THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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MACHEN IS INDICTED

Grand Jury Returns True Bill Against Head of Rural Delivery.

M'GREGOR OF NEBRASKA IS ARRESTED

He and Ellsworth Upton Are Involved by the Investigation.

CHARGE IS CONSPIRING TO DEFRAUD

Inspectors Allege Crookedness in Buying Pouches.

SUPPOSED RAKEOFF AMOUNTS TO $8,000

Bristow Says that Sum Was Paid Mcgregor and Upton for Participating in a $172,000 Steal from the Government.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The grand jury today reported an indictment against August W. Machen, former superintendent of the free delivery serivce of the Postoffice department, who was arrested several days ago, charged with sharing profits on government contracts for letter box fasteners. The indictment was brought for violation of section 5501 of the revised statutes, the penalty for violation of which is a fine of not more than three times the amount asked or accepted or received, and imprisonment for not more than three years. The amount which the indictment states he received illegally is $18,978.79.

As an incidental result of the investigation, Thomas W. McGregor, formerly of Nebraska, in charge of the matter of rural delivery supplies for the Postoffice department in Washington, and C. Ellsworth Upton, one of his assistants, today were arrested on warrants sworn out by postoffice inspectors. The charge is conspiracy to defraud the government in the purchase of pouches from C. E. Smith of Baltimore.

Mr. Machen was in court with his attorneys when the grand jury reported in his case and immediately gave bond in the sum of $30,000 for his appearance. His sureties were C. C. Staples, David Moore, F. M. Criswell and Emanuel Sheich of this city. The trial will take place in October.

Effect of the Move.

By securing an indictment of Machen before tomorrow, the day set for his preliminary hearing before Commissioner Taylor, the government has avoided showing its hand at a preliminary hearing. The proceedings before the commissioner will now be abandoned.

In discussing the case with his friends, Mr. Machen says that certain checks which it is maintained were sent to him in payment of his profits in the Groff fastener, and which have been secured by the Postoffice inspectors, were sent him by his business partner, George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, O., formerly postmaster of that city.

Mr. Machen insists that his partnership with Lorenz was a strictly legitimate one and that the checks transmitted to him by Lorenz were in connection with the mining business which the firm conducted. Although the amount of these checks cannot be ascertained, Mr. Machen says that the one for the largest amount represents a personal loan to himself from Lorenz.

Mr. Machen further states to his friends that he was not a partner in the Groff Bros. concern and that he did not receive any of the profits from the sale of the letter box fasteners to the government. He says that no wrongdoing will be proved against him and that the only possible cause there may be for criticism of his administration, so far as the Groff fastener is concerned, is that the price paid for the article may be considered excessive. This was necessary, he maintains, because the article was a patented affair, and the larger price paid for it was in line with the universal practice in the purchase of articles which are patented and where there is no competition.

His Counsel's Statement.

His counsel tonight gave out the following statement:

The indictment against Mr. Machen by the grand jury is such a lengthy document that we have had no time or opportunity to consider it and we cannot, therefore, say anything about the charges in the nine different counts. At the instance and under the direction of the authorities a warrant of arrest against Mr. Machen was asked for and obtained from United States Commissioner Taylor, and a lengthy supporting affidavit was filed, in which direct charges of criminal acts were made. Upon Mr. Machen's arrest we demanded an immediate hearing, which was opposed by the government, and at the request of the government a continuance was had until January 6. Mr Machen and his counsel had evident reason to believe that in the interim no steps would be taken to deny him the preliminary examination to which he was entitled. The authorities responsible for the issuance of this warrant have seen proper to bring charges now pending before Commissioner Taylor to the attention of the grand jury. The grand jury has, in consequence, indicted Mr Machen before the date fixed for the full hearing before the commissioner. If you want the reasons for this proceeding you will have to seek it from the prosecution. We do not know. We can only surmise, and that much the public can as well do as counsel for the defense. Suffice it to say, the legal effect of this course of policy (which is unusual and unfair if not unprecedented in this jurisdiction) is to deprive the defendant of an open public hearing, to which he is fairly entitled and which a sound public policy vouchsafes to him. This action may or may not be technically legal, but there seems to have been no necessity for the course pursued. Mr. Machen has been all the while within the jurisdiction of the court, under heavy bond and ready to respond to any process of law. The course the defendant's counsel will pursue in the matter cannot now be made public, but sooner or later, and it will be sooner than some people want, the whole matter will be gone into and both sides will be heard where ex parte proceedings will be out of order.

