NEWS SECTION.
Pages 1 to 8.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

Advertise in THE OMAHA BEE Best in the West

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1906—FIVE SECTIONS—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

LONDON IS GROWING

Increase in Population of Metropolis Causes Discussion on Part of Publicists.

SMALLER TOWNS ARE FINDING FAVOR

Bryce Would Have People Move to Places Not So Large.

"ROTTEN BOROUGHS," ARE UNDER FIRE

Since Losing Power Tories See Reason for Revising Representation.

REGIMENT OF ROUGH RIDERS SUGGESTED

Friends of Stronger British Army Would Have Volunteer Organization of Men Experienced in Frontier Warfare.

LONDON, April 14.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Fear has been expressed that there is a slight danger that with the excellent movement in favor of garden cities and the "back to the soil" program should come some impracticable ideas. Even Mr. Bryce, a practical statesman, at a conference recently, expressed the idea that new centers of population of say 30,000 to 60,000 or 70,000 ought to be developed for the purpose of checking the growth toward the metropolis. It has been pointed out in reply to Mr. Bryce and some statesmen not quite so practical that it is the very bigness of the metropolis that attracts and that there are thousands who would find the smaller cities as well as the rural districts intolerably dull. Whether this disposition of flocking to the cities can in any measure be corrected by the cry of "back to the land" or "back to the town" remains to be seen. But it has been pointed out that it is not likely to be corrected if political writers and thinkers regard the size of the great modern cities as matters of accident, which can be corrected at will or at pleasure.

The agitation for a change in the system of representation is because of the fact that every unionist member in the House of Commons represents on an average 17,715 votes, while each ministerialist represents an average of only 7,118. Though there was a decided liberal majority, even on the popular figures, no such a showing as this would be made if the present system did not have many inequalities. But the most remarkable thing in connection with the agitation for a more perfect system of minority representation is that the radicals are opposing a change, while the liberals are contending for the idea of a change. Heretofore in the history of the United Kingdom almost always and ever has the reverse of this proposition been true. From the days of the "rotten boroughs," which the whigs accused the tories of planning by what in American would practically be called gerrymandering, down to the last session of Parliament, it is the liberal forces which have been obliged to fight for increased representation for minorities. It is admitted by all parties that something should be accomplished in working out practical reforms.

Attitude of Conservatives.

It will be remembered that something was attempted by the Balfour ministry in this direction, just as it was riding for a fall. But the liberals naturally imagined that the redistribution of seats if undertaken by Mr. Balfour and his associates would naturally be unfavorable to them. Hence they fought all ideas in that direction bitterly during the closing hours of the dying Parliament. And after that the downpour. Not even the most enthusiastic liberal six months ago could have imagined such a fall of the conservatives and a complete right about face of all parties in the matter of minority representation. Things have indeed come to a pretty pass in Merrie England when the conservatives are accusing the liberals, nationalists and laborites of "dealing in rotten boroughs."

Army reforms will not come by mere talk. But there has been a decided improvement in the situation so far as the army is concerned during the past few months. It is another of those ironies of fate that to the liberals, supposed to be the ancient and time-honored foe of militarism, should come the privilege of fostering some of the greatest improvements in the army proposed in years, and that the conservatives should be found in the opposition for no other reason than that they are "agin the government." During the recent discussions on the army estimates good ideas have been expounded by Mr. Haldane, Mr. Balfour and Sir Charles Dilke and if they did not agree there was at least a very cheering approximation to agreement. Mr. Haldrane and Mr. Balfour, for example, are practically as one in regard to the general method by which expansion of our military forces is to be obtained. The reason why this and other approximations to agreement are cheering may be discerned in the dominant idea of Mr. Haldane's speech. An essential of army reform is a concordant of the two great parties about military policy. It is contended that the day of unionist action and liberal reaction is gone. Mr. Haldane wants to procure the assent of the present opposition as well as of the ministerial party to the scheme that is simmering in his mind. The old liberal practice was to allot a fixed sum to the soldiers and tell them to make the best of it. That is not Mr. Haldane's practice; before the general election the prime minister formally absolved him from the necessity of making it his theory. But the theory survives in the liberal and labor parties and it takes the form of a peremptory insistence upon a reduction of the army budget.

Rough Riders for Britain.

