0------

There never was a season when we have shown such a profusion of ultra stylish things in Hosiery as the present.

Lisle thread and silk; lace open work and embroidered; hosiery of the highest class. Beautiful gauze hose in silk, lisle thread and cotton.

Women's Black Lace and Embroidered Hosiery at 50c per

Among the new arrivals we also mention a choice line of new patterns in women's black lace hose, fine lisle thread, a beautiful 50c quality; special price, 35c, or 3 pairs for \$1.00.

Thompson.Belden & Co.

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destruction to the ship occurred. The gives Grand Duke Cyril's account of his exact circumstances of the destruction of escape from death in the disaster to the the battleship are not known. It is cer- Petropaviovsk. According to his story, opinion at the admiralty is that such was and not a Japanese mine, A high official of the admiralty said:

It is evident a powder magazine exploded secause a jet of flame went up with the team from the bursting boilers. The magazine could not have exploded spontaneusly. The temperature of a magazine is go closely watched and the powder is possible. Doubtless a mine caused the detonation of the powder and torpedo magnets. Perhaps the truth will never be known and the disaster will take a place with the countless other mysteries of the It is absolutely denied that Admiral Makaroff's ships participated in a naval

Although the papers this morning were allowed to print reports from abroad of a Japanese bombardment of Port Arthur, official knowledge of such a bombardment, if it occurred, is not admitted.

The injuries to the Pobleda are declared to be slight. The explosion which injured it took place just at the water's edge. The opinion expressed at the admiralty here is that it was produced by a spent Whitehead

This torpedo was probably floating on the surface of the water and may have been fired during the torpedo boat fight. A story is current that Admiral Makafoff's squadron was actually in the inner harbor when the flagship in maneuvering struck a mine attached to a cable chain strung across the entrance of the gullet, but this is ridiculed.

HOW THE GRAND DUKE ESCAPED Was Swept to Sea and Sunk, but Clung to Wreckage.

PETERSBURG, April 15.-A telegram from Grand Duke Boris to Grand Duke Vladimir yesterday from Line Yang,

The Lilliputian Japs ARE DOING A RUSSIAN BUSINESS.

Lilliputian chaps are booming our



WE'VE DECLARED WAR

AGAINST FLIMSY CLOTHING FOR BOYS. We want to enlist every boy (mothers and fathers, too,) in the interests of GOOD CLOTHES FOR BOYS. SUPERIOR QUALITY, WORKMAN-SHIP, STYLE AND BEST FITTING CLOTHING ARE THE ISSUES.

You don't want to pay less-no need Young Men's Swell Clothing, \$10,00 to \$16,50, Remember our positive guarantee

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tain that both its botlers and magazines Cyril fell at the moment of the explosion exploded, but it is not absolutely sure that to the port side of the bridge, and from it touched a mine, although the weight of there he lowered himself to the deck. He was then swept away by an immense wave the case, and that if so it was a Russian and sank to a considerable depth, but succeeded in regaining the surface. By his own efforts he caught a floating fragment of the Petropaviovsk's steam launch, to which he clung for about ten minutes. when he was picked up by the destroyer Bezshumi. The telegram adds that Cyrll's alde-de-camp, Lieutenant von Kube, per-

BUT TWO SHIPS ARE UNDAMAGED

Russia Admits that Port Arthur Fleet is in Bad Shape.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.-There are now only two undamaged battleships, the Peresviet and the Sevastopel, in the harbor at Port Arthur, but some of the damaged vessels have been repaired, although their exact number and condition are not known. The other effectives are the armored cruiser Bayan, the first class cruisers Askold and Diana, the second class cruiser Novik, the torpedo gunboats Vsadnik and Caydamak, the gunboats Gremiashchi, Ot-Giliak and Bobr, the cruisers Djidjid, Razoynik and Zabiaka, and the torpedo boat destroyers, whose exact number is not known.

Altogether ten Russian vessels have been damaged or lost since the outbreak of the

The disaster of Wednesday ends the hope that the Ill-fated Port Arthur squadron would be able to become an aggressive factor in the operations before it is reinforced by the arrival of the Baltic fleet. Until then the aim of the Russians will be to hold Port Arthur and conserve the remaining ships within the protection of its guns. Temporarily the faith in successes at sea died with Admiral Makaroff, and the Russian people now look to the army, in which they have implicit confidence, to retrieve on land the reverses and distress suffered on the water.