It is expected by the Postoffice department that the grand jury will reach the cases of the Groff Bros., the contractors for the letterbox fasteners, early next week.

Against McGregor and Upton.

As a result of the sweeping investigation of affairs at the Postoffice department, Thomas W. McGregor, clerk in charge of the supplies for the rural free delivery system, and C. Ellsworth Upton of Baltimore, one of McGregor's assistants, today were arrested on a charge of conspiring with Charles E. Smith of Baltimore to defraud the government in the purchase of the leather pouches furnished the rural carriers throughout the country.

These cases make seven arrests in all since the investigation began. Other arrests are expected later. The story of today's arrest is best told in the following statement given out by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow this evening:

Thomas W. McGregor and C. Ellsworth Upton were arrested this afternoon upon warrants sworn out in Baltimore by Inspectors J. D. Sullivan and R. D. Simmons, charged with conspiracy with Charles E. Smith and others to defraud the United States government in the purchase of pouches from C. E. Smith of Baltimore. The complaint sets forth that McGregor

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

COURT SELECTS A DOCTOR

Fight Between Mother and Wife of Invalid is Settled in This Manner.

PARIS, June 5.—The question involving the control of John C. Breckenridge, the wealthy young Californian, came up in court today. The court, after receiving the report of the committee of three medical experts appointed May 30 to examine Mr. Breckenridge, decided on the removal of the h[illegible] from the hotel here, where he has been [illegible] treatment from doctors and nurses [illegible] by his mother, Mrs. Frederick Sha[illegible].

The exclusive control, direction and treatment of Mr. Breckenridge were confined to Dr. Motet, a specialist. The decision of the court recited Mr. Breckenridge's condition, specifying the injuries to his back which resulted from his jumping out of a window.

The court did not decide whether Mrs. Sharon or Mrs. John Breckenridge, wife of the invalid, should superintend his treatment, Dr. Motet being the court's selection without prejudice to either. The lunacy proceedings brought against Mr. Breckenridge by Mrs. Sharon will be heard later.

ONE MILLION ARE STARVING

First Estimate of Distress in China is Said to Be Correct.

HONG KONG, June 5.—The estimate of Governor Wong of Kwang Si province that over 1,000,000 natives are starving in that province is pronounced here to be approximately correct.

The distress of certain districts is more acute. Children and women are freely offered for sale. The rice harvest promises well, but it will not be available for from four to six weeks.

Extensive relief operations will be difficult without foreign supervision, which will be hard to obtain in Kwang Si. Assistance has been sent to that province from Hong Kong and Canton, but the funds available are becoming exhausted.

The Hong Kong committee will welcome subscriptions. The newly appointed viceroy of Canton, Tsui Chaus Suen, is hastening his journey to his post because of the serious conditions in Kwang Si province. The population of Kwang Si is largely agricultural.

MORE LIBERTY IS PROMISED

Governor of Cape Colony Says that He Hopes Soon to Relax Restrictions.

CAPETOWN, June 5.—The governor of Cape Colony, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, opened parliament today. In his speech he said he hoped shortly to be able to relax the remaining restrictions on liberty, in consequence of the success which had attended the policy of peace and reconciliation.

All classes were settling down to ordinary life. The present session was called to ratify the customs convention drawn up at Bloemfontein and to sanction the construction of several new railroads. With the continance of the present buoyancy of the revenue the increased expenditure would not involve additional taxation.

CHARGES ARE NOT SUSTAINED

Legislator Says He Was Approached by Bribers, but Can Not Prove It.

TORONTO, June 5.—The commission which investigated the charges made by Mr. Gamey, the member of the legislature, who alleged that he had been approached by parties representing the liberal government and offered a bribe of $30,000 if he would vote with the government, has made its report.

In the opinion of the commission the charges "stand disproved by the great body of evidence which appears to be more accurate and creditable than that adduced in support thereof."

TWELVE YEARS FOR MURDER

Sentence Imposed Upon Man Who Kills Society Leader in Havana.

HAVANA, June 5.—Augustine Menondez, member of one of the first families of Havana, has been sentenced to twelve years in prison for the murder of Gregoria Altazarra, after a quarrel in a cafe.

Altazarra was a leader in society, and under the administration of Governor General Wood was practically the master of ceremonies at the palace.

Will Take No More German Business.

