SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

# OIL TRADE INQUIRY

President Directs Commissioner Garfield to Begin an Investigation.

WANTS RIGID AND COMPREHENSIVE WORK

Passed by the House.

MR. CAMPBELL AT WHITE HOUSE

with Oh = tecutive.

HITCHCOCK DENOL . Secretary of Inter

ments Have Bee ide to Curtail Extent Contr WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. - President

Roosevelt has directed James R. Garffeld, commissioner of corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor to begin immediately the oil investigation requested by the house of representatives yesterday investigation, by direction of the president, in some usually well informed quarters. will be rigid and comprehensive. The president has directed a letter to Commissioner Garfield, in which he has given his directions and presented in outline his

The inquiry will be pressed as rapidly as possible. The scope of the investigation and the time it will occupy cannot be in- ment to the reply to the speech from the today, dicated at this time. Representative Camp- throne was rejected by the House of Combell of Kansas, author of the resolution adopted by the house, had a conference government the first move in the political with President Roosevelt today. Mr. Camp- game and as finally disposing of any presbell's idea is that the investigation should concern particularly the situation in the Kansas field, but he expressed to the president his belief that the inquiry, once begun, Standard Oil company in the Beaumont field of Texas and pernaps to other fields.

Hitchcock Denounces Lease. Secretary Hitchcock today gave out statement araigning as a "gigantic monopoly" the present lease by the Indian Territory Illuminating Oll company of the right to prospect for oil and gas throughout the entire area of the Osage Indian reservation and explaining the agreement reached sevciated Press dispatches, for cutting off more than one-half of the lands operative

known as the Osage oil lease, granting the sublet for oil and gas throughout the entire 1,500,000 acres of the Osage Indian lands, was granted for ten years by the then "one of the most gigantic monopolies ever issued for an individual or company by any bench. pearstary of the interior. The original lease was nothing short of a public scandal."

with a view to cancelling it, but found he could not legally do so. The statement says extension of the original lease because the company is obtaining from the Indians erty, while the sub-lessees provide the cap-Ital. An amendment to the Indian appro- be defeated. In conclusion Lord Hugh priation bill incorporating the final con- Cecil declared that the free traders were clusion reached by the various interests and the department, intended to protect both the Indians and the sub-lessees, cuts the lands operative under the lease to 680,000

Division of Osage Lands. The house committee on Indian affairs today authorized a favorable report on the McGuire bill authorizing an equal division of the lands and moneys of the Osage tribe of Indians. There are about 2.000 members of this tribe and its preperty consists of 1,500,000 acres of land, \$8,250,000 on deposit in the treasury, an annual income of \$150,000 from grazing lands and \$100,000 from royalties from oil and gas.

Company Will Assist. PITTSBURG, Feb. 16 .- William J. Young, president of the Prairie Oil and Gas company of Kansas, against which the oil investigation resolution in congress yesterday was directed, in an interview with the Aswas not afraid of an investigation. "The tionist. charges being agitated at present are without foundation," he said, "and we are paying no attention to them. In fact, we will aid the investigation so as end the controversy as quickly as possible.

CANAL BILL IN THE SENATE Committee Introduces Measure Differ-

ing from One Passed by House. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- Without waiting for the Mann canal bill to come over from the house the senate committee on Lieutenant H. G. Good, commander of the interoceanic canals authorized Senator Kittredge to prepare a new bill for the committee and introduce it to the senate, which was done today. The committee has been sitting for several weeks, having before it escaped uninjured. the Mann bill as originally reported in the house and the amendments reported on February I. The Mann bill provided specifically for the repeal of that part of the canal act authorizing the appointment of the Isthmian Canal commission and fixing its duties and powers. This section is eliminated from the senate bill and the entire question is covered in the first section which extends the present canal act. The bill introduced by Senator Kittredge follows out practically all the remaining provisions of the Mann bill, but provides also a number of new features. One important change is in the section which extends the authority now enjoyed by the president for the control of the canal zone. The senate bill extends this authority until the end of the next regular session of congress, while the Mann bill provided for an extension until the end of the next con-

Another new feature of the senate bill

All income at any time received by the United States from rentals, dividends or otherwise in respect of any property now possessed or hereafter acquired in connection with the canal, the railroad or other works, shall be turned into and credited to the fund for the construction of said canal and works.

Two new sections are added as follows: That all laws affecting the imports of articles, goods, wares and merchandise and entry of polsons into the United States from foreign countries shall apply to articles, goods, wares and merchandise and persons coming from the canal zone, isthmus of Panama and seeking entry into any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia.

