo, therefore. As Chinese diplomacy moves in a leisurely fashion, it is not believed that any coup will occur in this case, which will take the United States government by surprises.

**Irish Societies Protest at Hay.**

NEW YORK, April 27.—The United Irish societies of New York have sent to President Roosevelt a resolution protesting against the action of Secretary Hay, in instructing the United States minister to Peking to urge the rejection of Russians Manchurian demands. The resolution declares such action is fraught with peril to the United States and is taken at the instance of England to promote interests which are not American. President Roosevelt was asked to note that the course of the State department "since John Hay assumed control of it has been and still is dictated by a sole purpose to serve British at the expense of American interests."

**China Refuses Demands.**

LONDON, April 27.—It is officially announced here that the Chinese government has sent to the Russian government at St. Petersburg a formal refusal to grant the latter's demands in regard to the evacuation of Manchuria.

PEKING, April 27.—Minister Conger has sent a note to Prince Ching, the grand secretary, protesting against two features of Russia's proposed Manchurian agreement, which are considered particularly antagonistic to American interests.

The note objects to China's promising not to open more towns to foreign trade, because negotiations are progressing in connection with the American commercial treaty for the opening of Mukden and Taku Shan, and it objects to promising that the foreign employes in China shall only be Russians. The United States withholds expression regarding the other demands, but is prepared to insist on its treaty rights if infractions occur.

**France Finds Excuses.**

PARIS, April 27.—The view prevails here that the power having political antagonisms toward Russia are responsible for the present agitation. It is stated that Russia's demands do not mean a termination of the open door policy, but only a continuation under Russian administration of similar restrictions now imposed by China.

In government quarters unmistakable sympathy with the Russian attitude is shown. It is claimed that Russian interests in Manchuria and its proximity to Siberia entitle Russia to take supervisory steps.

**Ready to Conciliate America.**

LONDON, April 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says Russia is ready to make a special arrangement with the United States in regard to opening Manchuria to American products.

The Russian government has resolved to persevere to the end, the correspondent continues, and will only recoil before actual hostilities. Russia does not apprehend

(Continued on Third Page.)

## JUDGE GRANTS INJUNCTION

**Eight Railroads Are Forbidden to Discriminate Against Small Shippers.**

KANSAS CITY, April 27.—Judge John F. Phillips, of the United States circuit court here today issued a temporary injunction restraining and enjoining eight named railroads from discriminating against small shippers: Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Burlington & Quincy, Missouri Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Wabash and Chicago Great Western.

The case presented the same question involved in similar cases passed upon by Judge Grosscup at Chicago on Friday last. As the demurrers in these cases were heard by Judge Grosscup and Judge Phillips, sitting together, the brief opinion given by Judge Grosscup last Friday was the result of their conference and agreement.

The decision delivered by Judge Phillips today, which was oral, maintains that the discriminations and rebates made and allowed by the railroad companies were violative of the interstate commerce act and that they tended to create a monopoly in the shipment of grain and products in favor of the individual shipper, to the practical exclusion of all other dealers and like shippers, and that the question presented was whether or not a bill in equity, at the instance of the attorney general of the United States, on request of the Interstate Commerce commission, would lie to enjoin the defendants from further rebates and discriminations.

The inclination of the mind of the court was that the acts done were not only violative of the interstate commerce statute, but also the anti-trust statute; and that the government, in the capacity of a parent, representing all the people concerned in the shipment of such products, and for the public welfare, was entitled to appeal to its own courts to enjoin such violations of the law; that the bill known as the Elkins bill, under the decision of the supreme court of the United States in Missouri Pacific Railway company against United States, recently rendered, expressly confers jurisdiction upon the federal courts in equity both as to pending and future cases; that there can be no question of the right of the court to grant a temporary injunction in the cases pending, which will be done as on motions now entered, with leave to the defendants, if they desire, to take issue by answer as to the truth of the allegations of the bill.

## SEEKS TAXES FOR ROADS

**Government Official Suggests Co-operation Between Nation, State and Local Districts.**

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The national and international convention of the Good Roads association was called to order this morning in Odone hall by Chairman L. D. Kingsland.