It has been seriously opposed to form an Imperial legion, an army of scouts, something after the fashion of the rough rider regiment organized by Theodore Roosevelt upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. In this imperial legion or army of scouts, as in the rough rider regiment, it is proposed every member will be selected because he has "done something" or is capable of "doing something." The official designation of the organization, it is said, will be "frontiersmen," since it will include men trained and qualified by previous completed military service or by working, fighting, huting in wild countries, or at sea, who do not or cannot serve in the existing military forces of the empire, and who are not prepared by reason of vocation or temperament to submit themselves to the ordinary military discipline, save in time of war.

Though, of course, the frontiersmen do not expect to be on the pay rolls of the British army service—they are too patriotic for that—they do hope and expect to secure the confidence and the support

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

ELEVATION FOR PLUNKETT

Cardinal Logue Desires Irish Martyr Placed on Calendar of Saints of Church.

ROME, April 14.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Rt. Rev. Geremia Bonomelli, bishop of Cremona, of whose pastoral the sovereign pontiff wrote in such strong terms in his letter to Cardinal Ferrari, archbishop of Milan, came to Rome recently to visit the pope. He took up his residence in the Minerva hotel. The newspapers have been busy with his name and his pastoral, but as he said nothing for publication the reports given of his sayings and intentions were strange and extravagant freaks of the imagination. It has been unfortunate for Mgr. Bonomelli that the liberalistic anti-Catholic press in Italy has undertaken his defense in an enthusiastic manner, for it has been noticed that that press is rarely on the side of the Catholics.

Finally, Mgr. Bonomelli left Rome on his return journey to his diocese of Cremona, and the noncatholic papers published here in Rome announce that he has not been received by the pope. This event has been responsible for a sensation in the newspapers, but it is said that the entire incident did not have the construction placed upon it and that the pope did not refuse to receive the cardinal.

The Irish Franciscans of St. Isidore have just given a dinner in honor of Cardinal Logue, who has been visiting here in Rome. Amongst the guests invited was Very Rev. Mgr. Byrne, dean of Dungannon, who accompanied the cardinal to Rome as his secretary. During his stay in Rome his eminence the cardinal has been in consultation with the advocate for the cause of beatification and sanctification for recognition of the venerable Oliver Plunket, and also with Mgr. Verdi, promoter of the faith. There is reason to anticipate that within a comparatively short period of time the Irish Catholics throughout the world will see the name of this martyr enrolled amongst the names of the blessed who are raised to the dignity of the altars.

Another member of the sacred college of cardinals, his eminence Cardinal Guiseppi Callegari, bishop of Padua, has just departed this life. He was in the sixty-fifth year of his age, having been born in Venice in 1841. The story of his career is that of a diligent parish priest, a laborious and far-seeing bishop, whose labors were especially directed toward the advancement of his people.

Another great clerical character has just passed into eternal rest. Rev. Father Michael Costello, master in theology and sub-prior of St. Clements in Rome, has breathed his last in the ancient and famous convent of the Dominican Order. Father Costello was 82 years of age and many years of his life were passed in the Eternal city. His recollections of Rome embraced a period of over sixty years and in that time he beheld as it were the old order of things changing into new. Gregory XIV was the occupant of the pontifical throne when this young friar first beheld the city of Rome. Then, following the death of Gregory, came in June, 1846, the new pontiff, Pius IX. Father Costello used to tell how, when Pius X was elected, he was young-looking and his hair was dark. But the revolution soon came and Pius IX was an exile in Gaeta. In 1850 the pope returned to Rome again, but now the dark hair was rapidly growing white and signs of care rather than age were visible on his face. Then came the invasions of the pontifical territory on the part of Piedmont, encouraged by Napoleon III, which finally ended in the seizure of Rome by Victor Emmanuel, and all of the troubles which have marked the course of the last thirty-five years.

UNION JACK MAY COME DOWN

Fanning Island Will Be Sold to the Highest Bidder This Month.

SYDNEY, April 14.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The greatest indignation is expressed here over the report that Fanning Island, one of the most important landing stations of the "All-British," Pacific cable, together with Washington island, is to be offered for sale by public auction on April 17. It is regarded here as nothing less than a national scandal that the imperial government should run the risk of such an important strategic center as Fanning Island falling into the hands of a foreign power. The "All-British" Pacific cable, as it is well known, links up Vancouver, British Columbia, with New Zealand. In this route of nearly 8,000 miles it touches first at Fanning island, 3,237 miles from Vancouver, then at the Fiji islands, another 1,836 miles, and afterward at Norfolk island, whence branches run to New Zealand and Queensland.

From these facts it can easily be imagined how vitally important it is that Fanning island should remain British. A hostile power in possession of the island in times of war would have the cable at its mercy.

The original owners (by possession) of Fanning and Washington islands were Messrs. Gregg and Bignall, both of whom are dead.