The other provides for the deposit of not to exceed \$1,500,000 with a bank having s fiscal agent on the isthmus of Panama in order that there may be a sufficient supply of money to meet the necessities of the government

Personnel, but Nothing is Definite.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16-Many umors are current of ministerial and milltary changes, including a report that War Minister Sakharoff may be sent to relieve General Kouropatkin; also one to the effect Provides for Administration of Cus-Order Issued in Response to Resolution that M. Bouglin, minister of the interior, is not in sympathy with the situation and may retire in favor of General Trepoff governor general of St. Petersburg. The successor of M. Muravieff, former minister of justice, appointed ambassador at Rome. has not yet been appointed. Almost any-Author of the Rest T n Has a Conference thing is likely to happen, but nothing

definite can be ascertained. M. Annensky, editor of Russian Wealth, who was arrested simultaneously with SAGE LEASE Maxim Gorky, the author and reform leader, was released yesterday. Upon his appearance before a scientific society last government, was today made public by night he was received with great enthu- order of the senate in executive session. The stasm.

7:18 p. m .- M. Witte, according to the latest report, has resigned his position as president of the committee of ministers on account of differences with Minister of the Agriculture Yermoloff over the conduct of the proceedings of that body. M. Yermoloff is probably the most liberal of Emperor Nicholas' ministers, enjoying now, according to the story, the complete favor of the emperor. He openly advocates summoning a zemsky zeabor. The report is not conin a resolution adopted unanimously. The firmable at this hour, but receives credence

### WINS FIRST MOVE Asquith's Amendment to Speech from

Throne Defeated. LONDON, Feb. 17.-The majority of sixty-three by which Mr. Asquith's amendmons last night is regarded as giving the ent prospect of dissolution of Parliament The real event of the night's debate was

the brilliant speech delivered by Lord Hugh Cecil, which is admitted both by would extend to the operations of the friends and opponents to have been his finest oratorical effort and one of the best Domingo, the protocol itself makes a spespeeches delivered in the House of Commons since the Gladstone-Salisbury period, and as placing Lord Hugh Cecil in the forefront of possible leaders of the conservative free traders, and the liberals had placed their hopes in him to turn out the tempt on the part of governments outside government. He disillusioned them by contending that the free trade cause would of the Dominican republic as a manifestagain by keeping the present government in office still longer, and, whilst he merch eral days age, as announced in the Asso- lessly pulled to pieces his Cousin Balfour's ambiguous attitude on fiscal questions, he declined to vote for the Asquith amendunder this lease during the next ten years. | ment. The majority of conservative free The statement sets forth that what is traders will follow Lord Hugh Cecil's lead exclusive right to prospect, develop and unexpected snap division, the government's

secretary of the interior, Hoke Smith, on tensified by his peculiar habit of nervous March 16, 1896, to Edwin B. Foster, but that gesture and physical characteristics, re-"after a checkered existence" the lessee is calling the appearance of his father, the known as the Indian Territory Illuminating late Lord Salisbury, at the same age. Only Oil company. "It was," says this statement, a couple of yards separated him from Pre-

he confesses that he has not been understood, then he throws up the sponge." Then he laughingly added that if Mr.

Secretary Hitchcock especially opposed the Balfour would give him an office without portfolio he would undertake to make his policy perfectly clear to the whole country, practically 50 per cent of the royalty ac- He feared, however, that his own miniscruing to the Indians who own the prop- terial career, though sensational, would be brief and that the government would soon winning all along the line. He had no intention, he said, of leaving the conservative party. The conservative free traders were the inheriters of true conservative tradi-

> "In time," the speaker said, "you will for get your bad economics. The future is with us. It is needless that we secede from the party. Why should we symbolize metal stability by an act of physical motion?" This speech practically concluded the de-

bate and members trooped out to the lobbles discussing it with admiration. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Premier Balfour spoke afterward, but without any striking effect. Mr. Balfour referred to dissolution as coming "in the fullness of time" and made one personal point against Lord Hugh Cecil by stating, amid laughter, that it would be as difficult for his lordship to give a monosyllabic answer to the question whether it was right for himself (Mr. sociated Press today said that the company | Balfour) to say whether he was a protec-

### ACCIDENT ON A SUBMARINE BOAT Explosion on British War Machine

Kills Four Men. QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 16.-Four killed and fourteen injured, of whom three are in a critical condition, was the result of two explosions on board the British submarine boat A-5 in the harbor today. The killed included Engineer Artifice Chaffee, a leading stoker and a stoker, vessei was blinded. His condition is critical. Lieutenant Skinner, an officer of the submarine boat, subsequently died of his

injuries. Only one man of the entire crew The first explosion is believed to have occurred while the crew was engaged in filling the gasoline tanks preparatory to proceeding outside the harbor. The A-5 ply caught fire after the first explosion. When this explosion occurred a number of the crew of the torpedo gunboat Hazard volunteered to go to the rescue of the crew, but hardly had they got on board the A-5 when a second explosion took place and all the rescuers were more or less injured. The submarine boat was afterward docked and an official statement issued this evening says the vessel has not suffered much damage. An inquiry into the causes

### of the explosions will be held tomorrow. PASSENGER STEAMER ASHORE

Vessel with Mail and Passengers for Australia is Reported Aground. PERTH, West Australia, Feb. 16.-The Pacific Steam Navigation company steamer Orizaba, with passengers and mails for Sydney, New South Wales, is ashore off Garden island, twenty miles out of its course. Its

n NEW YORK, Feb. 16 - Six men were injured, two of them seriously, in an explosion of chemicals in the plant of the Brooklyn sulphur works in Brooklyn today. The building caught fire.

