

OAKS GROW FROM ACORNS  
—BEE ADS BUILD BUSINESS

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

BIG BUSINESS OR LITTLE—  
BEE ADS WILL BOOST IT.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1905—TWELVE PAGES.

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## KING'S LETTER READ

### Norwegian Storthing Hears Protest of the Throne Against Revolution.

IT IS REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE

Short Reply Reaffirms Constitutional Rights of Norway

SWEDISH WORKMEN V. OPPOSE WAR

Labor Unions Say Will Not Bear Arms Against T. retoren.

HOPES SECESSION WILL BE ACCEPTED

Last Paragraph of Communication May Mean that Sweden Will Confirm Action of Norway After Reaffirming Position.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 14.—King Oscar's long letter to the president of the Norwegian Storthing, M. Berner, stating his position as cabinet to the Associated Press yesterday evening, was read in the Storthing, which was crowded, at its opening this morning after the Whitauide recess. The document was referred unanimously to a special committee without comment and the Storthing adjourned to await the committee's report. There was no demonstration whatever. The Associated Press understands that a short reply will be sent, reaffirming the constitutional rights of the Storthing.

The government of Norway and the members of the Storthing are in the same position, seeing in the last paragraph an indication that the king and Riksdag will probably confirm the dissolution of the union after a reaffirmation of the contention that the union could not be dissolved without the consent of Sweden and King Oscar.

A member of the Storthing, commenting on the bitter feeling in Sweden, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

Sweden is always inclined to look down on democratic Norway. The Swedes resent what they consider our audacity in initiating a solution and deposing the king. The matter has been influenced by the atmosphere of the nobility of Sweden and seldom a Swede, even when in Norway, is inclined to consider the rights of the throne paramount.

The Swedish upper chamber, too, is inclined to consider the rights of the throne paramount.

Swedish Workmen Oppose War. Stockholm, Sweden, June 14.—The attitude of the laboring classes is likely to prove a potent factor in overcoming any possible disposition on the part of a section of the Riksdag to suggest the adoption of coercive measures toward Norway and informing the chamber in favor of accepting the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden.

Norwegians Appeal to President. WASHINGTON, June 14.—Norwegian residents of the United States have applied to President Roosevelt formally to recognize the new government of their country. Senator Dooliver of Iowa called on the president today and presented to him a memorial adopted by the delegates to the Norwegian festival recently held at Fort Dodge, Ia., urging him to recognize the new government and appoint a representative to Norway. If the president accedes to this request it would mean the recognition of the new government by the United States. It may be several weeks before a determination of the president will have to be made.

It is believed here that Norway will ask recognition as a nation from all the civilized countries of the world. So far as can be ascertained, no protest yet has been made to this government by Sweden against the recognition of Norway, but it is believed not unlikely that such a protest will be made.

## AMERICAN FLAG ASSOCIATION

### Committee Reports that Three States Passed Laws to Prevent Desecration of Old Glory.

NEW YORK, June 14.—New legislation in three states for the prevention of the desecration of the American flag is the record of part of the year's work reported at the annual meeting of the American Flag Association in this city today by the president, Colonel Ralph E. Prime, and General Henry S. Peck, chairman of the flag committee of the national commandery.

A. R. The new states are North Dakota, Kansas and Wyoming. The states in which laws protecting the flag from desecration since the organization began its work in 1897 number thirty-two.

Colonel H. H. Adams urged that steps be taken to secure legislation in all the states making the display of the flag on school houses compulsory.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Colonel Ralph E. Prime; Vice President, General George Devery; Lieutenant General, Adm. R. Chaffee; Lieutenant General, Nelson A. Miles (retired); Major General O. O. Howard; Major General J. C. Breckenridge; Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant; Rear Admiral Schley; Franklin Murphy; Admiral, S. J. Mackay; Langley; Wm. St. Louis; Theodore Fitch and Mrs. J. Will. Wentworth, New York; treasurer, A. N. Blankman, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

## TRAIN STRIKES AUTOMOBILE

### Richard S. Sayer and Wife of Englewood, S. J., Killed Near Goshen, N. Y.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 14.—An automobile occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Sayer, of Englewood, N. Y., and their two sons, was struck by an Erie train near Goshen today. Mr. and Mrs. Sayer were instantly killed and their sons were hurled several feet striking near the tracks. They are not expected to survive their injuries. The chauffeur saved his life by jumping before the train struck the automobile. Mr. Sayer was president of the Riden Engine company.

