Part One—Pages 1 to 8.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Carpenter's Panama Letters, Next Sunday's Bee.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1905—SIXTEEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

STRIKE IN CHICAGO

Teamsters' Boycott on Mail Order House May Involve Twenty Thousand Men.

SYMPATHY FOR GARMENT WORKERS

Drivers Expect to Close Twenty-Eight Shops to Nonunion Labor.

EXPRESS COMPANIES ARE INVOLVED

Men Who Refuse to Deliver Packages to Ward & Co. Are Discharged.

PICKETS SURROUND BIG BUILDING

Drivers Who Attempt to Move Wagons in Defiance of Order of Strikers Are Roughly Handled.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Chicago is again in the throes of a struggle between capital and labor unions. As on former occasions the unions have resorted to the use of the union teamsters to bring them victory in the struggle, which tonight promises to spread to many branches of the teaming industries of Chicago.

The present struggle had its beginning in a strike several months ago of a few hundred garment workers employed by the mail order house of Montgomery, Ward & Co. The closed shop is the issue and in order to bring the firm to the term of the union a strike of the 200 drivers and teamsters employed by the concern was called out today.

As has always been the case in the past when the teamsters were called on to assist by a sympathetic strike, the downtown streets of Chicago today were the scenes of disorders which followed fast on each other when an attempt was made to deliver goods with nonunion drivers. Many teamsters, garment workers and their friends filled the streets and many clashes with the police occurred. In several instances it was necessary for the police to arrest a number of the belligerents before the blockades could be lifted.

Although the police worked incessantly all day to keep the streets clear in the vicinity of the Ward building the crowd became so dense at one time during the day that all traffic was blockaded. Forty policemen charged the crowd, using their clubs, and the rioters were finally dispersed and during the remainder of the afternoon the streets about the building were kept clear.

May Involve Twenty Thousand Men.

Two hundred teamsters, employed by Montgomery, Ward & Co., here, struck today in sympathy with the garment workers, who have been in a struggle with employers for four months. In the belief of many labor leaders today's strike is the beginning of a great contest that may involve 20,000 drivers.

The movement against Montgomery, Ward & Co. is an opening wedge by which the teamsters hope to bring success to the garment workers in an effort to establish closed shops. There are twenty-eight employing clothing makers in the city and it is the purpose to extend the teamsters' strike gradually until it includes all of the twenty-eight firms. Indications are that the strike will not stop even then, but will involve many other branches of the teaming industry.

Strike pickets of the Teamsters' union surrounded the building of Montgomery, Ward & Co. here today and drivers with consignments of goods for that firm were stopped and turned back.

Expressmen to Be Involved.

Drivers of express wagons were ordered by the labor officials not to unload packages at the company's freight platform. The same order applied to drivers of other unions, the chief ones involved being the coal, truck and baggage and package deliveries.

A resolution of the Railroad Express association to carry out orders for Montgomery, Ward & Co. and to discharge any driver who refused to deliver freight to that firm was put to the test when A. D. Meyers, a driver for Wells, Fargo & Co., was about to turn and drive away at the command of union men in the street. Superintendent Reed of the express company hailed the wagon and ordered Meyers to make the delivery. Meyers said he was afraid of the pickets. He was immediately discharged. Mr. Reed himself unloaded the wagon.

Business Agent J. B. Barry of the Express Drivers' union has declared that he will order a strike of all express drivers. It is reported that the association of general agents of express companies entering Chicago are holding nonunion men in readiness for such an emergency.

Drivers Roughly Handled.

Pickets and strike sympathizers gave S. H. Phillips, manager for L. Feder, a manufacturer of women's wrappers, a lively chase through the streets following a delivery by him of goods to the strike bound firm. Feder's drivers refused to make the delivery. When the wagon left the police protected zone about the building it was followed by a crowd of men and boys. Philips distanced his pursuers.

John Olsen, a licensed expressman, was less fortunate than Feders' manager. Olsen, after delivering four boxes of goods, was set upon by the pickets, who climbed to the seat and pulled Olsen to the ground and handled him roughly. Two big trucks were sent out by Montgomery, Ward & Co. about noon to move goods from the Ward building in Michigan avenue, near Madison street, to the railway freight house at Kinzie and North State streets. Two patrol wagons filled with police accompanied the trucks, one preceding at the other following the wagon.

Several police left the patrol wagon and cleared a passage for the trucks. The crowd meanwhile increased rapidly and soon over 1,000 persons, jeering and yelling, surrounded the patrol wagon and trucks following them to the Ward building. While the trucks were being loaded the crowd continued to grow, and by the time the drivers were ready to start for the freight house it is estimated that fully 2,500 persons had gathered around the wagon.