AMERICAN PAYS HIS FINE

Automobilist Who Escapes Arrest Sends Money to England for Fast Driving.

LONDON, April 14.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—An American was recently stopped while driving a motor car at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour in Hertfordshire. He left England directly afterward and could not be summoned. Superintendent Wood of the country police wrote to him to the address he gave in America and has just received a reply.

The American states that he did not leave England to escape justice and he inclosed £5, which he hoped the magistrates would accept as a fine and as an appreciation of the pleasure his motor car tour in England had given him.

The chairman of the magistrates put the money in the poor box, remarking that he hoped it would be a lesson to English motorists who did not always behave so courteously when detected in breaking the law.

UNIVERSITY STUDENT DIES

Alfred W. Sweeten Expires in Denver Just After Being Found by Mother.

DENVER, April 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Just as his mother found him, after having searched for him since Monday, Alfred W. Sweeten, who was a student at the Nebraska State university at Lincoln, died in the county hospital. Sweeten was found lying in the street barefoot and sick by the police last Monday. He had telegraphed his mother at Monument, Colo., that he was out of money. He had spinal meningitis.

CRISIS WELL ENDED

Preliminary Settlement of Hungarian Dispute Came in Good Time for All.

DRASTIC MEASURES HAD BEEN PLANNED

Government Was Ready to Exercise Espionage Over Letters and P[illegible]

WEKERLE IS THOUGHT [illegible] STRONG

Only Man Who C[illegible] people a[illegible] Ruler [illegible]r.

WOMEN CAUSE END OF THE TROUBLE

Threatened Boycott of All Things from Austria When Made by Hungarian Society Had Good Effect.

VIENNA, April 14.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Just what the treaty of peace between the crown and the Hungarians and the appointment of Alexander Wekerle as premier will amount to it is difficult to forcast. Dr. Alexander Wekerle is a man of considerable breadth and force of character, and if any man can form a cabinet that will in a measure conciliate Hungary this ought to be the man.

Now that the trouble is supposed to be at an end it is worth while at least to call attention to the manner in which the present condition of affairs was brought about. While Colonel Szell was premier of Hungary in 1902-1903 the Austrian government asked the Hungarian parliament to make a considerable increase in the quota of army recruits to be supplied by Hungary, and augment the annual money grant to the crown. The Hungarians declined to agree to the Austrian proposals and eventually their opposition to them in the Hungarian Parliament developed into obstruction and later into a complete deadlock. The Hungarians also made counter demands on the crown, which were refused. In October, 1904, the then premier of Hungary, Count Tisza, made a successful attempt to abrogate the rules of procedure under which the obstruction was carried on. He applied the closure. Soon after this the Hungarian Parliament was dissolved, and in January, 1905, the Hungarian government went to the country in a general election, with the result that the ministerial party was everywhere overwhelmingly defeated, and there came into existence the combined opposition of today, known as the independence party of Hungary, whose members insist on the use of the Hungarian language and the Hungarian flag in the army of Hungary, which the crown has peremptorily refused to agree to.

Radical Plans Suggested.

It was perhaps fortunate for both countries that matters ended just where they did. For the liberty of the press had been suppressed, the right of public meeting had been limited, and an edict had been issued by the minister of commerce empowering the courts and the police to control the dispatch of the letters, documents, postal packets and telegrams of certain persons. The opposition is being suppressed with a stern hand. Apparently quiet prevails. A significant symptom in connection with the movement leading up to the present condition of affairs has been the participation of women in a country where women are seldom found mixing in politics. Aristocratic ladies, for instance, at whose head is the Countess Batthyany, daughter of the late Count Andrassy, formed a society called the "Tulip league." The task of the "Tulip league" was to oppose the present government everywhere. Everything coming from Austria was to be boycotted by the women of the league. This boycott, striking right at the heart of the commercial interests of the two countries, is supposed to have had more to do with bringing about the end of the crisis than any one thing. The sympathizers of the boycott openly wore tulips; the tulips were everywhere seen, and Baron Fejervary openly declared that the women of Hungary were giving the members of the cabinet more trouble than the men were. This declaration was made in connection with the holding of immense meetings, in which all of the women, rich and poor, offered their jewels in case they should be needed to continue the struggle with the government. Demonstrations of this sort convinced the central government that the Hungarians were in deadly earnest.

ROYALTY IN WITNESS BOX

Emperor and Empress of Germany May Appear in Suit for Damages.