The early morning trains brought in hordes of delegates, while many others had arrived during Sunday. Among the earlier arrivals was General Nelson A. Miles, United States army, president of the National Highway commission, accompanied by his wife. He will deliver an address tomorrow. At least 1,000 delegates attended the opening session and the number was later swelled by incoming trains.

The convention will continue for three days, holding forenoon and afternoon sessions. President Roosevelt will make the closing address late on Wednesday afternoon.

Addresses by W. H. Moore, the mayor, and Governor Derbey occupied the morning. In the afternoon Martin Dodge, director of the Office of Public Road Inquiries in the Agricultural department, spoke on "What The Government Is Doing for Highway Improvement."

While he found the attitude of the governors and other officials in the various states favorable to the good roads movement, they seemed reluctant to assume the burden or take the responsibility of making a levy to meet the cost of building better highways. He favored co-operation between the national, state and local governments, each bearing part of the expense. He believed there should be a revision of the laws that would permit taxation to raise a fund to build good roads, this to be augmented by the government.

United States Senator Latimer of South Carolina and Hon. A. W. Campbell, minister of Public Works of Canada, were among the other speakers.

## CELEBRATE GRANT'S BIRTHDAY

**Historic City of Galena is Decorated in Honor of Great Hero.**

GALENA, Ill., April 27.—The eleventh successive celebration of Grant's birthday in Galena proved to be one of the most successful. The historic city was decorated in honor of the great hero and the beautiful weather brought many visitors.

The noon train on the Illinois Central from Chicago brought the special guests of the day from that city who joined in commemoration. The chief feature of the program was an address at Turner hall by W. F. Gurley of Omaha, whose delineation of the character and achievements of General Grant were enthusiastically received. From the same platform on previous anniversaries President McKinley, President Roosevelt and Charles Emory Smith had spoken.

The visitors, after the conclusion of the exercises, viewed Nast's great painting hung in the public library and the statue of Grant given to the city by H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, and dedicated by Chauncey M. Depew.

The military band and company M, Illinois National Guard, acted as escort for the speaker to the hall. Rev. John Van Devere, late of Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Ia., acted as chaplain.

## IN FAVOR OF A REVISION

**Two-Thirds of Presbyteries Vote for Change in Confession of Faith.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, stated clerk of the Presbyterian general assembly, announced today that two-thirds of the Presbyterians had voted in favor of revising the confession of faith and of the declaratory statement elucidating chapters three and ten of the confession.

The subject will be finally disposed of by the general assembly, which meets in Los Angeles next month. It is expected that the overtures from the Presbyteries will be enacted by the general assembly.

**Oiler Loses His Job.**

IRON, O., April 27.—Chairman Owen and Secretary Bishop of the State Board of Arbitration came here yesterday and settled the cement strike after a conference. The oiler, on whose account the strike was declared was discharged.

## ROME FETES EDWARD VII

Four Hundred Thousand Persons Greet King on Streets.

DECORATIONS ARE ON LAVISH SCALE

**Scheme Designed to Show Italy as Birthplace of Music and Poetry is Carried Out Under Official Direction.**

ROME, April 27.—King Edward arrived here from Naples this afternoon, and was received by King Victor Emmanuel in person, who escorted the visiting sovereign through densely packed streets amid a great popular ovation.

King Edward, who was standing on the platform of his railroad car, when the train reached the station, descended alone almost before the train stopped. King Victor Emmanuel stepped forward and the monarchs embraced and kissed each other several times, the Italian king saying quite audibly, in English, "I welcome you with all my heart to Rome."

**Americans Greet Monarch.**

The crowds along the route followed by the kings numbered 400,000, including 10,000 to 12,000 British and a great many Americans, as shown by the number of stars and stripes displayed. The diplomatic body not being among those who welcomed King Edward at the station, the ambassadors, ministers and foreign officials witnessed the passage of the cortege from various points of vantage.

The United States ambassador, Mr. Meyer and his family, had a balcony in the middle of the villa Nazionale. It was decorated with American colors.

The center of the American manifestation was at the American Episcopal church, St. Paul's, which was decorated with American and Italian flags. The church being on the route of the procession, the rector, Dr. Nevin, erected a large stand where about 8,000 guests were seated, when the two sovereigns approached the church they were pleasantly greeted by hearing the chimes of the church play "God Save the King," followed by the Italian royal march.