As a result of the depressing influence produced by the loss of the Petropaviovsk, some pessimism is manifested, and in consequence all kinds of wild talk is heard. This is not strange, considering the fatalism inherent in the Russian character. As an example, the specter of foreign complications has appeared.

It is said that the Petropavlovsk was

blown up by a submarine boat furnished to Japan by Great Britain, which, of course, would mean war with Great Brit-In furtherance of this idea, it is pointed out that the British Parliament has granted permission for Indian troops to cross the frontier of Thibet, which, naturally, means only that Great Britain is preparing to aid her ally by advanci g upon Central Asia. But such talk finds no echo in responsible quarters, where, indeed, it is remarkable how calm and confident the officials are that a change of fortune will take place as soon as the land operations begin in earnest. Prevailing be-Hef here is that the Japanese will take advantage of the situation to push matters and make a renewed attack on Port Arthur with the object of sealing the entrance to the port, or, considering the Russian fleet to be practically immobilized by its infantry, proceed with landing at the head of the gulf of Liao Tung. It would not be surprising if the Japanese tried to invest the fortress of Port Arthur by land.

The latest reports are to the effect that the Japanese fleet is still in sight from Golden Hill. General Kouropatkin is concentrating his second line of defense between Mukden and Liao Yang. He will have 110,000 men there by April 24.

Captain Jakovieff is still alive, but his ondition is critical.

Vicercy Alexieff, who was at Mukder when the disaster occurred, proceeded promptly to Port Arthur to personally assume temporary command of the naval forces there, and reached his destination last night. His presence is expected to put an end to the demoralization there.

Ten free trips to the Worli's Fair each week. See coupon on page 2.

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Exposition Coupen

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CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

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PREPAYMENT COUPON

Bee, April 15, 1934 INVESLIGATE THE EXPLOSION

Court of Inquiry Investigating Accident on Board Bat leship Missouri.

ADMIRAL COGHLAN PRESIDING OFFICER

Have Little Hope of Discovering How the Catastrophe Happened-All Those Who Knew Instantly Killed.

PENSACOLA. Fin., April 15 .- The court of inquiry to examine into the cause of the explosion on the battleship Missouri, Wednesday, in which thirty-two officers and men lost their lives, reconvened on the battleship today after an adjournment yesterday to attend the funeral services. Admiral Coghlan of the Carribean squadron is president of the court and the members of the court have been selected, as far as possible, from vessels of other squadrons. It is not expected, however, by those who are familiar with the circumstances that the court will recommend any proceedings in the case, inasmuch as those who are presumed to be at fault were the turret officers, and they were killed by the explosion. The bodies of the victims are being sent away as fast as their relatives make the requests. It is said that some of the sixteen bodies interred yesterday will be disinterred. There are no developments today, except bringing to light the disappearance of W. Boughard, a seaman who was in the turret. Two seamen who were on the after deck say they saw a man's body blown through the hole in the top of the turret and into the gulf. In the excitement of the moment they made no effort to recover the body, but rushed to fire quarters when they were sounded. The real cause of the explosion probably

Witness Describes Explosion. The explosion in the twelve-inch turret of the battleship Missouri, which occurred Tuesday, kining thirty-two men, continues to be the sole topic of discussion among

the hundreds of naval officers here. The master of an ocean tog gives the best account yet learned of the explosion The tug was about 100 yards distant from the Missouri when the explosion occurred and the master was watching the sea firing when he saw a puff of smoke shoot through the top of the turret. For two or three minutes this continued, when there was a dull thud and the smoke became blacker and thicker, followed by flames which burst through the turret and leaped fifty feet into the air. Just prior to the bursting out of the flames he saw a mangied body shoot up through the turret and fall on the starboard side of the Missouri.