A serious blockade of the north end of State street bridge was broken by Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler, only after a number of teamsters and other persons had been arrested in a rush by the police. After a vigorous fight with the crowd a path was cleared for the trucks. The stable was closed immediately. In returning to Montgomery, Ward & Co.'s stables difficulties were encountered. At Cass and Indiana streets nearly 5,000 persons made a concerted rush toward the stables to head off the wagons. The police, after a vigorous fight with the crowd, cleared the path. The stables were closed immediately following the entrance of the trucks and was kept locked.

Following by only a few hours a vicious

(Continued on Second Page.)

DELCASSE TALKS OF MOROCCO

French Minister Says that There is No Change in the Program.

PARIS, April 7.—Foreign Minister Delcasse, answering questions in the Chamber of Deputies today relative to the status of Morocco, said the policy which the national interests of France required it to pursue had long been fully known. When that policy was consecrated by certain international agreements public opinion here and abroad approved of the accords as further guarantees of bringing order and security to Morocco, while at the same time favoring the interests of the entire world and giving no cause for resentment from any quarter.

Continuing, the foreign minister said:

"In dealing with Morocco France invoked its lengthy frontier along Morocco and also sacrifices and damages resulting from the incessant troubles in the region of Morocco, together with the avowed weakness of the Moroccan government and its appeal to our consuls for support. We seek to make the Moroccan authorties understand the practical advantages of having the nominal precarious authority of the sultan fortified and extended so that the condition of the population may be ameliorated by security and respect given to their customs and beliefs. We put this before them mildly as friends, patiently, also, as becomes neighbors, not having need of a precipitate solution, and we will continue our task with the tranquillity of people who are wronging no one and who contemplate nothing wrong to the interests of anyone."

"Having repeatedly taken this view, I feel no embarrassment in repeating what may dissipate all misunderstanding if, despite former declarations, any such misunderstanding still exists.

M. Jaures, the socialist leader, congratulated M. Delcasse on his statement and said he hoped that the recent misunderstanding would be speedily dissipated.

Guyot de Villeneuve (nationalist-republican) created excitement by declaring that it was essential to remove a misunderstanding which could mean peace or war.

Violent protestations followed this statement, which the president checked, and the debate was closed.

PARIS POLICE DISCOVER A PLOT

Do Not Know Whether Africa or France is Object of Conspiracy.

PARIS, April 7.—The investigations of the secret police have not yet determined whether the arms and uniforms recently seized in the suburbs of Paris were intended for a chimerical African expedition or a seditious movement against the government. Statements made by Deputy Rabier tend to show the existence of a plot. M. Rabier recently received letters warning him that a number of determined men were planning a surprise movement. He at first dismissed the letters, but he recently decided to submit them to Minister of the Interior Etienne, who turned them over to the police. One of the letters says a prominent general was at the head of the movement, which included one cabinet member.

According to his letter, the necessary arms, uniforms and equipments were ready and recruiting was going on among the colonial troops. It was reported that Premier Roumier received similar warnings. However, if the plot actually existed it appears to have been nipped in the bud by the activity of the police. The affair gives rise to much sensational conjecture, including a rumor printed by the Patri that the house of Colonel Marchand of Fashoda fame, who is now in Morocco, was searched by the police, which the family and police indignantly deny. The newspapers make veiled allusions to many prominent generals and civilians who it is claimed had a hand in the affair. A report was circulated by a minor news agency today that General De Negrier is under surveillance and that former War Minister Cavaignac has been summoned before the authorities in connection with the investigation into the military plot. It is discredited, however, owing to the fact that both the general and M. Cavaignac are abroad. The same agency published a rumor that it was part of the conspirators' plan to imprison President Loubet in a house situated in the Bois de Boulogne.

An officer from the garrison of Rochefort, who sent a warning letter to M. Ranbier, has been summoned to appear before the investigating officers here and also three other officers said to be conversant with the affair.

The police searched a house in the outskirts of Paris, where rifles were said to have been collected, but did not succeed in finding any rifles.

ITALIAN KING CUTS AUSTRIA

Emperor Refers to Triple Alliance, but Not Victor Emmanuel.

VIENNA, April 7.—The Neue Freie Presse today, commenting on the toasts exchanged by King Victor Emmanuel and Emperor William at the banquet at Naples yesterday, in a calmly worded editorial calls attention to the fact that Emperor William referred to the triple alliance as a strong guarantee of peace and says King Victor Emmanuel spoke strongly and sincerely in the same general terms, but referred to only two powers, Italy and Germany. Each monarch knew what the others would say before the toasts were uttered and consequently each of the monarchs, the Neue Freie Presse argues, meant a different alliance when he spoke.