President Explains Purpose of Protocol with Santo Domingo.

ACTION TO PROTECT MONROE DOCTRINE

toms in Interest of American and Other Creditors-Attracts Wide Attention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. - President Roosevelt's message, transmitting to the senate the new Dominican protocol of an agreement providing for the collection and disbursement by the United States of the customs revenues of Santo Domingo for the adjustment of all the obligations of that document includes the new agreement as well as the original protocol and award of the commission of arbitration, for the settlement of the claims of the San Domingo Improvement company, under which agents of the United States are already collecting the revenues at certain of the ports of the

Few documents that have come to the senate in relation to any of the South or Central American or West India republics have attracted so much attention. Because of the controversy that has arisen as to the right of the executive to enter into treaty arrangement with any foreign government without advice and consent of the senate extraordinary interest has been aroused. The document came to the senate at an hour past the usual time for most senators to leave the chamber and therefore it was brought up soon after the senate convened

Dominican government.

The message of the president outlined the policy of the administration in relation to the Monroe doctrine, holding that it demanded this government take charge of the customs of American states when it is manifest that they are unable to maintain

their own integrity. In addition to the president's discussion of the Monroe doctrine in the case of San cific declaration of its application, and in that respect is unusual in treaty making. The declaration occurred in the second paragraph, which recites that the government of the United States views "any atof this hemisphere to oppress the destiny tion of the unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

#### Text of Message

The message says in part:

declined to vote for the Asquith amendment. The majority of conservative free traders will follow Lord Hugh Cecil's lead and, apart from the possibility of some unexpected snap division, the government's position is considered safe.

The scene during Lord Hugh Cecil's position is considered safe.

The scene during Lord Hugh Cecil's speech was somewhat curious and was intensified by his peculiar habit of nervous gesture and physical characteristics, recalling the appearance of his father, the late Lord Salisbury, at the same age. Only a couple of yards separated him from Premier Balfour sitting alone on the treasury beach.

"It is the business of a premier to make himself understood," said his lordship. "If he confesses that he has not been understood to retied between the Dominican republic and the United States.

The condition in the republic of Santo Domingo has been growing steadily worse for many years. There have been many disturbances and revolutions, and debts have been contracted beyond the power of the republic to pay. Some of these debts were properly contracted and are held by those who have a legitimate right to their money. Others are without question improper or exorbitant, constituting claims which should never be paid in full and perhaps only to the extent of a very small portion of their nominal value.

Certain countries have long feit themselves aggrieved because of the non-payment of debts due their citizens. The condition in the republic to pay. Some of these debts were properly contracted beyond the power of the republic to pay. Some of these debts were properly contracted and are held by those who have a legitimate right to their money. Others are without question improper or exorbitant, constituting claims which should never be paid in full and perhaps only to the extent of a very small portion of their nominal value.

Certain countries have long feit themselves aggrieved because of the non-payment of debts due their citizens. The order of the proper of the republic to pay. Some of these

guaranty of payment would be either by the acquisition of territory outright or tem-porarily, or else by taking possession of the custom houses, which would, of course, in itself in effect be taking possession of a certain amount of territory. Violations of Contracts.

One of the difficult and increasingly plicated problems which often arise Santo Domingo grows out of the violatio of contracts and concessions, sometimes improvidently granted with valuable privileges and exemptions stipulated for upon grossly inadequate considerations which were burdensome to the state and which are not infrequently disregarded and vio-lated by the governing authorities. Citi-zens of the United States and of other gov-ernments holding these concessions and contracts appeal to their respective govern-ments for active protection and interven-tion. Except for arbitrary wrong, done or sanctioned by superior authority, to per-sons or to vested property rights, the United States government, following lis-traditional usages in such cases, attempts to go no further than the mere procedure of its good offices, which frequently proves inefficient. On the other hand, there are governments which do sometimes take en-ergetic action for the protection of their subjects in the enforcement of merely contractual claims, and thereupon Amer-lean concessionaires, supported by powerinfrequently disregarded and vio-

contractual claims, and thereupon American concessionaires, supported by powerful influence, make loud appeal to the United States in similar action.

The ordinary resources of diplomacy and international arbitration are absolutely impotent to deal wisely and effectively with the situation in the Dominican republic, which can only be met by organizing its finances on a sound basis and by placing the custom houses beyond the temptation of insurgent chieftains.