King Edward recognized the courtesy of the embassy by saluting and signalling. Seldom before had the city been so sumptuously decorated. The streets and buildings were brilliant with flowers, with flags and draperies and on all sides were to be seen entwined the flags of Italy and Great Britain.

**Populace Calls for Edward.**

The most imposing moment of the reception was shortly after King Edward entered the Quirinal. The plaza below was packed with 50,00 people, who cheered his majesty frantically, till he was obliged to appear twice on a balcony with Queen Helena on his right and King Victor Emmanuel on his left, and supported by the crowd of Italian princes.

The spectacle was a remarkable one. At his feet was the excited populace of Rome, voicing the sentiments of all Italy; against the horizon on his right was the colossal dome of St. Peter's, glistening under the flaming rays of the setting sun, while frowning above the historic Janiculum hill with the statue of the national hero, Garibaldi, in front the tower of Nero, to the left the ruins of ancient Rome. King Edward, by his gestures, clearly expressed the deepest appreciatioin of the significance of the scene.

After a short rest at the Quirinal, King Edward re-entered his carriage, and escorted by the cuirassiers visited the queen mother, and then returned to the palace. Later he went to the British embassy, where he remained until 7, holding a reception of the English residents of Rome. He then returned to the Quirinal and dined privately with the king and queen.

The streets all the time were lined with enormous crowds who loudly cheered the British sovereign.

The decoration of the streets and public and private buildings was on a scale of lavish splendor and was carried out under the direction of Signor Bifarielier, the sculptor, and Signor Matalome, the painter. Their plan of decoration carried out the idea of fetes commemorating the peace of the world, Italy as the birthplace of fine arts and poetry, welcoming the royal and imperial guest. Along the route huge pillars topped with Roman eagles and garlanded with flowers and vines had been erected. At the commencement of the Via Nazionale was a ball twenty feet in diameter surrounded with laurel and myrtle. At the sides of this large sphere were symbolic representations of the fine arts, music, the sciences and agriculture.

## TUNIS BEY GREETS PRESIDENT

**Large Crowds Acclaim French Chief Touring in North Africa.**

TUNIS, April 27.—President Loubet arrived today from Bona, Algeria. He was escorted by the bey and given a tremendous popular ovation. The city was elaborately decorated with triumphal arches and the flags of France and Tunis.

The crowds which filled the streets were a strange medley of French, Musselmans and Jews. The arrival of the cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, bearing the president, was the signal for a salute from the Tunisian fleet. The bey, accompanied by a gorgeous retinue, embarked on a launch decorated with Oriental grandeur, and went to meet the president. M. Loubet received the bey on the deck and then accompanied him ashore.

An official exchange of calls took place later.

During the afternoon there was a grand military review of thousands of native troops, followed by a banquet and ball.

M. Loubet in his address referred to the close ties existing between France and Tunis and the bey responded with expressions of the devotion of Tunis to France.

## INSULAR PESTS GAIN GROUND

**Cholera and Plague Both Ravage American Philippine Islands.**

MANILA, April 27.—Cholera is again threatening the island of Luzon. The outbreak in the Camarines apparently is spreading northward. The Cagayan valley is infected, and it is feared the recrudescence will extend over all the islands. Past epidemics have generally lasted over three years.

There have been 101 cases of bubonic plague, mostly among natives and Chinese, in Manila since January and the plague is apparently gaining ground.

**Finds a Refuge in Cuba.**

HAVANA, April 27.—General Vasquez, former president of the republic of Santo Domingo, landed at Guantanamo, Cuba, today, from a Dominican gunboat.

## CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Rain and Much Colder Tuesday; Wednesday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

| Hour. | Deg. | Hour. | Deg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 a. m. | 55 | 1 p. m. | 63 |
| 6 a. m. | 56 | 2 p. m. | 68 |
| 7 a. m. | 56 | 3 p. m. | 66 |
| 8 a. m. | 56 | 4 p. m. | 64 |
| 9 a. m. | 60 | 5 p. m. | 65 |
| 10 a. m. | 56 | 6 p. m. | 66 |
| 11 a. m. | 61 | 7 p. m. | 66 |
| 12 m. | 63 | 8 p. m. | 64 |
| | | 9 p. m. | 62 |

## EARL MARRIES ALICE THAW

**Brilliant Assemblage Sees Knot Tied Which Makes Another American Countess.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27.—The wedding of Miss Alice Thaw of this city, to the earl of Yarmouth took place in Calvary Episcopal church at 4:30 this afternoon before a brilliant assemblage.