The master of the tug started his vessel toward the Missouri when she suddenly turned and, heading toward him at full speed, signalled the tug to follow. The big battleship went at full speed for nearly three miles toward the beach, hoisting signais to the Texas, Scorpion and one or two other vessels, all of which were following close behind. The tugboat was almost run down by the Missouri. The latter continued at full speed, with the smoke and flames pouring out of its turret, to within 100 yards of the beach, when the battleship

was brought to a standstill. The tug was close behind the big ship and Captain Cowles could be seen on the bridge giving instructions to his men. Etreams of water were playing on the turret. Just before the ship reached the beach the tugbost men saw Captain Cowles turn from his work of directing the fighting of the fire and observe the ship. He immediately gave orders and the big ship came to a stop so close to the beach that the men on the tug and other ships thought it was

ashore The last of the thiryt-two bodies were shipped to their respective homes tonight. Twelve went out today at noon and the train carrying the bodies was decorated from end to end in mourning.

Action to Be Taken.

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- Searching investigation will be made by the court of inquiry on the Missouri accident regarding the stiement that four charges of ammunition were in the handling room of the after turret of the Missouri ready to be hoisted to the turret at the time the explosion occurred. This fact has been reported in the newspaper dispatches from Pensacola and seems to be borne out by the statement of a number of officers, and that it has been thought necessary in order to fire as rapidly as our ships have been firing to keep several charges in the turret room even though it is not in accord with the regulations, that no time may be lost in bringing the charges from the magazine, If such be the case it can be stated that this condition of affairs will be promptly remedied. It was pointed out today at the Navy department by an official that the custom prevailed on board the other ships of keeping several extra charges in the

it was said that if this were so no one on the Missouri could be held responsible. Notwithstanding the mystery which still surrounds the cause of the Missouri accident the announcement was made at the | war.'" Navy department today that there would be no suspension of target practice at have not fired will go on the range at the regular time. It was learned tonight that the Navy department is considering the appointment of a board of distinguished naval officers to take up the whole question of target practice in the navy, pass on the efficiency of the precautions at present in practice and make a report to the secretary showing, among other things, whether the

May Modify Present System. The name of Admiral Dewey has been unofficially mentioned as the president of the

board necessarily will depend on findings of the court of inquiry. A telegram today received at the Navy department approunces the appointment of Lieutenant Bristol as judge advocate of the court of inquiry. Lieutenant Bristol is one

officer of marked ability. All the bureaus of the War department today were notified that the society entertainment, "The Dream of Queen Elizabeth," will be given at the Lafayette opera house next Monday afternoon for the benefit of the families of the men who lost their lives on the battleship Missouri. It is said at stood that it will be thirty days' confinethe department that this is the first time that anything of this kind has happened. President Roosevelt has rignified his in-

tention to attend the performance M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, called upon the secretary of the navy to day to express his own and the sympathy of the French nation for the Amer'can people in the loss of life on the Missourt. The following telegram from Admiret

Barker at Pensacola was received at the Navy department today:

I have conveved to the fleet your words of praise for the fead and sympathy for the living. The officers and men in the fleet toon with me in thanking you for your kind measure. They desire me to convey to you their admiration for the heroism and discipline shown by the captain, officers and crew of the Missouri immediately after the explosion. Navy department today:

The United States embassy at London cabled the State department today as foi-

The senior naval lord called upon me to-day to express the sympathy of the first

ILLUSTRATED

CULL OF GOOD THINGS and illuminated with pictures that will be of interest to every the forthcoming number The Illustrated Bee will be found one of the best of recent date. It has so long been without rivalry in the west that it is no longer necessary to set forth its claims of superiority over competitors; but it vies with its own record, and tries to furnish every week something that will attract people to it, for once it is purchased it makes a friend. In the next number the war situation is still looked after, but the place of prominence is given to things nearer home. The new postoffice and federal court building at Omaha has just been turned over by the contractors to the gov ernment, after nearly fifteen years of steady work. A brief article describes this magnificent structure. and a fine lot of pictures from photographs made by a staff artist show features of the building the public seldom sees. In this con-nection, the subject of "Archiin Omaha Homes, tecture treated of at some length, and is illuminated by a fine lot of pictures, showing some of the distinctive features of a few of the handsome This will sur-Omaha residences. prise even the "natives." A sketch of Admiral Togo, the Nelson of Japan, and an illustrated article Seoul are topics connected with the war; Frank G. Carpenter gives an interview with Mayor McClelland. of New York; a fine portrait of A. I., Mobler, the new general manager of the Union Pacific railway, with a short sketch of his career, is another local feature: the continued story, the Illustrated Woman's Department, all the familiar features of the paper, a lot of local portraits, and selected miscellany, Vearn. gossipy stories and chatty comment combine to make up an excellent number. If you are not now a subthe reply. scriber, you should leave your order with the newsdealer today.