## CHINESE PEOPLE ARE EXCITED

### Misconception of Status of Exclusion Treaty Causes Present Trouble to Commerce.

PEKING, June 14.—Afternoon.—The agitation and proposed boycott of American goods by Chinese merchants is apparently based upon a misconception by the Chinese of American intentions in regard to the exclusion act. Both Chinese and Americans are agreed upon the point that the exclusion of coolies is the chief matter under consideration and deals with the treatment of other classes. A discussion on the subject will be necessarily prolonged and to arrange a new convention will take time. Mr. Rockhill, the American minister, has assured the Chinese that America's intentions are fair and conciliatory, and the Chinese board of foreign affairs is apparently satisfied upon this subject. The public is somewhat alarmed, hence the boycott.

This movement is unlikely to attain any serious proportions, although it is significant, indicating the importance which is attached by the Chinese to the questions involved in the American exclusion act.

The exclusion of coolies from the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands is considered a hardship by the Chinese, who also complain of the treatment they experience at the hands of the American customs officials; nevertheless there is a genuine desire upon the part of the Chinese government for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the questions at issue with the United States.

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## CONTEST FOR GORE CANYON

### Engineer Says Valley Wanted by Railroad is Essential as a Reservoir Site.

DENVER, Colo., June 14.—A. L. Fellows, a state engineer of North Dakota and formerly in charge of the United States reclamation service in this city, today made an affidavit that Gore canyon, which is being contested for the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific railroad is essential as a reservoir site in reclaiming the arid lands in Colorado, Utah, Arizona and California.

## DOUBLE STANDARD OF VALUES

### Illinois Railroads Use at Least Two in Their Business.

ONE FOR RATES AND ONE FOR TAXES

Significant Fact Developed at the Rate Hearing Now in Progress Before Commission at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 14.—(Special Telegram.)—The hearings before the State Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners, on the application of interested shippers for a change in rates, to make the Illinois rates uniform with those of surrounding states, has developed some surprising facts and admissions on the part of the railway representatives. It was practically admitted at the first day's hearing that the railways maintained one standard of valuation for the fixing of rates and another for the purpose of taxation.

Former Attorney General Hamlin, representing the various associations of merchants and shippers asking for lower rates, described it in his argument before the board as the first time in twenty years that an organized effort had been made to secure a revision of railway rates in Illinois. During that time, he said, the state had increased greatly in the size and amount of its contributions to the railroads, but the rates remain practically as they were in 1888.

Every bit of evidence Mr. Hamlin tried to introduce was fought bitterly and ably by the railway lawyers. The hearing lasted from 10 o'clock this morning till after 5 o'clock this afternoon, and will be resumed tomorrow. All the time it was as fiercely fought a legal contest on both sides as one could wish to see.

Profits for the Railroads. Mr. Hamlin put in testimony showing, according to reports made by the railroads to the state, they were making an average profit of \$4.17 a mile if only gross profits and operating expenses were calculated; of \$5.50 a mile in gross earnings and only operating expenses; of \$2.49 if taxes and rentals were added to operating expenses; of \$1.64 a mile if interest on indebtedness, permanent improvements and "other deductions" were further subtracted from the gross profits.

He made the point that the roads could not plead watered stock or interest payable on bonds as a reason for refusing to grant lower rates, and argued that the figures of profit per mile showed that they could lower the rates and still make money on the individual case of the high capitalization of the Alton, however, he said he would not press.

The railroad men in reply attacked the correctness of Mr. Hamlin's figures. They insisted they were entitled to calculate income on bonds in arriving at net profits, declared the interstate rates were no rule for state rates, and quoted a United States supreme court decision in support of the contention that the rates of one state were no guide for establishing the rates in another.

In his estimate of the cost of the lines Mr. Hamlin took the returns of the railways to the State Board of Equalization. The railway lawyers replied that those returns were made for purposes of taxation and did not represent real value of the property. In proof they cited the fact that the state taxing board had raised some of them six and seven fold.

Mr. Hamlin replied that the returns were the values put on the roads by the roads themselves in conformity with the law, but acknowledged there was a discrepancy in the returns made by the roads to the State Board of Equalization and the State Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners.

"It is unfortunate," said the ex-attorney general, "that there are two boards, one for taxation and the other for general purposes."

"You are right," replied William Brown of the Alton, with fervor.