BERLIN, April 14.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—According to a report which is attracting much attention in Berlin the kaiser is shortly expected to appear as a witness in a libel suit. Frau Mileski, a lady in waiting on Princess Dorothea of Schleswig-Holstein, is suing Prince Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein and the court chamberlain for damages for illegal arrest in Egypt. A charge of theft was brought against her, but could not be substantiated. Herr Blumenthal, the chamberlain, requested the Egyptian government to effect the arrest, stating that the kaiser himself desired this to be done.

Should the report prove to be correct the following remarkable list of witnesses will give evidence: The kaiser, the kaiserin, Princess Frederick Leopold of Prussia, the prince and princess of Schleswig-Holstein and many other notabilities. The emperor himself ordered Frau Mileski to demand compensation.

INTERNATIONAL "CROOK" HELD

John Carr, Known in American Police Circles, in Trouble in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, April 14.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—John Carr, who has several times been sentenced in England and America to terms of imprisonment, has just been sentenced to eight months' penal servitude here for passing stolen notes, the proceeds of the Liverpool bank robbery on July 13, 1905, when $10,000 was stolen from a clerk named Dobson.

When Carr was arrested last year at Copenhagen he declared himself to be a sculptor of the name of Grey, but by the system of finger print records, which is now used with great success all over Scandinavia, he was identified as the thief, Carr. An accomplice, who was arrested on August 12 at Kiel, was found to be in possession of the greater part of the stolen notes. Carr is 75 years of age and is said to be one of the oldest bank thieves in the world.

EASTER SERVICES IN RUSSIA

Czar Gives the Signal "Christ is Risen" from Tsarskoe Selo.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—At midnight last night the usual impressive Easter services were held in all the churches in St. Petersburg. There were no untoward incidents. Emperor Nicholas, who ordinarily gives the signal "Christ is risen" at the Winter palace, remained at Tsarskoe Selo, to which place special trains were run to accommodate cabinet ministers and other high dignitaries who went to the palace to be present at the service.

"The expectations that Easter would be marked by some important announcement bearing on the fight between Count Witte and Minister of the Interior Durnovo were not realized. Several pages of promotions and decorations will be published in the Officiel Messenger tomorrow, but the emperor has not even signalized the day with a general gift to the people.

Among the Easter honors conferred Count Cassini is made an actual privy councillor of the second rank and M. Bakhmetieff, Russian minister to Japan, whose wife was Miss Mary Beale of Washington, is given the order of St. Andrew.

BLOW AT CONGRESS' POWER

Czar Decides to Retain Control of Financial Affairs of the Nation.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—With absolute unanimity the papers here today, even the Novoe Vremya, express extreme discontent with the imperial ukase, issued April 11, creating a "committee of finance" to decide matters relating to the national credit. This is regarded as another severe blow to the power of the Parliament and as virtually taking away from the nation's representatives all control of the nation's finances. The text of this important document is as follows:

We find it useful to exclude from the competency of the council of the empire and the lower house of Parliament the right to determine the times and conditions of loans and to consign the same to the committee of finance, which is also charged to study all questions relating to the credit of the empire and the money system. At the same time we reserve the right to submit to the preliminary constitution of the committee such financial matters as the budget, which must go before Parliament.

INITIAL TRIP OF AIR SOLDIERS

Members of German Military Company Have Thrilling Experience in a Balloon.

COPENHAGEN, April 14.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Two German soldiers, Weith and Jurgens, belonging to the German First Military Airship company, have just landed at Karlskrona, in Sweden, in a balloon which left Berlin on a stormy afternoon and crossed the Baltic during a fierce snowstorm.

When some miles from the Swedish coast a mishap occurred and the balloon began to descend rapidly, the gas escaping through a rent caused by the storm. To save their lives the two men cut away the basket with its contents and clung to the net while the storm raged and the wind blew the balloon about. After being nearly two hours in this dangerous and uncomfortable position the aeronauts reached the coast and descended in a snow covered forest. One of the soldiers had fainted when the balloon was found by some peasants.

KAISER TO VISIT MADRID

Emperor of Germany Will Go to Spanish Capital on Southern Trip.

BERLIN, April 14.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—It is stated here, apparently on good authority, that the kaiser will visit Madrid on May 15. His majesty will proceed from Genoa to Carthagena, thence to the capital and afterwards via Valladolid to the northern coast of the peninsula, where he will go on board the Hamburg at Santander. His first visit to Spain will occupy altogether three days. At first it was the kaiser's intention to land at Barcelona, but on the advice of the Spanish government this plan was relinquished. With the improving prospects the kaiser's Mediterranean journey begins to assume more definite shape. Numerous coast towns and a visit to Athens are said to be on his program, and it is stated that the empress will accompany his majesty for at least a part of the trip.