THE ILLUSTRATED

lord of the admiralty with our government with respect to the disaster of the Missouri. German Thinks Guns to Blame. BERLIN, April 15 .- Count von Reventiow

he Tageblatt's naval specialist, discussing the accident on board the United States battleship Misscuri, says:

This is the third accident within a few months on board various vessels of the navy and it is the most serious symptom. It must raise the question of what the Americans were to think of their navy readiness for action and fighting value, as well as ordnance technique. Such defects cannot be remedied in a short time, unless new suns are hastily ordered above. new guns are hastily ordered abroad, per-

BAN ON WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Russia Will Shoot as Spies All Correspondents Using New System.

WASHINGTON, April 15.-The Russian government has given notice that newspaper correspondents using wireless telegraphy will be treated as spies and shot. This notice was served on the State department by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, teday and it is understood that similar communications were made to

all foreign offices. The text of the communication is as follows: "I am charged by my government, in order to avoid all possible misunderstanding, to communicate to your excellency that the lieutenant of his imperial majesty in the far east has just made the following matter to the president, whose attention he

declaration: "'In a case in which neutral steamers having on board correspondents who might communicate war news to the enemy by means of perfected apparatus, not being yet foreseen by existing conventions, would handling room during target practice and be arrested near the coast of Kuan Tong or in the sone of operations of the Russian fleet, the correspondents will be looked on as spics and the steamers furnished with wireless telegraphy seized as prizes of

This notice opens up an entirely new line of treatment of correspondents. The refer-Ponsacola, but that the other ships which ence to existing conventions is taken to express the belief of the Russian government that if wireless telegraphy has been practiced prior to The Hague declaration concerning implements and practices of war it would surely have been prohibited even in neutral hands. It happens that some of the leading British newspaper correspondents are making free use of the wireless telegraph in the transmission of present system of target practice should their war news, and it is possible that they will appeal to their government to define own privileges and to secure an official determination of the question as to whether a neutral on his own ship, outside the territorial waters of a belligerent power board, but this has not been decided upon. and without contraband of war aboard. It was said that the appointment of such a can be treated as a spy.

> WILL PUNISH COLONEL MARCHAND "Hero of Fashoda" May Go to Prison

for Writing Letter, PARIS, April 15 .- The Council of Minisof the ordnance experts of the navy and an ters has decided that Colonel Marchand's recent open letter referring to his realgnation is an offense against military discipline and is deserving of censure and

punish went. The nature of the punishment awaits the action of War Minister Andre, who was not present at the council, but is underment, his resignation from the army thereafter being accepted. Owing to the popular devotion to Marchand as the hero of Fushoda, the case is exciting widespread attention.

Worth Reading

"The Road to Wellville"

Miniature copy in each pkg. of POSTUM and GRAPE-NUTS.

MAXWELL IS A THRIFTY MAN

Se'ls His Ideas on Irrigation to Railroads for a Comfortable Sum-

PUTS THEM NEXT TO OTHER GOOD THINGS

Winds Up with an irrigation Scheme Which with the Aid of the Government Will Net Him