Henry Kendall Thaw gave the bride away and the officiating clergymen were the Rev. W. L. McEwan and the Rev. Dr. H. McIlvaine.

A reception followed at the Thaw residence. Lord and Lady Yarmouth will leave this evening for a brief honeymoon trip before sailing for England.

Early in the day the earl and his family solicitor visited the court house and obtained the license, his lordship filling out the blanks himself and so evading the usual questions.

The earl of Yarmouth, who was today wedded to Miss Alice Thaw, had a disagreeable experience at his hotel on his return from the court house, where he had gone to procure his marriage license.

When he entered the Hotel Schenley about noon, he was confronted by two constables who served him with a writ from the high court of justice, king's bench division, London, Eng., commanding him to cause an appearance to be entered for him within forty days in an action at the suit of the Revisionary and General Securities company, limited.

In the bill of particulars the plaintiff's claim is for principal and interest due from the defendant under a mortgage dated September 8, 1902. The amount due on December 11, 1902, was £300 and interest at 20 per cent. The plaintiff also claims interest on £260 at 20 per cent per annum until payment or judgment. The earl apparently took the matter coolly and at the conclusion of the reading said: "That's all right; I'll attend to it."

## SECRETARY MEETS FRIENDS

**Mr. Loeb Renews Acquaintances with Messrs. Battin and Heller of Omaha.**

The president's private secretary, Mr. Loeb, after the meeting at the Coliseum, invited Mr. Gould Dietz and Mr. William S. Heller and Mr. John W. Battin of this city to spend an hour with him at the president's special train.

Mr. Battin and Mr. Heller were former classmates and friends of Mr. Loeb, when they all lived in Albany, N. Y., and they spent a very enjoyable hour with the president and Mr. Loeb. Mr. Loeb, who had not seen these gentlemen for several years, was delighted to have a little chat with them and extended to them the courtesy of their train and showed them through the different cars.

The president was very much gratified with his reception in Omaha and declared that it was the noisiest and most generous reception that he had on his trip in the west. He heard an extremely peculiar noise upon his entrance into the city and upon inquiry learned that it was the whistle of the Bemis Omaha Bag company. Mr. Loeb and the president were delighted with their reception and were disappointed that they could not spend more time in our midst and enjoy our hospitality.

## M'CLENEGHAN FINALLY LANDS

**He Will Succeed Oest as Superintendent of the County Poor Farm.**

All was harmony at yesterday's meeting of the Board of County Commissioners and the business left over from Saturday's animated meeting was disposed of without debate and without controversy.

Thomas McCleneghan was made superintendent of the county poor farm to succeed J. Henry Oest, May 1. M. J. Scott was made senior interne at the county hospital at a salary of $25 per month and Oliver Chambers junior interne at a salary of $20 per month. Heretofore there has been one interne paid $30 per month.

The monthly salaries of P. L. Quinlan and Philip Wagner, court house janitors, were increased from $50 to $55 because they work Sundays.

The board decided to share with the city in the purchase of the "Doc" Smith records and maps, valued at $1,000. The scavenger bill proposition was referred to the county attorney, who is to submit his opinion at the meeting of the board next Thursday.

## WARDEN SLAYS FISHERMAN

**Farmer Pins Officer to Ground with His Spear, but Drops Before Bullet.**

FRANKFORT, Mich., April 27.—B. B. Spafford of Cadillac, a deputy game warden, today shot and killed Christ McLain. The latter, his son and three men were spearing fish out of season and Spafford and another deputy attempted to arrest the party.

In the fight McLain pinned Spafford to the earth with a spear, the weapon tearing his flesh near his heart. While on the ground Spafford managed to get hold of his revolver and killed his retreating assailant. Spafford gave himself up at Frankfort. He was formerly landlord of the McKinnon hotel at Cadillac, Mich. McLain was a farmer.