The fact that King Victor Emmanuel avoided referring to Austria is beginning to bring out interesting comment and speculation here.

Commons Sits All Night.

LONDON, April 7.—The House of Commons, which sat all night discussing the army bill, not adjourning until 9:15 a. m., resumed its labors at noon today, when the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister came up for its annual discussion. The effect of the nineteen-hour session, however, was seen in the vacant benches and it was an hour after the usual time of opening before a quorum was secured.

After an academic discussion in which Lord Hugh Cecil and other opponents of the measure contended that it transgressed the fundamental laws of British morality, the bill passed its second reading by 149 to 64 votes. The deceased wife's sister bill has already passed the House of Commons seven times, but there is no evidence that it will be more cordially received in the House of Lords, where it has always been defeated, than heretofore.

Germans May Make Treaty.

TANGIER, April 7.—It is reported that a German mission headed by Count von Tattenbach-Ashold, former minister of Germany to Morocco, will shortly proceed to Fez and arrange a special German-Moroccan commercial treaty, the proposed terms of which are already on their way to Fez.

Traction Line Tied Up for Taxes.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 7.—County Treasurer P. M. Stewart to collect $1,200 taxes, attached the Springfield & Western railroad, a part of the Appleyard system, today. A car was chained to the track to stop all traffic.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS MANY

Nearly Five Hundred Indian Soldiers Entombed by Collapse of Barracks.

THOUSANDS OF NATIVES ARE DEAD

From Twenty to Thirty Per Cent of the Inhabitants of Villages Surrounding Dharmsala Perish.

CALCUTTA, April 7.—It now appears that 400 of the Seventh Gurkhas were killed at the Dharmsala cantonment by the collapse of a stone barrack building in consequence of the recent earthquake. In addition twenty members of the First battalion and fifty members of the Second battalion of the First Gurkhas were killed, while it is roughly calculated that from 20 to 30 per cent of the native population of the surrounding villages were killed.

In addition to the Europeans already reported killed at Dharmsala, seven children of Europeans are said to have perished.

Rumored Destruction of City.

LAHORE, Indi., April 7.—Four hundred and seventy men of Gurkha regiments were buried alive as a result of the earthquake at the Hill station of Dharmsala, according to the latest information from that place. The report adds that it is impossible to rescue the entombed men.

The greatest difficulty is experienced in procuring news from Dharmsala. The telegraph staff at the station there was practically wiped out and a temporary office has been opened thirteen miles from the town, but the facilities are most scanty. The Kangra valley is believed to have been devastated and it is reported that the town of Kangra was reduced to ruins with great loss of life. No confirmation of the report is obtainable, as the telegraph station at Kangra is wrecked.

A private telegram received here says the whole town of Palampur, containing about 50,000 inhabitants, has been leveled to the ground, and that not a single building is left standing. This announcement has not been confirmed.

Three Missionaries Killed.

LONDON, April 7.—A telegram received by the Churtu Missionary society in London from Lahore, India, reports that three of the society's representatives at Kanray—Rev. H. F. Howland, Mrs. Daueble and Miss Lorbeer—were killed by the fall of the mission house there during the recent earthquake. All the other missionaries in Punjab are believed to be safe.

GOETTINGEN, Prussia, April 7.—The Indian earthquake was registered with remarkable precision by the seismograph at the geographical institute here. The earth oscillated one millimeter.

EQUITABLE FIGHT NOT OVER

Stockholder Asks Injunction to Prevent Directors from Carrying Out New Plan.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Legal action which may have for its purpose the defeat of the recently determined plans for the mutualization of the Equitable Life Assurance society was taken today, when Franklin B. Lord of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, of Wall street, owner of a few shares in the stock of the society, made an application to the special term of the supreme court in Brooklyn for an injunction restraining the society from amending its charter on the lines agreed on at the meeting of the board of directors held yesterday, that agreement being that the policyholders should have the right to elect twenty-eight of the fifty-two directors and the stockholders only twenty-four directors instead of the whole board of fifty-two. It is asserted by Mr. Lord that as the plan deprives the stockholders of the control of the society an injury would be inflicted on the stock.

Mr. Lord's suit puts him in the position of a nonassenting stockholder to the plan to mutualize the Equitable Life.