BALFOUR OUT OF PRISON

Released British Financier Will Probably Return to Business in South America.

LONDON, April 14.—James Spencer Balfour, formerly a financial magnate and a member of Parliament, who was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment in 1895 for extensive frauds in connection with the Land Allotment company and the House and Land Investment Trust of the Liberator group of companies, was released today from Parkhurst prison on the Isle of Wight. For the last two years Balfour has acted as librarian of the prison.

It is said that he probably will return to the Argentine republic, from where he was extradited before his trial and where it is said he holds considerable interests in different trade concerns. It is estimated that the poor middle class of England lost about £20,000,000 by Balfour's swindling operations.

RELIGIOUS TROUBLE IN POLAND

Catholics and "Mariavits" Come to Blows and Several People Are Killed.

WARSAW, Poland, April 14.—The religious troubles between the Catholics and Mariavits, the new Catholic sect, in many places in Poland are assuming a very serious aspect. Indeed the situation has almost reached the dignity of civil war. At Lupisi 3,000 Mariavits attacked 2,000 Catholics and a regular pitched battle followed, during which three men were killed and forty wounded. The fighting is proceeding today. At Lehno constant skirmishes are in progress and several persons have been killed or wounded. Last week at Chwartek the Mariavits, who are in the majority there, took possession of a church and insisted on the reappointment of a priest who was dismissed by the Catholics.

HOUSE AGREES ON A BILL

Measure Providing for Settlement of Affairs of Five Civilized Tribes Adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The house today agreed to the conference report on the bill for the settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory.

SIX GUNNERS KILLED

Powder Charge Explodes in Forward Turret of Battleship Kearsarge.

TWO MEN ARE SERIOUSLY INJURED

Accident Happens Just at the Close of Target Practice.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DISASTER

Powder Was Being Sent Below When it Ignited.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT NOT ASCERTAINED

Forty Men Were in the Upper and Lower Turrets and Small Loss of Life Surprises Naval Officials.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Two years to a day later than the fatal Missouri disaster, and as every sailor recalled, on a Friday on the 13th of the month, six men were killed in the forward turret of the battleship Kearsarge by one of those accidents which acquire additional terror for sailors because of their obscure origin and almost impossibility of prevention.

The Atlantic fleet, the strongest fighting fleet America has ever owned, had been for weeks engaged in the most severe drills in the waters of the Caribbean sea, culminating in the quarterly target practice. This practice was just about concluding with most satisfactory results up to yesterday and it was confidently expected at the department, upon the basis of preliminary reports received, that all records would be broken in the matter of rapidity of fire and efficiency of the gunners. But today, just at the close of the week's work at the department, came the cablegram from Rear Admiral Evans, the commanding chief of the Atlantic fleet, telling of a dreadful accident on of one of his best ships, the Kearsarge. The cable came from Carimanera, a little cable station at the mouth of Guantanamo bay, indicating the Kearsarge itself had arrived at that place. A slight telegraphic error, requiring the consumption of some time to affect the dicipherring of the message, added to the anxiety of the officials as soon as they made out the fact that a serious accident had occurred.

Official Report of Disaster.

The official account of the disaster is contained in the following cablegram from Rear Admiral Evans:

CAIMANERA, April 14.—Secretary Navy, Washington, D. C.: On April 13, about 3:15 p. m., shortly after completion of target practice of Kearsarge forward turret, while the powder was going below, three sections of a thirteen-inch charge of powder were ignited. Charge of powder in other lift just below and one section inside thirteen-inch remained intact. Cause not yet determined nor accountability. Matter is being investigated. Lieutenant Joseph W. Graeme, gun pointer, has been sent to the Maryland in a very critical state about 5 p. m. The following have since died: Lieutenant Hudgins, turret officer; Peter Norberg, gunner's mate; Theodore Naegely, seaman; Anton O. Thorson, ordinary seaman; Julius A. Koester, turret captain, first class; Ellis H. Athey, seaman. The following were dangerously injured by accident, recovery doubtful: W. King, ordinary seaman; Will Dury, dead at Guantanamo. Vessel uninjured.

List of Victims.

The residences and next of kin of the victims were as follows:

HUDGINS, Lieutenant John M., turret officer, nearest kin, wife, Washington, D. C.

NORBERG, PETER, gunner's mate, third class; residence, New York; next of kin, Margaret Norberg, mother, Sandsvall, Sweden.