Terms of the Protocol. At the request of the Dominican government we have entered into the agreement herewith submitted. Under it the custom houses will be administered peacefully, honestly and economically, & per cent of the proceeds being turned over to the Dominican government and the remainder being used by the United States to pay what proportion of the debts it is possible to pay on an equitable basis. The republic will be secured against over-zealous agression. This in reality entails no new obligation upon us, for the Monroe dectrine means precisely such a guarantee on our part.

our part.

It is perhaps unnecessary to state that no step of any kind has been taken by the administration under the terms of the protocol, which is herewith submitted.

The Republic of Santo Domingo has by this protocol wisely and patriotically accepted the responsibilities as well as the privileges of liberty, and is showing with evident good faith its purpose to pay all that its resources will permit of its obligations. More than this it cannot do, and when it has done this we should not permit

that its resources will permit of its obliga-tions. More than this it cannot do, and when it has done this we should not permit it to be molested. We on our part are sim-ply performing in peaceful manner, not only with the cordial acquiescence, but in accordance with the exrnest request of the government concerned, part of that interna-tional duty which is necessarily involved in the assertion of the Monroe doctrine. We are bound to show that we perform this duty in good faith and without any inten-tion of aggrandizing our services at the exare bound to show that we perform this duty in good faith and without any intention of asgrandizing our services at the expenses of our weaker neighbors, or of conducting curselves otherwise than so as to benefit both these weaker neighbors and those European powers which may be brought into contact with them. It is in the highest degree necessary that we should prove by our action that the world may trust in our good faith and may understand that this international duty will be nerformed by us within our own sphere, in the interest not merely of ourselves, but of all other nations, and with strict justice toward all. If this is done a general acceptance of the Mouroe doctrine will in the end surely follow; and this will mean an increase of the sphere in which neareful measures for the settlement of international difficulties gradually displace those of a warlike character.

island, twenty miles out of its course. Its position is not considered dangerous. The British cruiser Katoomba has gone to the Orizaba's assistance.

Later it was announced that the Orizaba was firmly aground and had considerable water in its hold. The passengers and mails were landed. Tugs from Fremantic are discharging its cargo, after which an attempt will be made to tow 's steamer off. The weather is becoming a createning and, as the Orizaba's position is exposed, it is feared it will be a total wreck.

Explasion injures Six.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Six men were injured, two of themicals in the plant of the Brooklyn sulphur works in Brooklyn today.

(Continued of Boood Faith.

We can point with just pride to what we have done in Cuba as a guaranty of our good faith. We stayed in Cuba only so long as to start her aright on the road to self-government, which she has since trod with such marked reacess; and upon leaving the island we exacted no conditions save such as would prevent her from becoming the result of the stranger. One purpose in Santo Domingo is as beneficent. The good that this country got from its action in Cuba as would prevent her from becoming the result of the stranger. One purpose in Santo Domingo is as beneficent. The good that the community got from its action in Cuba was indirect, rather than direct. So it is as regards Santo Domingo. The chief materia and various that will come from the action in cuba as the communities in mediately some to distinct the communities in mediately some to distinct the communities in mediately some to such a second prevent her from becoming the result of the stranger. One purpose in Santo Domingo is as beneficent. The good that the scant was could prevent her from becoming the result of the stranger. One purpose in Santo Domingo is as beneficent. The good that the scant was called in Cuba and started in conditions and started in conditions and started in conditions as the sant which she has since troad to self-good faith. We stayed in Cuba on the has done in Cu Evidence of Good Faith

# RUSSIAN MINISTERS AT SEA MESSAGE TO THE SENATE AKINS POSES AS DICTATOR BOYSEN'S CLAIM CUT OUT

He Tells Postmaster that He Person ally Represents the President in Distribution of Patronage

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 16.-The senate investigation committee today examined W. H. Haughtwout, postmaster at Webb City, Mo., with reference to the senatorial situation. Senator McDavid, chairman of the committee, asked Mr. Haughawout whether he had a conference with Thomas J. Akins of the republican state committee last December, in which senatorial questions were discussed. Mr. Haughawout replied that he had received a letter from Joseph Harris, postmaster at Kansas City, about the latter part of November stating that Harris had been to Washington and while there the provident had assured him that he would be his own successor as postmaster at Kansas City. Haughawout then went on to relate that he thereupon wrote Harris relative to his own reappointment as postmaster at Webb City. In reply he received a letter dated Kansas City on December 9, in which Harris said: "While wish you good luck in every way at this time I had better keep out until I find what Colonel Akins and his friends who are handling the patronage in that district are going to do. If you succeed in getting in line with them and show them that you are their friend and a friend of the administration and have made a good officer I believe you will stand a fair show for reappointment.