Argument on the petition for the injunction will be made tomorrow in the special term of the supreme court of Kings county, probably before Justice Maddox. Should a temporary injunction be granted the mutualization plan of the Equitable will be fought in the courts.

BISHOP COMMENDS PUGILISTS

Candidates for Ministry Told They May Imitate Training Methods of Fighters with Profit.

NEW YORK, April 7.—In an address today to the candidates for admission into the Methodist ministry and the New York conference, Bishop Hamilton of San Francisco, presiding officer of the convention, said the successful preacher must be a man of the world. He warned them not to bother about heresy or become heresy hunters, and declared that there was too much philosophy and too little scripture in the study of doctrine. He told them to give the man with the hypothesis about the Bible the right-of-way if he had the proper spirit, but not to accept all they heard.

"Above all," said the bishop, "don't preach it unless you know what you are talking about. The Methodist church does and is expected to furnish the gospel for all other churches."

In recommending to the candidates the admonition for fasting, the bishop intimated that certain acts of prize fighters might be observed and emulated with good results.

"Out where I live," said he, "men who stand up and strike one another's faces for $35,000 of the gate receipts go away for weeks before and take care of their bodies so they can withstand the strain of the conflict."

SCANDAL AT WEST POINT

Men Accused of Selling Defective Electrical Supplies to Academy Under Arrest.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., April 7.—A discovery by United States secret service agents of extensive frauds perpetrated in the electric supply department of the West Point military academy was followed today by arrests on warrants issued today by United States Commissioner Shields of New York of Charles Laubenheimer and John G. Metzger, electrical engineer of Newburg; Frank Dornberger of West Point and Charles Diller, a saloonkeeper of Highland Falls. Dornberger has been chief electrician for the past twelve years. The prisoners were charged with conspiracy against the United States government in having caused to be condemned and sold electrical supplies and with having resold them to the academy as new goods. The prisoners were placed under bonds to appear before Commissioner Shields in New York on April 1.

JURY GETS INSIDE FACTS

Former Secretary for E. C. Swift Tells of Business Methods of Meat Packers.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Members of the federal grand jury investigating the Beef trust [illegible] in possession of "inside" information today by Myron C. Baker, [illegible] for the Boston Elevated railroad, [illegible] for two years private secretary to Edward C. Swift, vice president of Swift and Company. Mr. Baker was questioned for nearly two hours, and is said to have furnished a great deal of information concerning the inner workings of the big meat packing firms.

In answer to questions, after leaving the jury room, Mr. Baker declared he had told the truth and that from the action of the jurors, it was apparent to him that they had already decided on what action will be taken against the packers. It was persistently rumored about the federal offices, where the jury is sitting, that preparations are making to return indictments within a short time, but whether the indictments will charge violation of the anti-trust laws, perjury or interference with witnesses, could not be ascertained.

"I believe that the jurors have made up their minds in this matter," said Mr. Baker. "They seem to understand the situation and we got along well together. I was not asked if anyone had approached me, or anything along that line, so I suppose they know what I have been doing since I came to Chicago."

"Did you tell anything that might injure the cause of the packers?" Mr. Baker was asked.

"Yes, I think I did. I told everything I knew and it was the truth. I testified for almost two hours."

"Did you present any documentary evidence?" he was asked.

"No, I did not," was the reply, accompanied by a significant motion toward his forehead.

The jury adjourned tonight until morning.

The demurrer to the indictments against T. J. Connors, Armour & Co.'s general superintendent, on charges of interfering with witnesses, will be called tomorrow morning and argued before Judge Landis. The argument will be on the demurrer for the quashing of the indictment.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MINISTERS

Bishop Berry Tells Them to Call Upon Women of Their Congregations When Husbands Are at Home.

NEWARK, N. J., April 7.—Young ministers today were cautioned by Bishop Joseph E. Berry of Buffalo, at the Newark conference of the Methodist Episcopal church to talk sparingly of women and to make their pastoral calls in the evening, when the wife was surrounded by her husband and children. The bishop declared that the afternoon call on women of the congregation when the women were likely to be alone should be frowned upon. He declared that the confidence placed in ministers admitted them to the homes of the best families in the land and that anyone who violated this confidence or betrayed it in any way was not a minister, but a scoundrel.

ICE PLANT BOILER EXPLODES

Accident at Los Angeles Causes Injury of Two Men and Property Loss of $100,000.