NAEGELY, THEODORE, seaman; residence, Elizabeth, N. J.; next of kin, —— Louis Graff, guardian, Elizabeth, N. J.

THORSON, ANTON OLAUS, ordinary seaman; residence, New York; next of kin, Elias Thorson, New York City.

KOESTER, JULIUS ALFRED, turret captain, first class; residence, Chicago, Ill.; next of kin, John Peterson, uncle, Chicago.

ATHEY, ELLIS HOMER, seaman; residence, Parkersburg, W. Va.; next of kin, W. E. Athey, father, Parkersburg, W. Va.

The following were dangerously injured by accident, recovery doubtful:

William King, ordinary seaman, residence Appleton City, Mo.; next of kin, Mrs. Alice Cox, Appleton, Mo.

The following message of condolence was telegraphed to the commander-in-chief of the fleet, Admiral Evans, by Acting Secretary Newberry:

April 14, 1906.—Evans, Maine, Naval Station, Caimanera: The department is deeply grieved by the unfortunate accident on board the Kearsarge which occasioned the death and injury in the performance of duty of brave officers and men in the navy and it extends its heartfelt sympathy to the injured and wishes for a speedy recovery from their wounds. Spare no effort to ease the sufferings of the injured in every possible manner and show every honor to the dead. NEWBERRY.

Immediately on receiving the cablegram, Acting Secretary Newberry carried it to the president at the White House and was authorized to send the foregoing expression of sympathy. He communicated the sad news to Secretary Bonaparte at his home in Baltimore over the long distance telephone. Meanwhile, by direction of Admiral Converse, chief of the navigation bureau, Captain Pollock, the assistant chief, and Commander Wilson were busily engaged in looking up the addresses of the relatives of the victims of the accident and in writing telegrams acquainting them with the news. Nothing more could be done in Washington until further details were received from Admiral Evans.

Loss of Life Small.

The first feeling of the officers at the Navy department after receiving the cablegram was one of surprise that the accident had resulted in so little loss of life. The Kearsarge's forward turret, where it occurred, is of the superposed type—in other words, an eight-inch gun turret sat upon the top of the thirteen-inch gun turret, where the accident occurred. In the lower turret were twenty-four men and in the upper turret sixteen. An ammunition hoist connected the two, and, had the powder in the lower hoist exploded, probably every man in the two turrets would have been killed. The full charge of powder for a thirteen-inch gun is too large to be handled by any one man, so it is divided into sections in canvas bags, and it was three of these (probably just enough to fill one compartment in the ammunition hoist) which ignited. As the cablegram states, the cause of the ignition was not known, but the first belief at the Navy department is that in cleaning up the turret and throwing open the breeches of the big guns after the last round had been fired, some small bit of smouldering canvas bagging was blown out of one of the guns as the big breech block was swung around only to fall upon the loaded ammunition hoist where the surplus powder was being returned to the magazines below. Had the remainder of this powder exploded there might have been a repetition of the Missouri disaster, when twenty-six men were killed in the turret and in the magazines

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Warmer Sunday. Monday Fair.

NEWS SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 London is Growing Rapidly.
Crisis in Austria is Ended.
Six Gunners Killed on Battleship.
President Helps Lay Cornerstone.
2 Missouri Mob Burns Three Negroes
3 News from All Parts of Nebraska.
4 Warren Murder Case Goes to Jury.
Easter Retail Trade Has Been Good
5 Scientists View the Eruption.
Shaw Helps Out New York Banks.
Cry of Fire Starts Panic in Church.
6 Greene on Webster's Candidacy.
Y. W. C. A. Campaign Progresses.
7 Sporting Events of the Day.

EDITORIAL SECTION—Eight Pages.
2 Past Week in Omaha Society.
3 John Deere Company May Expand.
Affairs at South Omaha.
3 Benson Opens the City Campaign.
Affairs at South Omaha.
4 Editorial.
5 Santee Sioux Indians Want Cash.
Bismarck No Friend of the Poles.
6 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.
7 News from the Iowa Capital.
8 Zimman Wants Ballot Inquiry.
Unfortunates Before People's Bar.

WANT AD SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 Easter Services at the Churches.
Happenings in the Realty Field.
2 Condition of Omaha's Trade.
Some Facts About Vesuvius.
What the Candidates Expended.
3 Want Ads.
4 Want Ads.
5 Want Ads.
6 Want Ads.
7 Financial and Commercial.
8 Big Horn Country on the Boom.