**Movements of Ocean Vessels April 27.**

At New York—Arrived: Vaderland, from Antwerp; LaGascogne, from Havre; Minnetonka, from London; Noordam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne Sur Mer.

At Glasgow—Arrived: Anchorita, from New York. Sailed: Hungarian, for Montreal.

At Antwerp—Arrived: Zeland, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Ivernia, from New York; Numidian, from St. John and Halifax.

At Ramsey—Sailed: Mongolian, from Glasgow, for New York.

At Plymouth—Sailed: Graf Waldersee, from Hamburg and Boulogne, for New York.

At St. Vincent, C. V.—Sailed: Isis, from San Francisco, for Hamburg.

At Brow Head—Passed: Tritinia, from St. John, for Glasgow.

At Cherbourg—Sailed: Konigin Luise, from Bremen, for New York.

At Gibraltar—Sailed: Trave, from Genoa and Naples, for New York.

At London—Arrived: Minnehaha, from New York.

At The Lizard—Passed: Pennsylvania, from New York, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

At Hamburg—Arrived: Moltke, from New York.

# OMAHA--WELCOME PRESIDENT--NEBRASKA

Hundred Thousand Cheering People Greet Chief Executive in Omaha.

PRESIDENT STANDS IN HIS CARRIAGE

Smiles Pleasantly and Waves His Hat to Applauding Multitude.

DINES WITH REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

No Toasts Except One to the President of the United States.

GREAT SPEECH AT THE BIG COLISEUM

**President Gives Utterance to Patriotic Phrases Before an Appreciative and Demonstrative Audience of 12,000 People.**

Under a canopy of threatening clouds and in the face of a vigorous wind 100,000 people lined the streets of Omaha yesterday afternoon to greet President Roosevelt. The rain which had just ceased falling a little while before the crowd began to gather, was not enough to dampen the ardor or suppress the zeal of those eager hordes. Some of them had come miles to see the president, while most were from Omaha and none was going to be deprived of the privilege of welcoming to the city the chief magistrate of their land—a privilege which Omaha has had but five times in its history.

From the moment the president's train steamed into the Union station at 5:12 in the afternoon until he retired in his private car after his speech at the Coliseum, the city was his—his with all its wealth, beauty, patriotism, power and pride—his because he was the city's—an adopted son of the great golden west of which this is the natural gateway and typical metropolis. Theodore Roosevelt's name has ever been the source of inspiration in Omaha, as throughout the west, but the presence of the man, fraught with some peculiar magnetic force draws a draught from the hearts of the people deeper still. This was manifest yesterday afternoon when the president for the first time coming into view of the waiting thousands, emerged from his car. It was manifest as he was borne along the streets of the city from the depot to the Omaha club where he was to dine and manifest again at the spacious Coliseum where he spoke to 12,000 people.

**The Picture of Health.**

Fresh from the picturesque fastnesses of the Yellowstone the president looked the picture of perfect physical manhood. His full round face was tanned, his broad athletic shoulders seemed broader and more erect than ever and his quick elastic step and beaming countenance told that he felt good.

For the brief period of five hours that President Roosevelt was the guest of Omaha he was kept on a "strenuous" pace. Nearly an hour was spent on the march from the depot to the Omaha club, where dinner was had at 6:30. From the club to the Coliseum, at Twentieth and Lake streets, he was escorted in time to begin his speech at 8:30 and as soon as his speech was delivered he was escorted immediately to his private car, where he spent the night, preparatory to the departure of his train for Iowa at 5 o'clock this morning.

**Arrival of the Train.**

It was 5:12 when the president's train, decked in national colors, pulled into the union station over the Union Pacific tracks from Fremont. It consisted of six cars, five of which had done service at the Transmississippi exposition. Two pilot engines preceded the train, running at intervals of five miles. On the first was W. T. Canada, chief of the Union Pacific secret service, and on the second John C. Vizzard, assistant chief. In the cab of the engine that drew the president's train was H. C. Ferris, assistant superintendent of the Union Pacific. Every precaution was taken to insure the safety of the distinguished passenger and his party. Just before leaving his car the president took special occasion to shake hands with the conductors, brakemen, firemen and engineer, who had come to his car, and thank them with his characteristic cordiality for their services. Tremendous crowds jammed the depot and every avenue leading to it and gave the president a royal ovation. The crowd filled the union station, top and bottom, and surged out into the train sheds as far as the ropes would allow, flanked back upon the viaduct clear down to the Burlington depot and out into the driveway leading from the viaduct to the north entrance of the depot, where the carriages awaited the president and party.