Fixing the Values. Mr. Hamlin investigated William Kilpatrick, secretary of the State Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners, and W. H. Eubanks, secretary of the State Board of Equalization. Mr. Kilpatrick testified that the Alton Railway company made all reports to the board. He then asked if the railroad company operated any tracks in Illinois. Mr. Dawes' objection was sustained by Commissioner Neville. The railway company operated 534 miles in Illinois.

Secretary Eubanks testified that the returns made by the companies to the profits Board of Equalization, supposed to show all the property, the value of the right-of-way, improvements, rolling stock, capital stock and indebtedness, were made under oath by the president and secretary. He gave the value per mile, according to these reports on most of the important roads as follows:

Santa Fe.....\$21,385/Great Western, 14,963  
E. & O.....\$2,877/C. & S. L., 15,331  
Big River.....\$10,250  
Alton.....\$9,050/Rock Island, 15,455  
E. & W., 21,100  
Burlington.....23,100/Wabash, 5,993  
East. Illinois, 39,262

When he spoke of the Alton he said the capitalization was \$110,495 a mile, but Mr. Dawes objected to it.

"It is not possible for the witness to say how much of the capitalization of this road is in Illinois and how much in other states," he declared.

"You may be right," answered Mr. Hamlin. "I do not intend to go into that, at least not now."

Gives Some More Figures. Then Mr. Eubanks gave some more figures from the companies' return to the taxing board. They showed that the Alton, claiming its property was worth \$99,695 a mile, made a net profit of \$4.75 a mile. The Santa Fe, with a value a mile of \$21,385, he said, he could not give, but promised to bring in all other figures tomorrow.

On cross examination, Mr. Brown wanted to know if the state board had not raised the return of the Wabash on the value of \$6,000 a mile to \$38,870, the Santa Fe from \$21,000 to \$45,500, and the Baltimore & Ohio from \$8,800 to \$15,900.

"Yes," said the witness, and Mr. Brown added:

"The courts have decided that a man cannot be bound by the value another man puts on his property. We don't intend to be bound by the report of the state board."

"Just what weight this evidence will have is a matter for the commission to say," answered Mr. Hamlin, "but undoubtedly it is competent. We have put in the values fixed by the officers of the roads. It is an admission by the officers, under the forms prescribed by law, as to the values of these properties. We are not inquiring for the purpose of taxation, but are asking 'What value do you fix on your roads?'"

Two Classes of Rates Also. At the hearing today before the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse commission, railroads (Continued on Second Page.)

## REPEAL BILLS ARE VALID

### Philadelphia's City Attorney Says Council Has Authority to Withdraw Railway Franchises.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—In accordance with the request made by the committee on street railways of city councils for his opinion on the legality of the bills providing for the repeal of ordinances granting street car companies the right to construct tracks on certain streets, City Solicitor John C. Kinsey today sent his opinion to that committee. The city solicitor is of the opinion that councils have full powers and authority to repeal the ordinances because the street railroad companies had not yet actually taken possession of the streets.

The committee of street railways will meet tomorrow when the opinion will be formally placed before its members. A strong effort will be made by the advocates of the repeals to have the bills favorably reported to the council in the next legislative session, such as those that occurred yesterday, the meeting tomorrow will be held in a small committee room.

A mass meeting was held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian association tonight which speakers made in the interest of the street railway repeals. Resolutions were adopted demanding the passage of the repeal measures; insisting that no further perpetual franchises be granted under any circumstances and that a tax be imposed on all franchises and the next legislature be petitioned to repeal the law recently passed permitting street railroad companies to hold their charters and franchises fifty years without doing the work they covenanted to do.

HONORS FOR BOYS IN GRAY  
Louisville Gives Confederate Veterans and Auxiliary Unions an Enthusiastic Reception.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 14.—For the second time in five years the United Confederate and auxiliary unions gathered in Louisville for their annual reunion. Their reception today, under a blazing sun and with miles of brilliant bunting flying in the breeze, being in strong contrast to the weather conditions of five years ago, when record breaking rains prevailed during the entire period of the reunion and even caused a postponement of the parade on the evening of the 13th.

The reunion was officially opened shortly after the noon hour when General Bennett H. Young, commander of the Kentucky division, called the inspiring march to order. The principal business of the day was the reports of officers.

A rousing reception was given the commander-in-chief, General Stephen D. Lee, when he arose to respond for the veterans to the address of welcome. Cheers were given the few remaining great figures of the confederacy as they made their appearance. The venerable Simon Bolivar Buckner, who is approaching his 80th year, was heartily greeted and delivered a stirring address.