BERLIN, June 5.—The Equitable Life Assurance society of New York has given notice to the government that it will stop taking fresh business in Germany June 30. This step was due to the fact that under the new imperial insurance law companies must conform to its provisions or retire. The Equitable, with other American companies, was excluded from doing business in Prussia in 1895 and has been operating in some of the German states, notably the Hanseatic territory. The imperial law embraces all the states. Several British and two Scandinavian companies also will withdraw from Germany June 30.

Twenty Jews Arrested.

TRIPOLI, North Africa, June 5.—Twenty Jews, comprising a specially appointed commission, have been arrested and imprisoned for refusing to comply with the governor general's order to assess the Jewish community for a military exemption tax. The commission claims that the extreme poverty of the Jews renders the payment of the tax imposed nearly impossible. The Jews have suspended all business as a protest against the government's action.

Legislature is to Dissolve.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 5.—The British Columbia legislature will be dissolved this afternoon. The estimates were passed yesterday. Premier McBride has selected four members of his cabinet as follows: A. E. McPhillips, Victoria, attorney general; R. G. Sollean, minister of mines; R. G. Tatlow, Vancouver, minister of finance; and Charles Wilson, president of the council. Premier McBride will take the portfolio of chief commissioner of lands and works.

Plague of Locusts.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—The Transcaspian territory is threatened with serious famine in consequence of the plague of locusts. The pests have appeared in such myriads that it is impossible to protect the grain and fruit crops from their ravages. Famine already prevails in Turkestan.

Honolulu Druggist Kills Himself.

HONOLULU, June 5.—(By Pacific Cable.)—E. H. Newman, a druggist, formerly of Ithaca, N. Y., committed suicide yesterday by shooting. He was in financial trouble.

AGAIN AT THE CAPITAL

President Roosevelt Reaches Washington and the White House.

IS GIVEN FORMAL WELCOME HOME

Friends at the Seat of Government Rejoice to Have Him Back in Safety After the Long Trip.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington at 7 o'clock tonight from his memorable trip of over two months throughout the west. He was given a hearty reception by the people of the capital, who lined the sidewalks as his carriage, escorted by the battalion of high school cadets, was driven to the White House. The president cordially responded to the greetings given him and repeatedly stood up in his carriage and waved his hat and bowed his acknowledgments. He looked the picture of health.

There was a large gathering of officials at the railroad station when the president arrived. They included Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock and Secretary Cortelyou and Postmaster General Payne. Drawn up in line were Commander-in-Chief Kimball of the Department of the Potomac of the Grand Army of the Republic and a detachment of Spanish war veterans under command of Colonel Hodgson. There was a shout of welcome home as Mr. Roosevelt made his appearance on the platform, and it continued while he was in or about the station.

The president spent a very few minutes in exchanging greetings with the assembled officials. He talked longer with Postmaster General Payne than with any of the others, the latter throwing his arms about the president and apparently whispering to him.

To the White House.

The president, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Captain W. S. Cowles, in full uniform, then entered a carriage and with his party, which included Attorney General Knox, Secretary Wilson and Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, was escorted by a battalion of high school cadets along Pennsylvania avenue to the White House grounds. At the entrance to the grounds the cadets halted and the president and his party passed them in review. The avenue was lined with people and the applause which the president received on every hand was outspoken and cordial. The fire engines of the city were stationed at the intersecting streets on the avenue and the tolling of the bells added to the welcome of the president.

While the review of the cadets was taking place a large crowd of people repaired to the rear of the White House, where the Marine band gave a concert in honor of the arrival home of the chief executive. The people expected that the president would appear for a moment to acknowledge the greeting home that would be given him, and in this they were not disappointed. The band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and then, as the president appeared on the portico, struck up "Hail to the Chief."

Impressions of His Trip.

The president made a brief speech to the gathering, saying:

"My friends and neighbors: I thank you very, very much for coming here to greet me this afternoon and I have appreciated more than I can say the welcome home that I have received today. I have been absent over two months, and I have traveled many miles. During that time one thing has struck me, and that is the substantialness of the American people. One can travel from ocean to ocean and from Canada to the Gulf and always be at home among one's fellow Americans. I thank you again, my fellow citizens, and I am now going in to my own folks."

The run from Pittsburg to Washington was without incident. None but necessary stops were made, and the only speech the president made was at Altoona, where he addressed a large crowd. Crowds were at the stations by which the train ran and warmly cheered every appearance of the president on the platform of the car.