After finishing reading the letter Haughawout proceeded: "After I received this letter I concluded that it would be a pretty good plan to go down and see what Mr. Akins wanted, as it was intimated that I was rather out of line. I went to the subtreasury and met Mr. Akins. Akins said to me: 'Haughawout, I am right from Washington and I represent the president. The truth of it is I am his mouthplece in Missouri and if there is any republican except Kerens elected senator the president says that Missouri will get its full quots of appointments, such as consuls, foreign appointments and so forth. But he says, "If Kerens is elected Missouri won't get any-He (Akins) wanted me to see the thing." representatives; see who they were for and have them line up for anybody except

"Then I talked with him and wanted to know who he (Akins) was for, but he said he had not made up his mind, only that Kerens must be beaten. He asked me what I thought of Parker and of Dyer. I told him they were good men. He said he thought so, too.

"Well, of course, I was friendly to Kerens When I went back of course I never called on the representatives from the fact that l found out how they stood and it satisfied me. I was opposed to Akins having the dictation of the senatorship."

## HYDE RETAINS HIS OFFICE Attempt to Oust Him from Vice Pres

idency of Equitable Life Assurance Society Fails.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 .- James W. Alexander and James H. Hyde were re-elected president and first vice president respectively of the Equitable Life Assurance society at the adjourned meeting of the directors today. All the other officers whose torros had expired were re-elected.

A resolution was adopted recommending that policyholders be given the right to vote for directors and a committee, which includes President Alexander and Vice President Hyde, was appointed to carry out this step, which is practically the policy of mutualization advocated by President Alexander

The results outlined were reached after a protracted session, which was marked at times by considerable feeling. Friends of Vice President Hyde are disposed to view the outcome as a victory for their side, but in other quarters the result is regarded as a general compromise, in which the contending factions met half-way.

That Mr. Hyde had a majority of the directors with him, however, was never in doubt. His election to the chairmanship of the executive and financial committees was regarded as significant in this connection. Today's solution of the society's troubles was largely due, it is understood, to the conciliatory methods employed by Senator Depew and Jacob H. Schiff. Contrary to report Mr. Schiff had not arrayed himself on either side and was among those who favored mutualization.

#### BRIBERY FIASCO IN COLORADO Representatives Who Make Charges of Corruption Present Written Apology to House.

DENVER, Feb. 16.-Representatives J. F. Melton and C. E. Street, democrats, have made complete retractions in writing of the charges of bribery and intimidation uttered by them in the discussion of the eight-hour bill and the committee appointed to investigate the charges recommended to the house today that their statements be accepted by the house as full reparation of the miscon-

duct of the gentlemen." The committee, however, was continued in force. When the report was presented to the house today Representative B. J. O'Con nell, a democrat, announced that he would enot vote for its adoption.

"The committee," he said, "should have made an effort to discover what it was the lobbyists or others who have been going into the speaker's room with members have said to these members." Mr. O'Connell's protest precipitated a discussion. Finally the investigating committee was continued on motion of its chairman, R. G. Breckenridge, to investigate any further charges that may be made.

"I want any newspaper or any person who has charges to make either to substantlate them or else cease throwing out these baseless, unwarranted and false a cusations," declared Chairman Brecken

The house then adopted the report, ac cepting the apologies made by Representatives Melton and Street.

### CHILDREN PERISH IN FLAMES Neighbors Unable to Rescue Entire Family from Burning House

in Illinois.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 16.-Fire of a mysterius origin in the house of Manning Harris. a coal miner living at Edwards, fourteen miles from this city, burned the bodies of three small children to a crisp early today. The mother was taken from the burning house so badly burned that the flesh hung from her body la strips. Harris himself

was horribly burned. dows locked. The mother was rescued, but that she had been poisoned. he two children, who were lying by her side in bed, were left to their fate. Harris with him could be taken unt.

Bill for Opening Wind River Reserve Passes the House.

MEANS BUILDING OF MUCH RAILROAD

Commander Richardson of Scottish Rite Masons to Tour the Northwest and Will Visit Omaha.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 16,-(Special Telegram.)-The Mondell bill opening the Wind River reservation to settlement passed the ouse today, but without the preferential dause giving Asmus Boysen of Council Bluffs the right to stake out 640 acres of and. Major Lucey of Iowa insisted that the Boysen claim should be considered in the passage of the measure, but the oppo sition, lead by Fitzgerald of New York, was too powerful and the bill passed by a vote of 2 to 1 cutting out Boysen's claim Just what the senate will do is problematical. Senator Warren has an amendment on the Indian bill opening the Wind river reservation along the lines of the Mondell bill. Now that the house has passed the measure it may be taken up independent of the Indian bill and passed, although it is understood the lowa senstors may insist upon the Boysen claim going into the bill, which will throw the measure into conference, and then will come the tug of war between the two houses whether Boysen shall receive Mrs. Cody kept liquor in her home and preferential right for money expended or