Apparently a Dead Issue. The Teamsters' Joint Council apparently has come to the conclusion that the strike is a "dead issue." For the first time since the original strike against Montgomery Ward & Co. was called the controversy was taken to the council meetings as an "unimportant" matter of business.

"I don't see that the strike needs much attention any more," said William Kelly, secretary of the Coal Teamsters' union.

"No, I won't admit that we are beaten, but I mean to say that we have matters in hand so well that we can afford now to let the strike take care of itself."

The proposed referendum will certainly labor leaders will submitted to the teamsters as to whether the strike shall be called off unconditionally or not brought up.

President Bernard Mulligan of the Railway Express Drivers' union said of the referendum:

"It will never come up. Even if it should the teamsters on strike will vote to the man for a continuation of the strike until it can be called off on honorable terms."

May Revoke Teamsters' Licenses. A large number of the retail grocers of this city addressed a communication to Mayor Dunne in which they demand the revocation of the licenses of team owners who decline to make deliveries to boycotted houses. The attention of the mayor is called to sections of the municipal code which renders unenforceable as at present practiced by the team owners a misdemeanor.

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## MORE ALLEGED LAND FRAUD

### California Official Accuses Railroad Man and Associates with Violating the Laws.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The Examiner says that State Mineralogist L. E. Aubrey charges that thousands of acres of the State's mineral lands in Butte and Plumas counties have been secured illegally, and has placed information in support of his charges in the hands of the special prosecutor for the government in the Oregon land fraud cases. Specifically, the state mineralogist alleges that H. H. Yard, who represents the Western Pacific Railroad in the matter of securing rights-of-way, and T. B. Walker, the millionaire lumberman of Minnesota, have both illegally filed on lands located in the northern counties.

It is the contention of Aubrey that thousands of acres of mineral lands in Butte and Plumas counties have been secured illegally and are mineral in character. The state mineralogist has made a report upon the operation of Yard to the Department of the Interior.

H. H. Yard, who his offices in this city, admits that he and his associates have secured 100,000 acres of mineral land in Butte and Plumas counties. He contends that these lands have been legitimately secured and are mineral in character.

## COLUMBIA CONFERS DEGREES

### Honor Recipient of France Awarded Medal for Discoveries in Radio-Activity.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Commencement day at Columbia university today included the conferring of honorary degrees, alumni luncheon and alumni games at the south field.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: Doctor of letters, William Dean Howells; doctor of science, Robert Simpson Woodard, president of the Carnegie Institute of Washington; doctor of science, Brigadier General of the Bishop Museum of Polytechnic Ethnology and Natural History at Honolulu; doctor of science, Jacob Mecklenbach, Dickinson of Chicago.

The Barnard medal for meritorious services in science was awarded to Henri Becquerel, member of the Institute of France, for his important discoveries in radio activity and of the dark rays from uranium, which has been the basis of later inquiry into radio activity.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The annual commencement exercises of the University of Pennsylvania were held today.

## DRISCOLL BEFORE THE JURY

### Chicago Employers' Agent Tells of His Transactions with Labor Officials.

ATTEMPT TO SETTLE THE STRIKE

Lumber Dealers Present Proposition to Teamsters, but President Says He Declines to Consider It.

CHICAGO, June 14.—John C. Driscoll, the much desired witness in the bribery proceedings being conducted by the state's attorney and the grand jury in connection with strike troubles in Chicago, appeared before the inquirers this afternoon and for three hours was subjected to close questioning. The proceedings were kept secret, but it was said that Driscoll did not tell all the startling stories of corruption accredited to him yesterday. At the adjournment of the jury tonight, Assistant State's Attorney F. Kelly said he was well pleased with the results thus far obtained from Driscoll. The latter is to be recalled tomorrow morning and he was cautioned against making any statements as to what transpired within the jury room or to discuss the nature of the testimony.

Scope of Driscoll's Evidence. Driscoll's evidence covered the historical points in connection with various labor organizations, and he told in detail of the work he had done in forming the Coal Team Owners' association, as well as the connection of Albert Young, former president of the Teamsters' union, with that organization.

Albert Young, former president of the Teamsters' union, occupied the stand in the hearing before Master-in-Chancery Sherman. The day was taken up by altercation between the attorneys.