The trip just completed has, in some respects, been the most remarkable a president ever took. Mr. Roosevelt and his party traveled over 14,000 miles on railroads and several hundred miles in stages and carriages, but not an accident marred their journey. Not five minutes' delay was occasioned during the whole trip on account of train conditions and the train schedule adopted by Secretary Loeb before the party left Washington was carried out with military precision. Rarely was the train late in reaching its destination, notwithstanding that it passed through the flooded district of Iowa.

Feels Good Despite Much Speaking.

The health of the president and his party was remarkable. Not one member of the party was sick, and few calls were made on the physician on the train.

During the sixty-five days that the president spent on the road he made 265 speeches and had it not been for Secretary Loeb's firmness he would have made nearly double that. From the day the president left Washington requests began to pour in for changes in his program and for additional addresses, but Secretary Loeb in almost every case said "No." The successful manner in which Mr. Loeb managed the trip was very pleasing to the president and he warmly congratulated his secretary on the successful outcome of it.

The other members of the party also gave Mr. Loeb a vote of thanks for the able manner in which he had conducted affairs.

One of the remarkable features of the trip was the non-partisan spirit displayed in the reception of the president everywhere. Democratic as well as republican mayors united in extending him a welcoming hand, and while at Springfield, Ill., former Vice President Stevenson rode in the carriage with the president. The crowds were orderly and friendly and gave the secret service men little cause for concern. These men were under the command of Frank Tyree, who is detailed at the White House.

MERRY TELLS HOW IT WAS DONE

Says Nicaragua Rebellion Was Soon Suppressed When Boats Were Brought.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Under date of May 16 Minister Merry reports to the State department by mail the suppression of the rebellion in Nicaragua. He says the rebellion lasted two months, the government being unable during that time to combat the rebels, who possessed the only steamer on Lake Lucaragua and held the islands in the lake. Finally the government had several boats carried by rail over to the lake and made short work of the insurrection.

To pay the soldiers the government made a forced loan, amounting to over $70,000 in American money, raising the most of this where the rebellion had been strongest.

MERGER CASE IS UP AGAIN

This Time the State of Minnesota is in the Role of Plaintiff.

ST. PAUL, June 5.—Arguments were begun today before United States Judge Lochrin in the case of State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company and the roads whose control is merged in the New Jersey corporation.

The arguments are based upon practically the same testimony in most respects as that in the case against the merger by the federal government.

The state's case, however, is on different grounds. The federal case alleges a violation of the federal Sherman anti-trust law. The states's case is brought under a provision of the Minnesota constitution which specifically prohibits the consolidation of parallel and competing lines of railways.

The argument may last two or three days. Attorney General Douglas opened the state's case and will be followed by George P. Wilson. The defense will then be heard. Attorney George L. Young, M. D. Groves and C. W. Bunn will present the side of the Northern Securities company and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads.

The state's case rested on two statutes enacted by the legislature in 1884 and 1891, respectively, prohibiting the consolidation in any manner of competing and parallel lines of railway, and also prohibiting the formation of any combination which is in restraint of trade or commerce between this and other states.

In the opening by Attorney General Douglass the action was described as a suit in equity to restrain the Northern Securities company from holding stock in the Northern Pacific or Great Northern railway, and to prevent either of these roads recognizing the Northern Securities company in any manner, in the management of their lines.

The complaint charged that the state owned 3,000,000 acres of land and various institutions located on the right of way of the two railways and, therefore, the state had a special interest in preserving competition between the two carriers.

Based on the necessities of the case the state brought the action in its sovereign capacity for the sake of preventing litigation for its citizens which might arise by violations of its law by the two railroads concerned.

The action was brought under an act preventing combinations in restraint of trade and two other acts forbidding the consolidation of parallel and competing railroads.

MILLERS OBJECT TO RATE

Say that Flour is Discriminated Against in Favor of Wheat.

DETROIT, June 5.—At the final session of the convention of the Millers' confederation the committee on resolutions reported the question of rates discrimination against flour, in favor of wheat, which they declared was the paramount issue before the millers of the country today. The memorial of the British Flour and Corn Trade association on the subject was referred to the committee. The committee reported that the memorial truthfully set forth present conditions in the export flour trade and said: "We believe that the export flour trade will continue to decline until flour and wheat are put on a parity as regards rates of transportation."

The report was adopted by the convention and copies of it, together with the memorial from the British Flour and Corn Trade association, were ordered sent to the traffic manager of every railroad in the country.