**The Guard at the Depot.**

Chief Donahue and Captain Mostyn, with twelve other members of the police force, aside from Depot Officer Fleming, were on the scene and handled the crowd without the least disturbance or difficulty. A passage way was formed from the train on through the yards and depot to the north entrance. In the order named from the train were lined up the Thurston rifles under Captain C. M. Richards, the Omaha guards under First Lieutenant William Diessing, the Millard rifles under Captain G. M. Sues and on the viaduct the High School cadets, the South Omaha cavalry under Captain Bruce McCulloch, a platoon of police and Abbott's Musical Union band.

When the train arrived a number of the president's party, among whom was Secretary Loeb, alighted and began to look out for details. The reception party then entered the rear car, which was the one occupied by President Roosevelt, and met the president near the door, his beaming countenance showing the effects of the outing in Yellowstone Park and an eagerness to get out and meet the hordes of enthusiastic people. The reception party consisted of the Ak-Sar-Ben governors, Mayor Frank E. Moores, General C. F. Manderson, Congressman G. M. Hitchcock and ex-Congressman D. H. Mercer. Senators Millard and Dietrich and Governor Mickey came in on the president's train.

**President Roosevelt Alights.**

The pandemonium of human voices and shrieking whistles broke loose when a stout built man of medium height, wearing a silk hat and a long gray ulster, with a thoroughly tanned face, stepped out on the rear platform of his private car. It was the president—Theodore Roosevelt. The chief magistrate tipped his tall hat, bowed and smiled in evident sincerity of appreciation at the tremendous welcome that came from the sea of faces turned upon him. Walking briskly from the car to the carriage at the other side of the depot, surrounded by the receiving party, the president kept his hat in hand and bowed first to one side and then the other and smiled in recognition of the continued applause that greeted him from every man, woman and child. As the president reached his carriage he found himself the target of an array of cameras. Observing them, he smiled and then took a seat with his back to the artists, who were compelled to grab their instruments and run for another setting.

**In the Carriages.**

Eleven carriages were in the parade. The president occupied the first one, with Secretary Loeb, Senator Millard and Thomas A. Fry, president of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben. The remainder of the carriages were occupied as follows:

Carriage No. 2—Members of president's party.

Carriage No. 3—Assistant Secretary Barnes, Surgeon General Rixey, Mayor Moores and H. J. Penfold.

Carriage No. 4—N. P. Webster, J. L. McGrew, Fred Metz.

Carriage No. 5—Senator Dietrich, Governor Mickey, General Manderson, Congressman Hitchcock.

Carriage No. 6—H. A. Coleman, R. H. Hazard, L. Denison, R. C. Howe.

Carriage No. 7—R. L. Dunn, N. Lazarnick, Gould Dietz, C. H. Robinson.

Carriage No. 8—George B. Luckey, H. A. Strohmeyer, L. L. Kountze, C. H. Wilhelm.

Carriage No. 9—P. W. Williams, J. P. Gooch, J. M. Hendrie, Mel Uhl.

Carriage No. 10—D. H. Mercer, M. A. Hall, W. S. Jardine.

Carriage No. 11—Members of the president's party.

**Along the Line of March.**

It was just 5:18 when ten mounted police, officered by Sergeant Hayes, swung out upon the viaduct and headed north between avenues of people that extended in angled lines clear to the Omaha club, and numbered 100,000 at least calculation.

Twenty-four members of the South Omaha cavalry troop in full uniform dashed from the sides of the viaduct and took position in the lead. Behind them came Major O. G. Osborne's battalion, including the Thurston Rifles, fifty men; the Omaha Guards, fifty men, and the Millard Rifles, forty men. After these were the 200 High School cadets, under Captain L. Higgins, Abbott's Musical Union band and then, at the sides of and behind the president's carriage a special equestrian escort of twenty-five under Colonel Martin of South Omaha. Upon the seat with the driver was one of the president's own secret service men and about his carriage, on foot, four others. The carriage, a superb affair, was drawn by a span of the handsomest blacks in Omaha, with the driver in dark livery.