Speaking of the result of the opening of the Wind river reservation, Mondell tonight

said: "It means the building of 350 miles of callroad in Wyoming within the next hard drinker, was often drunk and had been eighteen months. The Northwestern will build from Casper to the east border of the reservation and will run branch lines to Thermopolis and Lander. The Burlington will build a line from some point on Witnesses said Mrs. Cody refused to accede its Cody line through Garland or Frannie to Thermopolis, through the Big Horn canon on the reservation. There is already ample assurance that both roads will be completed in time for the opening, eighteen months hence. The opening of this reservation gives opportunity for undertaking by reclamation one of the cheapest and best irrigation projects in the United States for the irrigation of 250,000 acres of ceded lands, but in case the reclamation service does not see fit to undertake the work, the cost of irrigation s so low per acre, ranging from \$3 to \$6, that settlers on the ceded lands will have no difficulty in organizing among themselves and constructing their own works. Tour of Scottish Rite Masons.

Grand Commander Congressmen James D. Richardson, southern jurisdiction Scottish rite Mason, on his retirement from congress after twenty years' active life in the nation's legislative body, is arranging for a trip through the northwest. He will be accompanied by a number of thirtythird degree Masons and will visit a number of cities on his tour, including Omaha where he wil stop three days. The grand commander's itinerary is as follows: Leave Washington April 18, arriving in Duluth April 10, for exercises in that city; from Duluth to Minneapolis; from Minneapolis to Fargo; leave Fargo April 28, for Aberdeen, S. D.; arriving on same day; leave Aberdeen for Yankton, May 1; leave Yankton May 3 for Omaha, where three days will be spent, during which time a reunion of Scottish rite Masons will be held; leave Omaha May 6 for Des Moines: thence to Davenport, Chicago and Washington. The trip planned by the grand commander covers all of three weeks and in the territory visited he asks that contemplated reunions be arranged to conform to this ltinerary.

# Omaha Man Appointed. Michael Cavanaugh of Omaha has been

recommended for the position of special agent of the census bureau, vice Howard Blackburn, resigned, Director North inanaugh would be appointed. Judge Kinkaid's bill to pension W. C.

Townsend of Page, Holt county, at \$30 per month has passed the senate and now goes to the president. Congressman Burkett returned this evening from Michigan, where he made several speeches in honor of Lincoln's birthday. John T. Clarke, formerly of Omaha, but

now of Chicago, is in the city. Will Pay Radeliffe Claim. The house committee on claims today authorized a favorable report on a bill to pay William Radeliffe, a British subject, \$25,000 in settlement for his fish hatchery in Delta county, Colorado, which was destroyed by a mob. The property was valued at \$80,000. President Roosevelt rec-

ommended the measure. Statehood Bill Comes Up Today. The house committee on rules tomorrow will present to the house a rule sending the statehood bill to conference. A canvass of republican members has resulted in obtaining the signatures of thirty of the thirty-three who voted against the res olution adopted in the recent republican conference,

#### TOWNSEND STILL HAS Joint Author of Rate Bill Thinks Measure May Pass the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- Representative Townsend of Michigan, one of the authors of the Esch-Townsend freight rate bill, had a talk with the president today regarding the prospects for the enactment of the measure into law. Mr. Townsend, who has canvassed the situation pretty thoroughly. expressed the opinion that there was a chance for the passage of the bill by the senate at the present session. After his talk with the president Mr.

Townsend said that in the event of no legislation on the rata question being enacted at this session an extraordinary ession of congress would be called by President Roosevelt for next autumn, perhaps in October.

#### TRYING DOCTOR FOR MURDER laking Evidence in Case of Denver Physician Charged with Murder Concludes

NEW LONDON, Mo., Feb. 16 .- The taking of evidence in the case of Dr. T. Jones Watson of Denver, Colo., charged with the murder of his wife, concluded today. The trial began on January 23 and scores of witnesses have been heard

The defense closed its case by placing Dr Watson on the stand. He declared the death of his wife was due to her having been thrown from a buggy in which the When the neighbors attempted to alarm two were driving, through the running the family they found the doors and win- away of the horse. The prosecution claimed

The closing arguments began tonight. each side having been granted seven hours was rescued from his bed in an adjoining for presentation. It is deemed probable the room, but only one of the boys sleeping case will go to the jury by tomorrow even-

## NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST Fair and Colder Today, Saturday

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

TESTIMONY IN THE CODY CASE

North Platte Woman Rehearses Some

of the Family History

and Doings.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 16 .- (Special

relegram.) - The taking of testimony in the

divorce case of William F. Cody against Mrs. Louisa F. Cody was

commenced in the district court here today,

Colonel Cody opening his case with Mrs.