The committee also presented a resolution declaring that wheat should not be classed as coarse grain, but with its products should constitute a separate class. This was greeted with applause and immediately adopted. A resolution was also adopted urging the steamship companies to incorporate in the freight charge on flour the present London docking charge for the purpose of abolishing the separate charge for landing the flour.

The delegates recommended that the next convention be held at St. Louis during the exposition.

WILL HELP ST. LOUIS FAIR

Japanese Diet and Brazilian Government Both Inclined to Make Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Mr. Wilson, secretary of legation at Tokio, has notified the secretary of state that the Japanese Diet has appropriated 800,000 yen for the St. Louis exposition.

Minister Thompson cabled that the president of Brazil asked the legislature for $500,000 for the St. Louis exposition, and that the appropriation probably will be made.

ROME, June 5.—The government has informed the United States ambassador that it will need about 15,000 square meters of space for its exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. Besides a display of art industries, a collection of mineral products will be shown.

JETT CASE COMES UP MONDAY

Man Found Who Has Nerve Enough to Accept Office of Coroner.

JACKSON, Ky., June 5.—Until the trial of Jett and White, which will be commenced Monday, the men will occupy separate cells. They had been in the same cell since the first night after their incarceration here. On request of D. D. Hurst, Mrs. Marcum's father, Attorney General Bard applied to Judge Redwine for the order, which was granted.

After the lapse of many months Jackson is to have a coroner. Berry May having been appointed today. No inquests have been held here in over a year, magistrates not caring to officiate. Berry May is the man who has enough courage to undertake the duties of coroner.

Robert Rose was elected coroner two years ago, but soon resigned.

WRECK VICTIMS RECOVERING

Those Not Killed Outright at Stilwell Have Prospect of Speedy Restoration.

KANSAS CITY, June 5.—All the injured in yesterday's train wreck at Stilwell, Kan., are doing well. A. L. Sellers, aged 75, of North Manchester, Ind., whose right arm was broken, scalp cut and ribs crushed, suffers intense pain and his recovery will be slow.

One of the tramps killed on the "blind" baggage was Frank Hoover of Steubenville, O. The other tramp probably never will be identified. The student killed was Carlos Fajardo, son of the mayor of Ponce, P. R.

WALKER TO SUCCEED ANNIN

Takes Charge of Western Rural Delivery on Removal to Omaha.

RURAL ROUTES ARE TO BE OVERHAULED

Opinion Expressed that Not Many in West are Unwarranted, but in East and South Many Are to Be Cut Off.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 5.—(Special Telegram.)—J. P. Walker of Boscobel, Wis., will be appointed special agent of the rural free delivery service at Omaha on July 1. As heretofore stated in these dispatches, headquarters of the rural free delivery for the western district is to be transferred from Denver to Omaha on that date. The formal orders making this transfer have been sent out by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow. At present, and since the death of William E. Annin, L. H. Blake has been acting special agent of the western division and under him are the following special agents who after July 1 will make their headquarters at Omaha: J. T. Boylan, H. A. Clark, C. E. Llewellyn, H. J. Ormsby, Gilbert Patterson, R. J. Martin, C. F. Mason, C. P. Johnson, W. J. Monroe and F. B. Newell.

The following route inspectors, now at Denver, after July 1 will report and make their headquarters at Omaha: R. H. Bloodgood, Herbert Harlan, Dennis Hambling, M. M. Steele, Thomas Torson, C. H. Sweeney, A. L. Rede, Peter L. Nail, H. M. Lawrence and G. H. Chase. There are four clerks attached to the western division of the rural free delivery now with headquarters at Denver, who will be sent to the new headquarters, Frank Chalfant, W. W. Marshall, Lewis Stewart and W. A. Williams. General Bristow, in speaking of the policies to be pursued as to rural free delivery in the western division, said that the aim of those in charge of the western division would be to give the country service wherever needed, but the wholesale establishment of rural routes would be discontinued. He said that no discussion had yet taken place as to the manner in which the western division would be run, but he assured your correspondent that there would be considerable pruning done to get the division to the proper business basis.

Many Routes Unwarranted.

A thorough examination of the records of the free delivery division of the Postoffice department, until recently conducted by A. W. Machen, has disclosed that many rural free delivery routes were established without justification, merely because of Machen's desire to accede to the demands of congressmen. As a result all such superfluous rural service is to be discontinued, but not until a full test has been made ow each individual case. The department roughly estimates that one-third of the rural routes in the south and one-fifth of those in the north are unwarranted, as shown by minimum receipts. Most, if not all, routes in the west, however, are believed to be working on a sound basis, as they were established only in more thickly settled communities, and were conscientiously inspected prior to the establishment. Moreover, the west has been but slightly recognized in the distribution of this popular form of mail service, and the opportunity for establishing superfluous routes is reduced to the minimum. Postmaster General Payne says the western rural free delivery is, for the most part experimental, and he doubts if many routes west of the Mississippi valley will be dispensed with. All those routes, however, will be examined to determine whether the receipts and benefits of the service justify the expenditure.