Millions.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, April 15 .- (Special.)-While the members of the senate have een ringing the changes on the "railroad lobby," which certain of them charge with being maintained in Washington for the purpose of securing the repeal of the timber and stone act, and the desert land laws, and the challenge was made that those opposing the repeal of these laws should give some particulars as to the "railroad lobby," George H. Maxwell, the railroad lobbiest referred to, was before the house committee on irrigation, giving that committee the details of how much money was annually contributed to his lobby. Mr. Maxwell by no means told all of the story. but he told enough, with other facts which have been well known to members of congress for some time past, to lead to the suspicion that a scandal is brewing in connection with the irrigation work in the The lid has been lifted a little and a peep has been given at a condition of affairs which is interesting if not startling Under a crossfire of questioning by Representative Mondell of Wyoming, chairman of the house committee on irrigation, and Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska, a member of the same committee, Mr. Maxwell admitted that for the last four or five years the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Great Northern and the Burlington railroads had contributed \$6,000 each to the National Irriga tion association, of which he is the head, and the Rock Island railroad had contributed \$3,000 a year. Mr. Hitchcock wanted to know to what use that money had been devoted. Mr. Maxwell replied that had seen used for the purposes of the the settlers. Many thousand acres had National Irrigation association, the circulation of literature, for the maintenance of Maxwell and his friends came along and a press bureau and for conducting an ed- gobbled up in the neighborhood of 175,000, ucational campaign. Toward these purposes the railroads mentioned had contributed \$39.000 a year for the last five attempting to have repealed. Notwith-

mount?" asked Representative Hitchcock. "And still continue that amount," was

Wants Continuing Act.

Mr. Maxwell stated that altogether the fund he collected for the purpose of lobbying in Wasnington and maintaining his press bureau, and conducting his campaign of education, exceeded \$20,000 a year These facts make the operations of Mr. Maxwell during the last five years of special interest at this time. No one attempts to deny that Mr. Maxwell and his magazines, the Talisman and the riome Maker, his press bureau, etc., did considerable in shaping public sentiment for the passage of the national irrigation act; but it appears that at the time this act was before congress Mr. Maxwell and the seventeen members and senators from the arid land regions, who drafted and secured the passage of the irrigation act, were at loggerheads. Mr. Maxwell was a bright young attorney from California, who had explained to the various railroad officials concerned the advantages which the railroads would derive in one way or another from having the arid lands irrigated at government expense, and had come to Washington with a fund of \$39,000 a year to lobby an irrigation bill through congress. But Mr. Maxwell's idea of a national irrigation act was somewhat different from that entertained by the senators and members of congress. continuing project, on the order of the river and harbor bill, so that provision would be made one congress after another for certain projects. In this way the services of a man well informed as to trrigation matters and thoroughly identified with them would be found valuable to the railroads and to others seeking to have certain projects taken up, and it is justice to Maxwell's undeniable talents to presume that he took this fact into consideration. At any rate Mr. Maxwell or the Na tional Irrigation association and the committee of senators and representatives split, with the result that Mr. Maxwell attempted to defeat the national irrigation act. Beaten in the senate he attacked the house and when he found that he would be un successful before that body he carried the

Gets Another Scheme.

Mr. Mondell of the house committee arranged a meeting at the White House, which resulted in President Roosevelt ask ing Representative Mondell if he would object to two minor changes being made in the phraseology of the bill. Mr. Mondell and the others stated that as the proposed changes would not essentially affect the bill they had no objection, and the changes were made and the bill soon after became a law. In this way Mr. Maxwell had an opportunity to get out of an awkward posi-

obtained through the assistance of in-

It would appear that Mr. Maxwell's usefulness in Washington had ceased with the passage of this law. But not so. To quote responsible member of the house committee on irrigation, who claims to be thor- the \$7.550,000 which the government proposes oughly familiar with Mr. Maxwell's methods: "Mr. Maxwell then approached the rail-

roads with this proposition-the land grant railroads own 2,500,000 acres within the forest reserves. Much of this land is value less as timber land, and, if it could be sold would not bring more than 50 cents an acre. But under the lieu land law this can be exchanged for any non-reserved, surveyed timber land which the government owns. For the ordinary person to obtain timber land he must take up a claim and pay \$2.50 per acre for it, so that the land exchangeable for the 2,500,000 acres referred to is only a trifle above the cost of taking land under the timber and stone act. But, if the timber and stone act were repealed there would be only two ways of getting timber land which now belongs to the government, the first, under the provisions of the homestead act; and, the second, by exchanging land within the forest reserves The natural consequence of this is that the value of the 2,500,000 acres of timber land which the land grant railroads are entitled to claim would rise from \$4 to 2 per acre to at least \$15 per acre, which would put \$25,000,000 into the pockets of the land grant railroads and their grantees. "Again, the land grant raffroads still own come 49,000,000 acres of land along their roads. If it were impossible for a settler to obtain any government land except under the homestead act, and then he would be limited to 160 acres and be required to live five years upon the same before he could claim title, it is reasonable to presume that many of the settlers now taking up government lands in conjunction with timber and stone acts and desert act, would prefer to purchase the land from the railroads on long time and where he could buy as much of it as he wished. Consequently, the demand for the 40,000,000 acres held by the ratiroads would be highly stimulated and the railroads would greatly "When Mr. Maxwell presented these facts