But all these were scarcely observed by the crowds. It was Theodore Roosevelt alone whom the eyes focused upon. And it was Theodore Roosevelt who stood nearly all that long drive to wave responses to the old and the young, the fortunate and the unfortunate, the sturdy and the fair, who waved and shouted and looked such a cordial greeting.

**Enthusiasm at Every Turn.**

It was a well-deported crowd and a courteous one, but it was enthusiastic to a degree and the shout of greeting traveled along it as steadily as a great wave. Men grown gray with weighty business affairs bared their heads as the nation's chief passed them and vied with their children in shouting his name. Women, indifferent to the wind that was playing havoc with their hats and gowns, waved dainty handkerchiefs, clapped dainty hands and smiled such smiles as commoner men can never gain.

When the carriage turned off Tenth street onto Howard a second-hand dealer raced madly and hatless to the edge of the curb and focused a ten-mile field glass on the passing figure. The president of the United States saw him and grinned. As the carriage was about to turn off Howard onto Twelfth hundreds of working girls in the windows of the Byrne-Hammer establishment waved tiny flags and swelled the chorus of cheering. The president of the United States saw them and waved his silk hat so gayly that all the crowd noticed it and laughed in sympathy. On Twelfth, just before Harney street was reached, there was a halt and the president and his companions changed to the second carriage, one better adapted to observation. The driver of the first carriage hesitated a moment in confusion and the president of the United States noticed him and said: "Drive up!" in a manner most democratic.

**President a Keen Observer.**

From Twelfth to Fifteenth streets the carriages moved up Farnam along which every door and every window and every balcony was crowded full of waving, cheering people of every age and every size and every rank. The president of the United States saw, or seemed to see, every group and gave them all a bow or smile or friendly wave. At Fifteenth and Dodge, men in blue saluted from the windows of the army headquarters. The president of the United States saw them and saluted in return. In font of a lodging house at Fifteenth and Capitol avenue, where the carriages turned west again, a blind man stood in the middle of the sidewalk, hearing what he could not see. The president of the United States noticed even him and smiled a smile of such vast sympathy that his secretary turned to ascertain what could have provoked it. On the steps of the federal building and on its balcony and in its windows were hundreds and hundreds of people. The president of the United States took in all of them and all of the great buildings in one swift gaze, then focused his glance on a comely little woman with three small children who stood at the curb of the sidewalk, and he bowed to her with an approving deference that seemed to attest amply the depth of the sincerity of his plea for a full cradle. As Farnam street was crossed by the parade, now moving southward on Sixteenth, there was a mighty chorus from all four corners. The

(Continued on Second Page.)

### Some of President's Epigrams.

Illustrious memories of a nation's past are but curses if they serve the men of the nation at present as excuses for shirking the problems of today.

Shame to it if it treats the glorious deeds of a generation that went before as an excuse for its own failure to do the peculiar task it finds ready at hand.

But more than the law, far more than the administration of the law, far more depends upon the individual quality of the average citizen.

Each of us at times needs a helping hand.

No one quality will get us out of any difficulty.

It lies upon ourselves to determine our own fate.

But virtue of a purely cloistered type, the virtue that sits at home in its own parlor, does not count.

From Grand Island to Omaha His Route is an Ovation.

PEOPLE CROWD STATIONS TO CHEER HIM

Reception Such as Delights the Heart of Our Strenuous President.

NOTES SIGNS OF GENERAL PROSPERITY

Congratulates People of State on Their Material Well Being.

DAY'S PROGRAM FULL OF BUSY HOURS

**Grand Island, Hastings, Lincoln, Fremont and Omaha All Have Visits and Many Other Points Have Stops.**

**President in Iowa.**

| | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha | .... | 5:00 am |
| Shenandoah | 7:30 am | 7:40 am |
| Clarinda | 8:00 am | 8:30 am |
| Van Wert | 11:45 am | 11:55 am |
| Osceola | 12:20 pm | 12:25 pm |
| Des Moines | 2:25 pm | 4:00 pm |
| Oskaloosa | 6:00 pm | 6:15 pm |
| Ottumwa | 7:15 pm | |

(By Staff Correspondent on President's Train.)