LOS ANGELES, April 7.—The big boiler of the Union Ice works at Second and Alameda streets blew up today, seriously injuring two employes and setting fire to the plant, which was destroyed. The fire caused damage estimated at $100,000. Mark Hazel, one of the employes, had a miraculous escape from death in the explosion. He had been near the boiler and was hurled in a great burst of flame against an adjacent wall. With his clothing on fire he managed to drag himself outside the building, where he was picked up by others and rolled in the sand until the flames were extinguished. He was badly bruised and burned, but probably will recover.

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BIG ILLUSTRATED FEATURES IN NEXT SUNDAY'S BEE

1—Sherlock Holmes Mystery
The Adventure of the Three Students—calling forth all the wonderful powers of that famous detective.

2—Buster Brown Does New Stunts
A backdoor policeman gets the benefit this time of this precocious mischief-making intellect.

3—Carpenter's Letter from Panama
Uncle Sam's Ten-Mile Strip—what it is—who lives there—what we may expect to make of it.

4—Bewitching Mystery of Woman's Wink
What does she mean when she winks the other eye? This article may help you tell.

5—Highest Prices Paid for Divorces
What it cost some millionaires to regain freedom from odious matrimonial bonds.

6—[illegible] reaches Sermon at His Own Funeral
Kentucky clergyman accomplishes this novel feat by the aid of a phonograph.

7—Washing the Feet of the Bride
Curious duty devolving on the bridesmaid among certain Scotch fishermen described.

8—Green Dress Suit the Coming Fad
Innovation of freak Chicago councilman being taken up in London and New York.

9—Girl With the Prettiest Hair
That is reputation achieved by a New York artist's model—how she keeps and dresses her hair.

10—Red Roses—Story by Lady Gaskell
A May day tale of love, duty and devotion narrated in a clever manner.

JUDGE DUNNE IN NEW YORK

Chicago's Mayor-Elect Explains Flatform for Purchase of Traction Lines.

RECORD IN LIGHT AND WATER PLANTS

Funds for Financing Deal Will Be Raised by Pledging Income, Tangible Property and Twenty-Year Franchise.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Fresh from his triumph in the recent municipal election, Mayor-elect Edward F. Dunne of Chicago came to New York today and tonight addressed a large meeting in Coopen Union hall under the auspices of the Municipal Ownership league of New York City. He told how he expected to carry out his pledges made in his recent campaign in Chicago to attain municipal ownership of all the benefits, as he conceived them, of city control of public utilities and closed with congratulations to the local league on being pioneers in the movement in New York.

His speech was enthusiastically received. Recent agitation in New York for municipal ownership added interest to Judge Dunne's utterances. James Graham Phelps Stokes, vice president of the league, presided.

Judge Dunne's Address.

Judge Dunne said in part:

Men of the east, we bring you tidings of great joy from the men of the west. The exploitation of public property by private capital, with its attendant greed, extortion and corruption, has had its day in American cities, but that day is about to end. Next Monday Chicago starts upon her mission of dislodging private capital from the control of our street car system. She has succeeded in the operation of her waterworks system in paying some $3,000,000 for its equipment, has lent $5,000,000 from that department to the sewer system, is today giving the cheapest water of probably any city in America, and has a cash surplus of nearly $1,000,000. She has so managed her electric light plant that she has reduced the cost of arc lamps from $123 to about $54 per arc lamp per annum. She is operating both departments as well as her police, fire and educational departments, without scandal, graft or corruption, besides cheapening the cost of utilities furnished to the public. She will have the same record of success in relation to her street car system.

Municipal Ownership a Success.

The citizens of Chicago have been educated up to the fact that a municipality can operate any of the public utilities with much greater satisfaction to the people than can the same utilities be operated by private capitalists. They have learned wherever a city in any portion of the civilized world has taken over the operation of its waterworks, its gas plant, its electric light plant or street railway system, that in every case, when fairly tried, the cost of this utility to the public has been reduced, the wages of the men who operate them increased, the day reduced and more efficient service rendered.

The only two serious objections raised during the recent struggle in Chicago against public ownership of public utilities are:

That it would tend to build up a great political machine. None of the friends of municipal ownership in Chicago or elsewhere advocates the ownership and operation of any utility by municipalities unless in connection therewith there is a civil service law under which all applicants for position, irrespective of politics, will be treated exactly alike and under which just and reasonable tests will be applied to public servants to ascertain their fitness to perform the work entailed upon them.

The only other serious objection urged in Chicago was that the municipality had no money. There is no force whatever in the objection. The operation of these utilities, either by public or private persons, is a valuable privilege. We propose to raise all the money necessary to purchase an up-to-date street car system upon certificates which are special or limited promises to pay out of the income collected from the system.

Scheme of Finance.