John W. Boyer of North Platte as the first

witness. Mrs. Boyer testified that on three

different occasions Mrs. Cody gave her hus-

band a drug called dragon's blood, which at

the time of administering she told witness

was for the purpose of getting her husband

under her control, that she could handle

him better in signing papers, etc. On an-

other occasion she told witness that she

gave the drug to make Colonel Cody love

her more, but witness did not believe the

latter story because the drug made the

colonel deathly sick instead of more lov-

ing. The witness testified generally that

drank considerably, and had been under its

influence; that she had a mean disposition

For Colonel Cody she testified that he

was a good provider, very kind to his

family, etc., but admitted that he was a

frequently accused by Mrs. Cody of in-

timacy with other women. The death of

Cody's daughter Arta and of the actions of

Mrs. Cody at that time were brought out.

to the request of Cody to bury all differ-

ences. She wanted to telegraph him that

he had caused Arta's death and she threat-

daughter. It developed that the Codys went

Katherine Clemons witness said no.

COOKE PASSES

of His Son-in-Law Near

Philadelphia.

whose fame as a financier is world-wide,

died tonight at the home of his son-in-law.

and had been cruel with Colonel Cody.

Hour.

4 p. m .....

5 p. m..... 6 p. m....

7 p. m..... 25 8 p. m..... 27

9 p. m.... 28

Hour. Deg. 5 a. m..... 15

6 a. m..... 22

8 a. m..... 21

10 a. m..... 25

11 a. m..... 26

12 m..... 27

7 n. m.....

Hour.

General Opinion No Such Measures Will

2 p. m..... 28 3 p. m..... 28

General Opinion This is Most Effective

Perry Cites Success of Other States

REQUIRES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

enacted into law, but that the legislature will choose the commission as the best way o solve this matter of rate regulation. The Foster-Junkin-Davis bill was drawn under the Foster resolution authorizing the speaker of the house to appoint a committee to draft a maximum freight rate bill. It cuts present rates on an average of 10 per cent. It only takes up, however, twenty-seven of the principal commodities Caldwell's bill is calculated to effect a 15

Cady of Howard is the author of the conurrent resolution in the senate and Perry of Furnas will introduce the resolution in the house. The two men will, therefore, ecome leaders in their respective bodies

the same train, but occupied separate cars. At Chicago Mrs. Cody was said to have created a disturbance, during which she enounced the colonel. One of the wemen Mrs. Cody charged with being with Colonel Cody in Chicago was Miss Viola Clements. When asked if Miss Clements was not Miss Famous Financier is Dead at Home PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.-Jay Cooke,

Charles D. Barney, at Ogontz, a suburb of this city, 83 years of age. He had been suffering from general debility, the result of old age, for several years. His condition was not considered serious, however, and his death tonight came rather suddenly. Last Monday he entertained as have the same old difficulty each recurring his guests 125 young women attending the Ogentz school, and their friends. On that occasion he appeared to be in good spirits

and was the last to leave the reception Mr. Cooke's family, relatives and friends were notified of his illness early today and many of them, including Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Barney and Jay Cooke, jr., his children, were present when he died. Few except his closest neighbors knew that he

From the day of his retirement from active work in financial circles, about twenty years ago, to the day of his final illness he was never an idle man. He maintained many business interests, but much of his time he spent in hunting and fishing in the bass fishing waters at Put-in-Bay, formed Senator Millard today that Cav- Lake Eric. At the time of his death he was the owner of large tructs of land in

### YOUNG MUST GO TO JAIL St. Louis Attorney Will Sentence for Using Mails

to Defraud.

the west.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16 .- An order was issued today by the United States court of appeals commanding Ira C. Young, an attorney of St. Louis who was formerly a member of Covernor Dockery's staff, convicted using the mails with intent to defraud. to surrender to the United States marshal by February 18 to begin his term of eighteen months in the Missouri penitentiary, On appeal Young's case was reviewed by the United States court of appeals, which affirmed the decision of the lower court. Young's partner, Dr. Edward A. W. Row ley, who was also convicted on a similar

#### SMALLPOX RULES THE TOWN No Means of Communicating with Smithfield, Illinois, Since Telegrapher is III.

PEORIA. Ill., Feb. 16.-Not even a telegraph message can reach Smithfield, a village forty miles west of here, on the Toledo, Peoría & Western, so strict is the smallpox quarantine and so great is the ravage wrought by the malady.

The last means of communication with the outside world was cut off when the telegraph office was closed by the illness of the operator. Scores of deaths have curred and the state officials have prohibited the stopping of trains at the village,

#### ADDRESS BY MISS ADDAMS Final Meeting of National Child Labor Committee Held at New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.-The final meet-

ing of the national child labor committee, which has been in session this week, was held tonight. Miss Jane Addams of Hull house, Chicago, spoke on "Child Labor Legislation as a Requisite for Industrial Efficiency." A. J. McKelway of Charlotte, N. C., discussed "Child Labor Situstion in Southern industries," and Judge B. B. Lindsay of Denver spoke on "The

Movements of Ocean Vessels Feb. 16.