President Roosevelt put in a strenuous day in his tour of Nebraska yesterday. Starting out from Grand Island he traveled on four different railroads, stopping at seven different points, speaking to thousands upon thousands of Nebraska's men, women and children.

So far as temperature was concerned the day was all that could be desired, although until late in the afternoon its comfort was marred by high winds and heavy dust, followed by showers in Lincoln, Wahoo and Fremont, to be capped with most favorable weather conditions upon his arrival in Omaha.

The president was in the best of spirits from beginning to end of the day's ride, exhibiting an exuberant invigoration, resulting from the refreshing recreation he had had in his outing in the Yellowstone park. His face shows signs of exposure to the direct rays of the sun in the rarified atmosphere of the higher regions, but in physique and weight, those who know him say, he never looked better. In every look, word and action he exhibited unmeasured satisfaction with the magnificent welcome accorded him by the people of Nebraska. A welcome which shows that he occupies a place closer to the hearts of the people than any other president who has visited the state without exception. Everywhere from the most lonely water tank to the most populous city in Nebraska he was acclaimed with unbounded enthusiasm by all classes of the people.

**Speaks of Prosperity.**

In his speeches, which naturally partook more or less of informality, he dwelt upon three or four essential points bearing upon good citizenship and national prosperity, which he wished to emphasize to the public mind. What he said was suggested by what he saw as the train bore him over the fertile prairies and promising fields of the richest agricultural section of the middle west. The rows of veterans of the civil war, in which they had enrolled themselves under the flag for the union, called forth a tribute to the patriotism that had prevented disunion. The array of Spanish-American volunteers reminded him of the fact that in the "little" war which followed Nebraska was among the first to offer its sons to uphold the prestige of the nation in the far east. The banks of school children inspired him to new sermons on the superior value of the citizen who contributes to the expansion of the country's population. His participation in the groundbreaking for two new public libraries donated by Andrew Carnegie at Grand Island and Hastings respectively called forth recognition of the influence of the library, school and church in the upbuilding of the moral character of the people, which, in the president's opinion, counts for more than material prosperity. And, finally, the general welcome of the people suggested to him various lines of good citizenship—the necessity of the individual co-operation of all the people to produce the best results from the operation of good laws and honest governmental administration.

**Signs of Nebraska's Greatness.**

The conditions of the farm and field tempted him to congratulation of the farmers of Nebraska on the advantages that have accrued from the diversification of their crops and especially from the cultivation of alfalfa as supplementary to corn and wheat. The transformation of the semi-arid region expected to follow from the consummation of irrigation projects now in hand which were pointed out and the debt owing to Nebraska's senators and representatives in the United States senate and house of representatives in the enactment of the irrigation measure acknowledged. The frequent groups of trees just budding into leaf and blossom called forth several tributes to the enduring monuments of Arbor day, commemorating the lifework of the late J. Sterling Morton. Interspersed with the speeches was much conversational repartee between the president and his auditors who occasionally corrected him or amplified his statements and frequently showed their approval by cries of "Right you are," "That's a fact," and "We'll remember it."

**Reception Along the Route.**

The most striking, of course, was that accorded to Omaha, but Lincoln was not far behind and the president in quitting the state capital took occasion to call out the heads of the committee in charge, and the officers of the National guard and University batallion to tender them his personal thanks for the successful arrangements prepared for his coming.

In transportation facilities the president and his party were particularly fortunate. They had the best of the best railroads in Nebraska and except for additional stops inserted into the train schedule and one or two excesses of time limits were prompt at every point. The president made glad the hearts of each train crew by receiving the members for a cordial handshake when he finished the trip in their charge. It was by no means the least impressive feature of the journey to see the begrimed engineers and firemen and the dust covered brakemen emerge from the president's car wreathed in smiles in recollection of comforting words and appreciation that the president had given them as they had passed through. On each of the roads the train was taken in charge by the highest local officials of the road—by General Manager Holdrege and Superintendent Ed. Bignell for the Burlington—General Manager Bidwell, Superintendent Hannah, Gen-