Under the law of the state of Illinois these certificates are termed street car certificates and are secured in thre ways:

First—By the pledge of all of the income of the municipal railway plant, this income being unlimited as to time.

Second—These certificates are secured by a mortgage which conveys all of the tangible property in the transportation department of the city, both real, personal and mixed, and every kind of property used in the transportation department.

Third—These certificates are secured by twenty-year franchise.

This security, in my judgment, is much better security than the private companies in the past have been able to offer, either to their stock or bondholders. Private companies in the past have been able to sell stocks and bonds aggregating in value $117,000,000 when their tangible property was worth less than $27,000,000. If they could raise four times the value of the tangible property upon an expiring franchise, can any sensible man for a moment hesitate as to what amount of money the city of Chicago can raise upon the security hereinbefore mentioned?

Not an Untried Theory.

The operation of public utilities by municipalities is no untried theory. Wherever a municipality has taken over a public utility, as to this utility corruption and bribery case. There is no motive for the corruption of an alderman in case of a utility operated by the public.

If good results have been secured in the cities of Europe and Australia, why cannot they be secured in the cities of New York and Chicago, and the other cities of America? The men or parties who charge the citizens of Chicago, or of New York, with being so inefficient, incapable or dishonest as to be unable to own and operate their own utilities, frame an indictment against the citizens of these communities which our people will answer at the polls with a verdict of "Not guilty."

The movement in favor of municipal ownership of all public utilities has taken deep root among the intelligent people of this country. It is no passing sentiment. It is here to stay. Municipal ownership and operation of these utilities and governmental ownership of railways, telegraphs and express transportation is a practical question upon which the people must pass within a very short time, and the politicians and parties who ignore this sentiment must be prepared for a short-lived career before the people.

HARVARD TO SEND A PARTY

Astronomers to Go to South Africa to Observe Eclipse of Sun.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 7.—Prof. William H. Pickering, director of the Harvard Astronomical observatory, has decided to observe the eclipse of the sun on August 30 from northern Africa. He will use one of the small telescopes of the observatory, which will be set upon an eminence at Phillipsville, Algeria. Prof. Pickering will devote particular attention to the many indentations on the sun's edge.

The lenses and photographic apparatus of the observatory have been loaned to the Lick observatory of California, which will send out three expeditions to observe the eclipse, one to Labrador, one to Spain and a third to Egypt.

GOLD DISCOVERY IN WYOMING

Rich Deposits of Yellow Metal Found in Vicinity of Kendall, Uintah County.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 7.—A. J. Parshall of the United States geological survey, who arrived here today, confirms the report of the discovery of rich gold deposits near Kendall Uintah county, Wyoming. This country is similar in nature to Tonopah, Nev. Prospectors are gathering at points near the new mineral field and a rush for locations will be made as soon as trails are clear of snow.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Saturday and Sunday; Colder Sunday.

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1 Strike in Chicago Looks Serious. Indian Earthquake Kills Many. Dunne on Municipal Ownership. President Visits the Alamo.
2 Russian Police Search Cemeteries. Russians Repulse the Japanese.
3 News from All Parts of Nebraska. Shouts Talks of Canal Work.
4 Northwestern to Build to Lander. Youth Gets Experience in World. Woman's Work in Mission Field. Paving Program for the Year.
6 Tax Injunction in Supreme Court. Judge Troup Denies the Language. Omaha's Great Building Record.
7 League to Boom Merchant Marine. Cost of Producing Gas Lights.
8 Training the Sons of Rich Men.
9 How Great Loans Are Negotiated. Story of Hot Fight on the Plains.
10 Editorial.
11 Affairs at South Omaha. Thieves Ransack Hussle's House.
12 Commercial Review of the Week. Sporting Events of the Day.
13 Financial and Commercial.
15 Council Bluffs and Iowa News. Latter Day Saints Repair Temple.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	35	1 p. m.	57
6 a. m.	33	2 p. m.	60
7 a. m.	34	3 p. m.	62
8 a. m.	36	4 p. m.	64
9 a. m.	40	5 p. m.	65
10 a. m.	43	6 p. m.	64
11 a. m.	48	7 p. m.	62
12 m.	52	8 p. m.	60
		9 p. m.	56

BIG INDEPENDENT OIL COMPANY

Kansas Producers Will Lay Pipe Line to Kansas City and Build Refinery There.

CHANUTE, Kan., April 7.—Representatives of thirty independent oil companies which control three-fourths of the oil production of Kansas, met here today and decided to form a company representing $7,000,000 of invested capital to build a fuel oil pipe line from the Kansas oil field to Kansas City, and to construct a refinery and storage tanks in that city.