ILLUSTRATED SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 Bryan Writes of Visit to the Moros.
2 Some Tersely Told Tales.
3 Gossip of Plays and Players.
Musical News and Notes.
4 Omaha a Cosmopolitan City.
5 Dominion Wants American Settlers
Duties of Iowa Executive Council.
6 In the Domain of Woman.
7 Sporting Gossip of the Week.
8 Progress in Field of Electricity.

COLOR SECTION—Four Pages.
1 Buster Tries Fragrant Weed.
2 Odds and Ends from Far and Near.
3 No Hazing at West Point Academy.
4 Simon Simple Starts the Mule.
Speigleburger Takes Plunge Bath.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	38	1 p. m.	42
6 a. m.	39	2 p. m.	45
7 a. m.	39	3 p. m.	49
8 a. m.	39	4 p. m.	49
9 a. m.	39	5 p. m.	49
10 a. m.	39	6 p. m.	49
11 a. m.	40	7 p. m.	48
12 m.	41		

BENSON MEETINGS THIS WEEK

Places Where Republican Rallies Will Be Held in the Various Wards.

Chairman Jefferis of the republican city committee has arranged for an active campaign during the remainder of the time between now and election day. For the coming week he has scheduled the following meetings:

Sixth Ward Republican club mass meeting, Linwood hall, southwest corner of Twenty-forth and Burdette streets, Monday evening, April 15, 1906. Prominent speakers will speak, including E. A. Benson, for mayor, and other candidates.

Tuesday, April 17, republican meeting, Lincoln hall, southeast corner of Sixth and Pierce streets.

Wednesday, April 18, republican meeting, South Side Turner hall, northeast corner of Eighteenth and Vinton streets.

Thursday, April 19, Magnolia hall, Twenty-fourth street and Ames avenue.

Friday, April 20, Thirty-fifth and Leavenworth streets, the West Leavenworth Improvement club turns the meeting over for republican candidates to speak.

Wednesday, April 25, Creighton hall, southwest corner of Fifteenth and Harney streets.

SUIT AGAINST FIELD ESTATE

Daughter of Merchant Prince Wants $857,000 in Securities Given Her Before Father's Death.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Mrs. Ethel Beatty, daughter of the late Marshall Field, commenced suit today against the executors of her father's estate, asking that the court direct them to turn over to her stocks and bonds to the amount of $857,000 which her father gave her before his death, but which were never delivered to her. The suit is of a friendly character and designed to give to the executors legal authority for the transfer of the securities. Mrs. Beatty inherited an aggregate of $6,000,000 from her father's estate, and the $857,000 is in addition to that amount.

RANCHMAN IS SHOT AT TABLE

Assassin Fires Through Window and Escapes—Tracks Lead to Neighboring Ranch.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Jack Boyle, a well known ranchman, living near here, was killed by a shot fired through the window. The assassin escaped. Outside the house were plainly discernible the tracks of the assassin, who had come within six feet before firing the shot. His horse was followed to the ranch of O'Neil, between whom and Boyle a feud had long existed. In the stable was the horse, but O'Neil was in Cheyenne during the whole night. The inquest will be held at Greeley Monday.

Movements of Ocean Vessels April 14.

At New York—Sailed: Rugia, for Hamburg; Koenigen Luise, for Naples; La Gascogne, for Havre; Philadelphia, for Southampton; Lucania, for Liverpool; Minnetonka, for London; Noordland, for Antwerp; Laurentian, for Havre; St. Paul, for Southampton. Arrived: Umbria, from Liverpool.

At Hong Kong: Arrived: Empress of India, from Vancouver. Sailed: Doric, for San Francisco.

At Antwerp—Arrived: Marquetta, from Boston. Sailed: Finland, for New York.

At Palermo—Sailed: Calabria, for New York.

At Glasgow—Sailed: Ontarian, for Montreal; Furnessia, for New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Cymric, for Boston. Arrived: Etruria, from New York.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Campania, for New York.

At Havre—Sailed: La Savoie, for New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived: Pretoria, from New York. Sailed: Prinz Eitel Friedrich, for New York.

At Naples—Arrived: Florida, from New York.

At Plymouth—Arrived: St. Louis, from New York.

At Browhead—Sailed: Amerika, for New York.

At St. John, N. B.—Sailed: Tunisian, for Liverpool; Lake Champlain, for Liverpool.

MAN WITH MUCK RAKE

Notable Address by President Roosevelt at Cornerstone Laying.

PARALLEL FROM PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

Tendency to Indiscriminate Criticism of Public Men Deplored.

EXCESSES ALWAYS INVITE REACTION

Overcensure Generally Results in Benefit to Real Culprits.