Judgeship to be Settled Soon.

Now that the president is again in Washington it is expected one of the first things he will take up is the successor to Judge Henry C. Caldwell of the Eighth United States circuit. It was learned today at the Department of Justice that Judge Caldwell had tendered his resignation to President Roosevelt, to take effect at the will of the chief executive. The attorney general's office force, while not officially informed of the resignation, do not doubt but that the president has had the resignation in his possession for some time. Three strong candidates are in the field for the succession, C. J. Greene of Omaha, Judge Hook of Kansas and Judge McPherson of Iowa. The congressional delegations from each of those states are actively working for the appointment of their candidate and when the president left on his "swing around the circle" it looked as if the fight had narrowed down to Mr. Greene and Judge Hook. Since the president's absence, however, the Iowa delegation in congress has been pushing the claims of Judge McPherson, and as Mr. Roosevelt has had an opportunity to see Judge McPherson when in Iowa, it is thought that he may become a formidable candidate. A number of very important matters are awaiting the president's action, but none that had so wide an interest to the states comprising the Eighth United States circuit as the successor to Henry Clay Caldwell.

Routine of Departments.

The First National bank of Beemer, Neb., was today authorized to begin business with a capital of $25,000; president, Gottf Karlen; cashier, William A. Smith.

These rural carriers were appointed today: Nebraska—Blair, regular, Mort G. Grover; substitute, Manville Grover. Iowa—Belle Plaine, regular, George A. Ferree; substitute, Rosa A. Ferree. Churdan, regular, Martin M. Wright; substitute, Lora B. Wright. Denison, regular, B. C. Woodruff; substitute, Martha I. Woodruff. Glenwood, regular, George D. Goyer; substitute, Harry D. Goyer. Hawarden, regular, Florence M. Wheeler; substitute, Dalton Wheeler. Osceola, regular, Charles D. Shepard; substitute, Jesse Sutton. Sergeant Bluff, regular, William F. Hall; substitute, Robert T. Hall. South Dakota—Madison, regular, William M. Downs; substitute, Norris Peerce. Vermilion, regular, George E. Buchanan; substitute, Iver I. Hanson.

H. L. Parkhurst of Clay Center, J. G. Ludlow of Lincoln and Willard G. Morley of St. Paul, Neb., have been appointed railway mail clerks.

Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—Charles H. Smith, Hewitt, Sioux county, vice S. L. Usher, resigned. Wyoming—Syd S. Hertsman, Patrick, Laramie county.

The comptroller of the currency today extended until June 5, 1923, the corporate existence of the United States National bank of Omaha.

The National bank of the Republic of Chicago has been approved as reserve agent for the City National bank of Tipton, Ia.

The postmaster general today ordered the discontinuance on June 8 of station No. 1 (Bennett store), of Omaha postoffice.

Henry C. Dickson and George G. Tromler have been appointed substitute clerks in the Omaha postoffice.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair in North, Showers in South Portion Saturday; Sunday Fair and Warmer.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	57	1 p. m.	76
6 a. m.	57	2 p. m.	68
7 a. m.	57	3 p. m.	70
8 a. m.	59	4 p. m.	73
9 a. m.	64	5 p. m.	71
10 a. m.	66	6 p. m.	70
11 a. m.	67	7 p. m.	70
12 m.	68	8 p. m.	68
		9 p. m.	67

CONFERENCE IS STILL GOING

Blacksmiths and Union Pacific Probably Will Settle Matters by Monday.

The blacksmiths will not complete their negotiations for a settlement with President Burt and Superintendent McKeen of the Union Pacific today and possibly not until Monday afternoon, according to the statement of the men last night.

"We are getting along splendidly, having no friction, but our scale is a complicated one and necessarily requires more time to review and adjust than those of the machinists and boiler makers," said J. W. Kline of the blacksmiths' conference committee.

The men are well pleased with the progress of affairs and have no doubts of a satisfactory settlement by Monday. President John Slocum of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths is still here at the conference.