The company to be formed will be the only one which will compete with the Standard Oil company for the markets of the middle west.

The producers decided that a consolidation of all their interests is the only salvation of the independent operators in Kansas. Two months ago the producers appointed a committee to investigate the fuel oil market at Kansas City and the cost of a pipe line to that point. The report of this committee today influenced the producers to form a company and commence the construction of a pipe line and refinery at once. The Standard Oil company, it is said, had a force of men here today watching the proceedings of the independent producers. The Standard forces announced that the presence of these people was merely a coincidence. There were present at the meeting today representatives of companies oprating in the Indian Territory, but only Kansas companies will be represented in the company to be organized.

It is believed that the organization of the independent operators into a company will insure a market for the Kansas producers independent of the Standard oil company.

SPEAR IS AGAIN INDICTED

Additional Charge Placed Against Cashier of the Defunct Oberlin Bank.

CLEVELAND, O., April 7.—The United States grand jury today returned an additional indictment against A. B. Spear, cashier of the closed Citizens National bank of Oberlin, which failed because of Mrs. Chadwick's operations. The additional indictment was returned on account of alleged new facts in connection with the manner in which Spear is said to have made false entries and affidavits about the bank's funds.

The grand jury also returned a joint indictment against Spear and Mrs. Chadwick in which the latter is charged with aiding and abetting Spear in making false entries. The jury also reported another indictment against President Ohliger and Chairman of the Board of Directors Zimmerman of the failed National bank of Wooster, O. It is charged that they made false entries in the bank's books and also false entries in a report to the comptroller of the currency.

SUNDAY LAW AT ST. LOUIS

Excise Commissioner Making Investigation Preparatory to Closing Saloons One Day a Week.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Governor Folk and Thomas E. Mulvihill, excise commissioner of St. Louis, are investigating the interpretation of the state law governing the closing of saloons on Sunday, and Commissioner Mulvihill declares that he will enforce the law.

Just when St. Louis will become "dry" on Sunday is not yet decided, as Mr. Mulvihill says: "I want to be sure that I shall be successful in enforcing the law and hence I wish to make my preparations deliberately."

GET-RICH-QUICK ARTIST GONE

Montana Officers Seeking Mining Promoter Who Promised Subscribers Government Bonds Free.

BUTTE, Mont., April 7.—Federal officers are looking for Henry A. Everett, proprietor of the Imperial Globe Mining and Leasing company. The company is alleged to have secured a total of about $35,000 from nearly 400 patrons, principally farmers of Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota and Nebraska. The special inducement held out to investors is said to have been a promise that they would receive several thousand dollars worth of government bonds free.

Movements of Ocean Vessels April 7.

At Auckland—Arrived: Sierra, from San Francisco.

At New York—Sailed: Celtic, for Liverpool; Mesaba, for London.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Baltic, from New York. Sailed: Cedric, for New York.

At Naples—Sailed: Napolitan Prince, for New York.

At Cherbourg—Arrived: Barbarossa, from New York.

At Genoa—Arrived: Citta di Milano, from New York; Prinz Oskar, from New York; Princess Irene, from New York. Sailed: Nord America, for New York.

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

At Hamburg—Arrived: Patricia, from New York.

At Moville—Sailed: Virginian, for St. John, N. B.

At Copenhagen—Sailed: Oscar II, for New York.

At Ponta del Gada—Arrived: Canopic, from Boston.

At Gibraltar—Arrived: Slavonia, from New York.

At London—Sailed: Ammon, for San Francisco.

VISITS THE ALAMO

Chief Executive Delivers an Address at the Texas Temple of Freedom.

SAN ANTONIO DRESSED IN GALA ATTIRE

Commander of the Rough Riders Given a Patriotic Welcome.

RECEPTION AT THE FAIR GROUNDS

President Exclusive Guest of Heroes of San Juan in Afternoon.

GERONIMO TO MEET THE GREAT FATHER

Famous Indian Chieftain Who is a Prisoner of War at Fort Sill Will Plead for His Freedom.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 7.—With San Antonio richly decorated with patriotic emblems, flags of all sizes and likenesses of the president and the streets filled with cheering throngs of people, Theodore Roosevelt today could not mistake the hearty welcome accorded him. Enormous crowds of people greeted him along the route of the procession from Fort Sam Houston to Alamo plaza, where an address of welcome was delivered and a response made. The people felt that they had as their guest not only the president of the United States, but a man toward whom the people of San Antonio feel especially friendly on account of the fact that it was here that the Rough Rider regiment was organized.