Hayre-Arrived: La Lorraine, from London-Arrived: Columbian, from At Liverpool-Arrived: Teutonic, 1966, New York, Sailed: Carthagenium, for St. John's; Sicilian, for Halifas, At Queenstown-Sailed: Baltic, for New Liverpool Arrived: Toutonie, from

Pass the Legislature.

MOVE FOR ELECTIVE RAILWAY COMMISSION

Means of Reaching End.

RESOLUTIONS READY IN BOTH HOUSES

Through This Method.

Cody to Push the Matter in Upper Branch and Perry to Champion it in the House of Representatives.

LINCOLN, Feb. 16 - (Special Telegram.) With a concurrent resolution already be fore the senate and one to be introduced in the house without delay, proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the creation of a railroad commission whose duty it shall be to fix and regulate freight rates, the belief is becoming general that neither the Foster-Junkin-Davis bill nor the Caldwell bill, to be introduced, will be

per cent reduction in present rates.

ened to denounce him at the grave of their for this legislation east from Spokane to Rochester, N. Y., on Commission the Best Plan. "I have been devoting considerable time to the study of the freight rate question and the best method of dealing with it," said Mr. Perry, "and my investigations lead me to the conclusion that the only way we ever shall solve the problem is to create a state commission and leave the matter in its hands, taking it entirely out of the control of the legislature. Other states have taken this course and come out profitably, and I believe Nebraska can do so. Texas

has a railroad commission which has exclusive charge of freight rate schedules, and from a rather comprehensive study of the situation I am convinced Texas is having as satisfactory results with its system of rates as any state in the union. The fact is the commission has proved to be eminently successful and satisfactory. By having a commission of this character, charged with the enforcement of the laws with respect to railroad rates and other matters of railroad business properly comlession of the legislature or at least many sessions of trying to adjust freight rates. If the commission's rates were be-

Heved to be unfair or unjust the roads or whoever the aggrieved party might be would still have recourse to the courts. "Several bills calculated to meet this ssue of railroad regulation have been introduced and are pending before this legislature, and at least one other is yet to come. The Foster-Junkin-Davis bill, even by its authors, is not represented as a thorough measure, but simply a primitive means of finally getting at the main question. It proposes a sort of general reduction in present rates of 10 per cent. Mr Caldwell claims the bill he is drafting will lower the rates 15 per cent. Ascribing none but the highest and best motives to the gentlemen back of these bills-for they are men as sincerely and as earnestly in favor of good legislation as any-I am frank to say that in my judgment not one of these measures will come to aught. I think that is the prevailing opinion among the members. And I think also the view I have taken with reference to the railway commission is a general one. It seems to be a

tion in Nebraska is to amend the constitution so as to create a commission." Text of Resolution. This is a copy of the resolution Mr. Perry will Introduce:

popular theory that the only way of finally

and fully getting at the freight rate ques-

Resolved, By the house of representatives of the state of Nebraska, the senate constate of Nebrasia, the senate con-curring:
Section I. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1996, the following provision be proposed and submitted to the electors of the state as an amendment to the consti-

proposed and submitted to the electors of the state as an ameniament to the constitution:

"There shall be a State Railway commission, consisting of three members, whose terms of office, except those chosen at the first election under this provision, shall be three years, and whose salaries shall be \$3.000 each per annum. Of the three commissioners first elected, the one receiving the highest number of votes shall hold his office three years, the next highest two years and the lowest one year. The power and duties of such commission shall include such regulation of rates, service and general control of common carriers as the iexislature shall provide by law."

Sec. 2. That at said election in the year 1906, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat, there shall be printed or written the words: "For constitutional amendment, with reference to State Railway commission," and "Against constitutional amendment, with reference to State Railway commission," and if a majority of all votes cast at said election shall be for such amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted.

adopted. Report on Interurban Bill. The house rallroad committee tonight voted to report for general file the interurban bill, giving the right of eminent domain to the Interurban company, and the Shreck bill, providing for transportation for parties accompanying cattle shipments. The senate committee on medical affairs will report H. R. 165, known as the Mc-Mullen bill, for general file tomorrow. The bill was amended at the request of osteopaths to leave them out of the jurisdiction

of the bill.

Discuss Omaha Charter. The Omaha delegation held another meeting at the Lincoln this evening and took up the Nelson charter, section by sec-The amendments in regard to consolidation of the city and county treasurers' offices were presented by Breen and the balance by Mr. Nelson. All the Omaha people who were present at the last preceding meeting were in attendance and Councilmen H. B. Zimman, E1 Evans, P. C. Schroeder, C. S. Huntington and R. B. Howell, John C. Holt and B. F. Milley. The next session will be an executive one, at which only the members of the legislature will be present, and the amendments agreed upon will be presented to the legislature with the request that they become a law. Nothing definite was agreed upon in detail, but consolidation of the two treasurers' offices and the abolition