It was understood yesterday from sources outside of the shopmen that when matters are adjusted with the blacksmiths the carpenters' scale will be taken up and changed in some respects. Early in the progress of the strike the carpenters became dissatisfied with their schedules and had some little difficulty, but finally decided not to remain on strike. Most of them have been working by the piece since that time. Just what changes are to be made is not known at present.

President Ed Kennedy of the boilermakers, who have settled with the company and gone back to work, most of them, said concerning the terms of their agreement:

"I think we got a good settlement with the company, fair to both sides, and I think the machinists came out well also. There was considerable apprehension over the disposition of the nonunion men, but I think that question need give no further concern to the unionists, for it will very readily adjust itself. I look for no trouble on that score whatever. If all the men go back to work I believe they will very soon see that that is not the bugaboo it is represented to be.

"The new shops certainly are great. It is a pleasure to work in them, with all their new and modern machinery."

Many of the boilermakers and machinists and helpers who had left the city to work elsewhere during the pendency of the strike are returning to resume their places in the shops. The men believe that by the time the sixty-day limit expires nearly all the men will have returned.

DEUTSCHLAND IS FLOATED

Tugs Pull Liner Out of the Mud and it Proceeds on Its Voyage.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, after being stuck in the mud off the Hook for nearly twenty-four hours, was worked loose tonight and proceeded to sea. It took the combined efforts of seven vessels and its own powerful screws to get it into deep water, and once back into the channel it headed for the sea and crossed the bar, under the escort of small boats.

It was not injured and it is expected it will make its average speed in crossing. The passengers did not appear much excited over their delay, and those who were able to shout to the tugboat men were anxious for the latest news and seemed to take their experience with good humor. Deutschland got off earlier in the afternoon, but owing to the condition of the tide, it went on again almost immediately while trying to turn its bow toward the entrance of the channel. The vessel was finally floated at 4:55 p. m. The vessel sailed from Hoboken, with many passengers, shortly after 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. It went aground in the Gedney channel, about three-quarters of a mile inside the bar. It was said to be drawing thirty-one feet of water and apparently ran into the mud half its length. Charles T. Yerkes, Mrs. J. Ogden Armour and Kocian are on Deutschland.

SHAKE HANDS WHILE DYING

Marshal and Texas Bad Man Have a Fatal Duel and Bystander Also Catches Shot.

EL PASO, Tex., June 5.—Two men are dead and one is dying as the result of another Texas duel last night at Eagle Lake, when Marshal Kinard and William McDow shot each other to death, and Pierce Hammond, a bystander, received a mortal wound. Kinard was trying to quiet McDow. McDow shot Kinard and as he fell Kinard shot McDow, the latter saying as he fell: "We are both done for, let us be friends." They then shook hands and died.

KILLED BY HER STEPSON

Tragedy for Which There is No Explanation Occurs in Indiana Town.

LOOGOOTEE, Ind., June 5.—Mrs. Addie Lyons, wife of Joseph Lyons of Killeon, was shot and instantly killed by her stepson last night.

The young man escaped and a search is being made for him. He recently returned from a long stay in California. No cause is known for the crime.

Movements of Ocean Vessels June 5.

At New York—Sailed: Manitou, for London; Cymric, for Liverpool. Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg; Weimer and Perugia, from Naples.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Englishman, for Portland; Winifredian, for Boston; Cedric, for New York, via Queenstown. Arrived: Armenian, from New oYrk.

At London—Arrived: Montevidean, from Montreal. Sailed: Arcadian, for Montreal.

At Plymouth—Arrived: Blucher, from New York.

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

At Gibraltar—Arrived: Trojan Prince, from Palermo, for New York.

At Southampton—Sailed: Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg, for New York, via Cherbourg.

At Brow Head—Passed: Campania, from New York, for Queenstown and Liverpool; Celtic, from New York, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Mayflower, from Liverpool, for Boston. Arrived: Campania, from New York, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

At the Lizard—Passed: Statendam, from New York, for Boulogne and Rotterdam.

ST. LOUIS IN DREAD

Flood Center Has Moved Down River to the Exposition City.

HOUSES IN SOUTH PART SUBMERGED

Families Flee Hurriedly from the Rising Tide About Them.

THIRTY-SEVEN FEET MONDAY'S STAGE

Government Forecasts Are Anything but Cheering.