The president was delighted with the reception. He was kept busy bowing right and left acknowledging the outbursts of enthusiasm. It is seven years since President Roosevelt left San Antonio with his rough riders. "No human being dreamed that after that I would return as president of the United States," he said in a short address at the railway station.

President's Busy Day.

Today was a busy one for the president. The day began with a reception at the train. This formality was soon over, and the president and party proceeded to the parade grounds of the post, where the troops in Fort Sam Houston were reviewed. This interesting ceremony over, the start was made for the city. From the moment the procession of troops, carriages, police and rough riders swept out of the gates of the post into Grayson street until the president entered the gates of the fair grounds to go into camp with the rough riders, he was the recipient of hearty greetings.

A spectacular scene occurred at Travers park, where 8,000 school children cheered the president and sang "America," while a band played the national air.

In Alamo plaza, within the shadow of the old Alamo, which the president had seven years ago said filled him with a determination to do nothing to reflect on the heroes who died there, he was greeted in a manner which touched him. His arrival was the signal for a burst of cheering which lasted until after he had taken his seat on the stand and which was renewed when he rose to respond to the address of welcome by Alderman Kirkpatrick.

The President's Speech.

The president's speech was frequently punctured by applause. He was pleased that San Antonio agreed with him in his ideas on race suicide. He noted with satisfaction the attentions Texans were paying to education. The law of the worthy life, the effort is a cause worthy of striving for was his theme. His reception throughout Texas had touched him, he said.

The president said, in part:

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Kirkpatrick, and you, My Fellow Americans of This Mighty Commonwealth: I thank you for the way in which I have been greeted today. You can hardly imagine how much it means to me to come back to San Antonio in this way and to be received as you have received me.

I remember well seven years ago when we were raising this regiment, of riding in here one day to see the Alamo and going away feeling that come what would I was going to try to handle myself so that no disgrace should come to the memory of the Americans who died there. I want you to remember that ours was a volunteer regiment and a small war and that we do not claim any credit for what we did more than falls to the lot of any number of other people. All we ask of you is to believe that we tried to show the spirit which would have made us do the kind of a job that you of the civil war did, if the need had arisen.

It is fifteen years ago that I first came here, simply passing through as any number of travelers pass through and saw it. Seven years ago when I came here I was strictly on business. When we got back that year from Santiago I said to one of the officers of the regiment, "Now we have got to have a reunion of the Rough Riders in San Antonio." All kinds of things happened between. I have led a muddling busy life myself since and now at last the chance has come to make good the promise and to have those of the regiment who are able to come here together in the city where the regiment was raised to greet one another and talk over the past. In a sense we can claim that that regiment was a typical American body. We had men who inherited wealth and men who all their lives long had earned each day's bread by that day's toil. We had men of every grade socially; men who worked with their hands, men who worked with their heads, men of all the types that our country produces, but each of them managed to get in on his worth as a man only and content to be judged purely by what he could show himself to be.

Lesson of Brotherhood.

It has always seemed to me that one of the greatest lessons taught by the civil war was the lesson of brotherhood. You, my friends, who wore the blue, you, my friends, who wore the gray, each of you when he went onward to battle, when he was concerned about the man on his right hand and the man on his left, was not concerned about what the man's ancestry was, not as to how he worshiped his maker, not as to what his profession was, or his means, what you wanted to know was whether he would stand pat, if he did you were for him and he did not you were against him. The same things that were true in the great war is true in time of peace. This government, emphatically by the people, for the people and of the people.

Now, besides applauding that sentiment, let us live up to it. It has two sides to it. In the first place, it applies in a dozen different directions. It applies, for instance, in reference to creed. We have a right to ask that our neighbor does his duty toward God or man, but we have no business to dictate to him how he shall worship his maker and no business to discriminate for or against him because of the way in which he does it. In the same way, if a man is a decent citizen he is a decent citizen whether he is rich or poor. To judge from some of the talk you occasionally hear, a man cannot be a square man if he is rich. Remember always that you listen at your peril to any man who would seek to inflame you against your fellow citizen because he is better off. Again, as in the civil war, come back to considerations about your bunkie.

You did not care whether he was a banker or a bricklayer. If he was a banker he was all right if he was a good fellow. If he did his duty in camp, if he did not straggle on the march, if he did not drop his share of the joint plunder on the march and then expect you to share yours with him at the end of the day he was all right. You wanted him to carry his part and if he did it you were for him.

Square Deal for All.

Now apply that in civil life. If the rich man does not do his duty cinch him, and I will help you just as far as I can. But