Young was asked a long line of questions and in almost every instance he refused to answer, declaring he was afraid of self-incrimination. The hearing will be continued tomorrow morning.

Attempt at Settlement. Edward Hines, president of the Lumbermen's association, today submitted to President Shea, the head of the Teamsters' union, terms of settlement, which were practically identical with those announced some time ago by the employers. Shea declined to consider them.

The Teamsters' Joint Council apparently has come to the conclusion that the strike is a "dead issue." For the first time since the original strike against Montgomery Ward & Co. was called the controversy was taken to the council meetings as an "unimportant" matter of business.

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## NEBRASKAN IS A WINNER

### Charles P. Partridge is Awarded a \$150 Ethics Prize at Princeton University.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The executive committee of the Equitable Life Assurance society met today with Vice President Hyde, chairman, and Chairman Paul Morton a member of the committee. There were no further resignations from the board nor were the resignations of the officers and directors already tendered acted upon. Chairman Morton said that he would take no definite action or outline his policy of administration.

There have been many changes," said he, "and until I know what the superintendent has to say concerning these matters I will go nothing."

The executive committee will hold its next stated meeting on Friday and in all probability the trustees will meet here tomorrow.

There were present at today's meeting in addition to Chairman Morton and Vice President Hyde, President, Chairman Paul Morton a member of the committee. There were no further resignations from the board nor were the resignations of the officers and directors already tendered acted upon. Chairman Morton said that he would take no definite action or outline his policy of administration.

LUTHERAN SYNOD IN SESSION  
Delegates Representing Six Million Communicants Assemble at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 14.—The forty-second biennial convention of the general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church of America, opened tonight in Behney Lutheran church. Delegates to the number of 675, representing six million communicants are present from all parts of the United States.

Prominent ministers and laymen are in attendance, among them being Judge Peter E. Grosscup, of Chicago. Senator Charles Dick, of Ohio, is expected tomorrow.

It is thought the convention will be in session for at least seven days and may run into ten days. Business sessions will be held morning and afternoon.

Rev. Harlan K. Fenner, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., secretary of the synod, delivered the only address at the opening session, speaking on "The Lutheran Code as a Spiritual Utility."

MINNEAPOLIS, June 14.—The annual national convention of the United Norwegian Lutheran church of America opened in the Augustana church today. About one thousand delegates, ministers and laymen are present. The United church is one of the main factions of the Norwegian Lutheran church in America and the present convention will for eight days deliberate for the welfare of 100 congregations throughout the northwest.

## NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

### Partly Cloudy and Cooler Thursday, with Showers in East Portion, Friday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:			
Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	59	1 p. m.	84
6 a. m.	60	2 p. m.	84
7 a. m.	62	3 p. m.	86
8 a. m.	73	4 p. m.	80
9 a. m.	74	5 p. m.	80
10 a. m.	73	6 p. m.	80
11 a. m.	72	7 p. m.	81
12 m.	83	8 p. m.	84
		9 p. m.	81

## BOODLE CASES DISMISSED

### Successor to Governor Folk Enters Nolle Prosequi of Charges Against Kelly.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—All the charges of perjury and bribery against Charles F. Kelly, former speaker of the house of delegates, were nolle prossed in the criminal court of the circuit court today. Circuit Attorney Sargent stated to the court:

I move that these cases against Charles F. Kelly be nolle prossed. In connection with this I desire to state that he has been paid by the state as a witness and has been paid by the state as a witness and has been paid by the state as a witness and has been paid by the state as a witness.

The cases against the executive council of the city lighting bill, bribery in connection with the passage of the Suburban franchise bill, and perjury in connection with the general boodle charges.

Kelly withdrew a motion for a new trial, and on the charge of perjury he has been found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, but upon appeal the supreme court reversed the finding and recommended the case for retrial.

## GOMPERS TO SEE ROOSEVELT

### Federation of Labor Appoints Committee to Confer with Executive on Chinese Exclusion.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 14.—At the third day of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here today President Gompers, Vice President O'Connell and Secretary Morrison were appointed a committee to wait upon President Roosevelt to present to him the subject of Chinese exclusion and other matters affecting the interests of labor.

Dr. Paul Kennedy of New York, representing the American Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, asked participation of the federation in a congress to be held in New York city November next. It was decided to extend an invitation to the association to send a representative to the Pittsburgh convention of the American Federation of Labor to address the delegates there upon the subject of tuberculosis, its prevention and treatment, and to suggest plans by which organized labor