LEVEES ARE BEGINNING TO GIVE WAY

One Along the Illinois Shore from Hannibal Northward Has Broken and Permitted a Submerging of West Granite.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—The terrific force and the destructive magnitude of the great flood that is sweeping down the Mississippi, steadily increasing in volume, surrounding and demolishing barriers of protection, greedily lapping at property and reaching for lives as it resistlessly extends farther and farther beyond the river confines, is now being felt in St. Louis and vicinity to an alarming extent. The flood is the one absorbing topic of conservative people gathered to view the torrent swirling past St. Louis and spreading out over the low lands with devastating energy.

At 7 o'clock tonight the stage had reached 24.4 feet, a rise of .7 of a foot since 7 o'clock this morning. Government Forecaster Bowie tonight issued a bulletin predicting a stage of 35 feet by tomorrow noon, 36 feet by Sunday and 37 feet on Monday. The Mississippi north of the mouth of the Missouri is rising still, but the rapidity of the rise has been diminished because of the breaks in levees. The great Sny levee which extends for miles along the Illinois shore from Hannibal northward, broke today and the angry waters went rushing through the crevasse to devastate thousands of acres of fertile farming lands.

No Lives Lost as Yet.

No report of loss of life has been received up to 8 o'clock tonight. Later in the day the flood forced a passage through the levee at Madison, Ill., just north of St. Louis. This levee is fifteen miles long and for days men have been hard at work to strengthen it. But the river found its weak point in a sewer way and the water burst through like a huge geyser. Carloads of bags of sand and other available material were hurried to the bank and dumped in but the force of the flood washed out the filling and the break constantly widened. West Granite, a town of 2,000 people, is located in a depression between the levee and a railroad embankment. Warning had been sounded and the inhabitants had sought safety when the deluge came. It is believed all escaped, but the town is under water.

Like the ancient city of Venice, the streets of Venice, Ill., almost opposite St. Louis, are waterways and the inhabitants go about in boats. Venice was the first town in this vicinity to feel the full force of this flood and has been under water two days. There is reason for grave fear that the waters may break through additional levees and railroad embankments and rush down upon East St. Louis, inflicting by the suddenness of the onslaught very great damage.

In St. Louis the buildings along the river front have been abandoned practically as the first floors are more than a foot under water, which stands tonight two feet deep on the top of the steamboat levee. Levee denizens are preparing for the worst. All day wagons have been hauling away the contents of the flooded stores. Excursion boats are doing a thriving business, being thronged with sightseers anxious to make the trip down to the southern boundary of the city and return to Eads bridge.

Families Forced from Homes.

In South St. Louis fully 100 families living near the mouth of the river Des Pares were forced to leave their houses today by the advancing water, and many families living in house boats fled to land for shelter. Men, and in some cases even women, worked to their waists in the swirling waters with ropes and wire cables anchoring their homes to the railroad tracks and to trees on high ground. Wagons were backed into the river to their beds and furniture loaded in. Many families remained in their homes even after the water had risen several feet deep in the first floors, but the rising flood tide began to sway the houses threateningly and the brave occupants were driven forth.

A Burlington switch engine having on board a switching crew of four men, toppled from the undermined track into five feet of water north of the Merchants bridge today. The men felt the engine sinking and, leaping into the water, swam ashore.

The interrupted train service has improved, although more or less delay attends their running. Owing to the fact that portions of the Wabash, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Chicago & Alton and Sante Fe are under water west of St. Louis, the Missouri Pacific has temporarily become the main outlet to the west, and the above mentioned roads for the time being operating their trains over the Missouri Pacific tracks. The St. Louis & San Francis, running to the southwest, has not been inconvenienced by the flood and is running regularly. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, running to the south along the Mississippi, has not been reached by the high water and traffic is not impeded. The Burlington trains running west are using the Wabash tracks to St. Peters, where they cannot with their own line.

Will Ferry Passengers.

General Passenger Agent Townsend of the Missouri Pacific, tonight issued a circular to the effect that arrangements have been completed for transferring through passengers free of charge between Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., by the steamer Columbia. Excepting that the different roads are carrying passengers by detoured routes, regular service practically has been resumed.

A telephone message was received tonight from Waterloo, Ill., forty miles below St. Louis, situated in the lowlands several miles from the river, saying that the flood has spread to that point and a levee erected for just such an emergency is in danger of being washed away. Government aid is asked to strengthen the levee and avert the threatened inundation of the town. Investigation is being made and if it is found that lives are in danger a government boat will be rushed there at once.

Reports are received today of a cloudburst that struck Fenton and Valley Park, about twenty miles west of St. Louis. The country for miles around was flooded to a