Sorry the Man

Who when the rainy day comes, has no money to patch his roof. There is but one way to guard against it, and that is to save your money. The City Savings Bank accepts deposits of any size and pays 4 per cent to all its depositors.

City Savings Bank

16th and Douglas Streets.

if the above laws could be repealed it would mean millions of dollars to them,

he could reach it. "But the \$39,000 per annum which Mr Maxwell receives from the railroads does not by any means represent his profits from the Irrigation association, so-called, and in this connection there are some cir cumstances which are of peculiar interest Before the irrigation act was passed the geological survey and the Interior depart ment had declared in favor of three proj ects as the ones which should be first taken up, should the bill become a law These are known as the Milk River, Mont. the Nevada and the San Carlos, Ariz. had this project been carried into execution, could have been purchased by set- sengers are on the ground. tlers direct from the government at a cost not exceeding \$18 to \$20 per acre.

Eye for Main Chance. "Over in the Salt River valley, abou

sixty miles from San Carlos, some consid-

erable progress had been made in irriga-

tion, and in some instances as much as

\$20 to \$25 per acre had been expended by

been taken up in this locality, when Mr. much of which was taken under these laws which Mr. Maxwell is now so strenuously standing the department declaration in "And still continue to contribute this favor of the San Carlos project and the fact that most of the land at San Carlos is government land, Mr. Maxwell's pull with the department and the geological survey was so powerful that as soon as the act was passed the San Carles project was abandoned and the Salt river valley or Tonto basin dam project was taken up in its place. This means that the government will construct in the Tonto basin irrigation works to cost \$3,600,000, lending to the project the government engineers and giving to Mr. Maxwell and his friends ten years in which to pay the loan, which in the meantime draws no interest. By this transaction approximately \$1,000,000 is saved to Mr. Maxwell and his friends in interest Nor is that all. The cost of the Tonto basin dam project will amount to \$15 to \$18 per acre for the land irrigated. A conservative estimate places the value of these lands, as soon as the water touches them, at \$50 per acre, and some estimates run as high as \$100 per acre. As the land held by Mr. Maxwell and his associates will cost them say \$18 per acre, which they have ten years to pay. It will thus be seen that on the 175,000 acres which they are reputed to hold, if the land sells at \$50 per acre, the lowest estimate, their profits will aggregate the enormous sum of \$7,550,000, a ree gift from the United States govern ment through the Department of the In-

terior and the geological survey. Sees More Profit. "Some time ago there was considerable disturbance raised by Mr. Maxwell over the price of cement to be used in the great Tonto basin dam. Cement, as the Interior department has since learned, can be delivered at the Tonto basin dam for less than \$4.50 per barrel, which allows \$1.60 for the railroad haul to Globe and \$1.40 per barrel for the cement, the remainder being consumed in the haul from Globe to the dam site, a distance of over forty miles over a rough mountainous road. But Mr. Maxwell figured that the 150,000 barrels of cement to be used in the dam would cost \$675,000, of which he believed at least \$200,ment could be induced to erect a cement mill at the dam and manufacture its own ement. Consequently he became very active in urging the purchase of a cement mill and the manufacture of the cement by the government, and utilized his press bureau and his other agencies to make the public believe that a "cement trust" which existed only in his fertile imagination proposed to charge the government (9 per barrel for this cement. On the strength of his representations, Chief Engineer F. H. Newell rushed into the breach and without ever waiting to advertise for proposals for a barrel of cement for this purpose so tied up the Interior department with contracts that although the cement can be bought for less than half what Mr. Maxwell represented it would cost, the Interior department is continuing to purchase the cement mill in parts and proposes to make its own cement. It is claimed the department will be able to manufacture this cement at from \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel, including the cost of the mill, which would save to Mr. Maxwell and his associates approximately \$200,000 of to present them."