OFFICE BUILDING FOR CONGRESSMEN

New Structure Will Be One of the Largest and Finest in Washington—Masons Have Charge of the Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—To the many memorable events which cluster about the making of the nation's capital must be added one other, the laying of the cornerstone of the office building for the house of representatives with solemn Masonic ceremonies this afternoon.

The occasion was made notable by the presence of the president of the United States and many of his cabinet, by the supreme court, by the representatives of foreign governments, by the senate and house of representatives and a large proportion of Washington's population.

The day was ideal for such an important ceremony, and without so much as even a trifling delay the immense stone which occupied the northeast corner of the building was placed in position with the ancient ceremonials of the Masonic order.

Great attention has been paid to the care and comfort of the thousands who were accorded an opportunity to witness the exercises and to listen to one of the most notable addresses ever delivered by the president during his public career. Flags and bunting were everywhere. Stand after stand was provided and high above all the other vantage places was the president's box overlooking the capitol plaza and fronting the great white capitol building on the west and the library of congress on the east.

Presents Inspiring Picture.

Palms and growing plants were there and the faint touch of the new green of the trees shading off into the richer green of the plaza made an inspiring picture. To this add the rich dress of hundreds of Knights Templar with their waving plumes and the subdued costumes of the Masons with their lambskin aprons and white gloves, the scarlet uniforms of the Marine band and the blue of the United States Engineers' band and the picture is complete.

President Roosevelt, accompanied by members of his cabinet and escorted by the Office Building commission, Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, Representative W. P. Hepburn of Iowa and ex-Representative James D. Richardson of Tennessee, arrived comparatively early. When the president came into view of the immense audience a roar of kindly welcome greeted him. Immediately after the arrival of the president, the senate of the United States, with Vice President Fairbanks at their head, entered the stand reserved for them, followed by a large membership of the house of representatives. Vice President Fairbanks took a seat to the left of the president, and his presence, too, was loudly indicated by the assemblage.

A large number of women were on the president's stand, among them being Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mrs. Cowles, sister of the president, and Mrs. Fairbanks. Upon the arrival of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the District of Columbia, with Walter A. Brown, grand master, at its head, the ceremony of laying the cornerstone began.

Contents of the Box.

A hermitically-sealed copper box containing an inside copper box with glass top was then placed in position so that the stone would completely envelop it.

The box contained the following articles: The Holy Bible; copy of the Declaration of Independence; copy of the constitution of the United States; American flag, presented by the boys of the Junior Republic; copy of volume "History of Capitol;" autographs of members of the United States senate, April 14, 1906; an engraving and autograph of President Roosevelt; engraving and autograph of Vice President Fairbanks; pictures and autographs of Mr. Cannon, Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Richardson of Tennessee; photographs and autographs of members of cabinet; set of postage stamps of United States, 1906; list of members of senate and house, 1906; list of members of the supreme court of the United States, 1906; city papers, current issue, and many other articles.

As the stone was lowered on its foundation the marine band played the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana." The corn, wine and oil were then in turn poured upon the stone by the grand master, according to ancient custom, an octette of male voices chanting as the corn fell from the silver flagon:

There shall be a handful of corn in the earth, upon the top of the mountain; the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon and they of the city shall flourish like the grass of the earth.

When the wine was poured upon the stone the octette sang:

And wine that maketh glad the heart of man and oil to make his face to shine, and bread which strengtheneth man's heart.

As the oil was scattered the choir chanted:

And Jacob set up a pillar in the place where he talked with Him—even a pillar of stone—and he poured a drink offering there.

Address of Grand Master Brown.

Following these rites the grand master, Walter A. Brown, delivered the following address.

Grand Master Brown said in part:

Ladies, Gentlemen and Brethren—Be it known unto you that we be lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of our country and engaged by solemn obligations to aid in the erection of public buildings by placing in position the chief cornerstone whenever called upon to do so by those having charge of the same.

These ceremonies which you have witnessed have come down to us from time immemorial, and are in themselves invaluable to us as purely symbolic of that spiritual building which each one of us is engaged in erecting during our natural life, and as in this temporal building about to be erected we have proved the chief cornerstone to be well formed, true and trusty, let each one of us be sure that in the spiritual building our chief cornerstone be likewise well formed, true and trusty.

"This gavel, known as the Washington gavel, was made out of the marble used in the construction of the United States capitol, and for the specific purpose of and used for the first time in laying the cornerstone of that edifice, September 18, 1793. This ceremony was performed with full Masonic rites by General George Washington, acting grand master and upon the completion of the ceremony