CITY EMPLOYES AT ST. LOUIS Will Have to Pay Small Entrance Fee Owing to Cost of Printing

Passes and Coupons. ST. LOUIS, April 15 .- It was officially anounced at the World's fair today that the total number of employes may slightly exceed 100,000. This includes every person working in any capacity in the World's fair grounds, and all others who in performing any service in connection with the exposition will be required to enter the grounds. Passes will be issued to these employes at a cost of \$2 each. The season pass will consist of 216 coupons, and each coupon will bear a photograph of the holder Mr. Porter White, chief of the department of concessions, stated today that this charge would be made because the cost of printing and photographing the passes will amount to almost \$200,000.

SHOOTS WIFE AND KILLS SELF Jealous Husband Commits Tragedy In Presence of His Three

Children.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.-Frederick Scalfe, aged 32 years, today, after shooting his wife, Mary, committed suicide. Mrs. Scalfe said she knew of no reason for her

Nothing Excels this Simple Remedi To Cure To Believe Asthma, Coughs, Sore Throat. Bronchitts

to the railroads they immediately saw that husband's crime, unless it was his groundless jealousy. The woman saved her life by her presence of mind. When her husand they continued the subsidy of \$39,000 band drew his revolver she threw her arms per annum. Since then Mr. Maxwell has about him and a fierce struggle ensued. remuously advocated the repeal of the Scalfe managed to discharge the weapon. timber and stone act, the desert land act a bullet entering his wife's back. She fell, and the commutation clause of the home- and, thinking he had killed her, he turned stead act in his own periodicals and the weapon upon himself and blew his throughout the press in general as far as brains out. The couple have three young children and the shooting occurred in their presence.

AVALANCHES DELAY TRAINS

Nine Hundred Passengers Are Stalled by Snowslides in California Mountains.

HORNBROOK, Cal., April 15 .- Immense avalanches are being caused here by the bursting of a mountain lake and the South ern Pacific tracks are covered with much projects. The San Carlos project is one and rocks for a great distance. The slide for the irrigation of something more than is considered the worst in recent history 200,000 acres of land in Artsona, every acre and probably will delay traffic forty-eight of which belongs to the government, and, hours at the least. Ten trains are stalled as a result of the slide and fully 900 pas

> Sully's Friends Stop Proceedings. Sully's Friends Stop Proceedings.
>
> NEW YORK, April 15.—Edwin Hawley and Frank Ray have filed a petition in the United States district court for a restraining order against the receivers to stay all proceedings in the matter of the examinations growing out of the fallure of D. J. Sully & Co. This motion will be heard April 18. Judge Holt of the United States district court granted a temporary order, which restrains Special Examiner Alexander from continuing the examination into the Sully & Co. bankruptcy matter. The petition alleged that the special examiner erred in refusing to allow counsel for the petitioners to examine witnesses and that the examination has gone beyond its proper scope and that the examiner has permitted the introduction of extraneous matter.

May End Montana Strike.

HELENA, Mont., April 15.—As a result of negotiations which have been in progress between President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America and General Manager Horn of the Northern Pacific road, who has supervision of that company's coal properties at Red Lodge, an end of the coal miners' strike is in sight. Six hundred men, it is said, will return to work in a few days. The terms of settlement have not been announced.

Two Ways

Have you noticed a difficulty in breathing Have you noticed a difficulty in breathing—short, quick breath—when you are walking, going up stairs, singing, or are angry and excited? You may not think what this means, but doctors will tell you it means weak heart action.

Take Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at once. It will strengthen and build up the weakened nerves and muscles of the heart, and make it strong and healthy.

This is one way—the right way.

Neglect it a little while, and you will then notice Fluttering. Palpitation, Dizginess, Fainting Spells, Pain in region of heart, side and shoulders. Stomach and kidney troubles. This is serious.

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