No Filthy Sensations
THE OMAHA BEE
Best in the West

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Goes Into the Homes
THE OMAHA BEE
Best in the West

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1906—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

QUIET IN SPRINGFIELD

Militia and Special Police Now Have the Situation Well in Hand.

SPECIAL GRAND JURY BEGINS WORK

Judge Lincoln, in His Charge, Bitterly Denounces the Mob.

NO MORE ARRESTS WILL BE MADE NOW

Sheriff Will Serve No More Papers Until Excitement Subsides.

PETERS EXONERATED BY CORONER'S JURY

Young Man Who Killed Ralph Burns While Defending His Sweetheart is Released from Custody.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 17.—The situation here remains practically unchanged. There have been no disturbances during the day and the crowds that have gathered upon the streets to discuss the situation have diminished in size and in numbers.

The soldiers have not appeared on the streets. They have remained quietly in camp ready, however, to march at a moment's notice. The street intersections near the jail will be guarded during the night by the troops, so that all possible likelihood of trouble will be minimized. Squads of special police will continue to patrol all parts of the city, so that any effort to cause trouble can be stopped before it has a chance to get any strength.

Leslie Peters, the 18-year-old boy who last night shot and killed Ralph Burns, a negro, in defense of his own life and his sweetheart's honor, was acquitted by a coroner's jury today. The acquittal met with unanimous approval. The attempted crime of the negro has not wrought up any great feeling among the whites. Many of the negroes here say that they are glad that Burns was killed. He was regarded by the colored men here as a bad man and was accordingly feared by many of his own race.

The fact that no more arrests of the mob leaders are expected to be made until the special grand jury gets through with its secret session has had its effect on quieting the people. It is not expected that any further moves will be made to apprehend the mob leaders until conditions become quieter.

Charge to Grand Jury.

Judge A. J. Lincoln of the criminal court in charging the grand jury was bitter in his statements. After reciting the causes leading up to the calling together of the jury he said:

This outrage deserves the condemnation of all good citizens and the most rigid investigation at your hands. All persons, their aiders and abettors engaged in this shameful outrage are guilty under the law of murder in the first degree. The law makes no less a crime because 200 men engaged in the consummation of the crime than if one man alone and under cover of night committed the offense. Crime never becomes lawful because multitudes seek to give it sanction. Mob violence never has and never can accomplish good. The lawlessness places all things and all men in peril.

Let the lash fall where it may. You should indict every man proved to your reasonable satisfaction to be guilty. Whether friend or foe, rich or poor, high or low, wherever you find guilt, let that guilt be punished. The path of safety lies in the most vigorous and exhaustive investigation. That night's scenes have turned backward the hands on the dial of our progress. We know not how far, and only the most vigorous measures can compel a rebound. Your investigation should be prudent, careful and painstaking in order to protect any who may be wrongfully charged.

Jury is Selected.

The jury is composed of men of high character and includes Rev. W. E. Harlow, pastor of Central Christian church; C. A. Walterhouse and C. A. Hubbard, real estate dealers; A. A. Mehl, Fred Marshall and T. T. Chandler, merchants; J. C. Dodson, former sheriff of Greene county; George W. Miller, capitalist, and A. B. Appleby, a former judge of county court.

The taking of testimony was begun without delay.

Warrants for the arrest of 100 men connected with the lynching are in the hands of Sheriff Horner. Five men were arrested last night. Three more were arrested up to noon today. They were: Harry L. Carson, son of a former treasurer of Greene county; Fred Strockey, a carpenter, and Emmet Kinney, son of T. M. Kinney, who was murdered by negroes here last December.

Some one, supposed to be negroes, fired two bullets early this morning into the house of S. P. Fielder, a traveling man. Fielder is the father of Ollie Fielder, the young woman whom Leslie Peters was escorting home last night when attacked by two negroes, he shot and killed one of them. Several hours later two bullets were fired through the window of the bedroom occupied by Mrs Fielder and her three babies.

No one was hurt, but the family became panic stricken. Mr. Fielder was away at the time and the fact of the shooting did not become known until today, when it added to the excited feeling against the negroes.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The Negro Baptist Ministers' alliance of St. Louis, at a meeting last night, adopted resolutions expressing indignation at the Springfield lynching and commending Governor Folk for his prompt action.

Sheriff Horner of Springfield is condemned for his failure to preserve the lives of the three negroes lynched.

Hadley Gets Busy.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 17.—Attorney General Hadley's condition continues to improve, and today he has been looking into the legal side of the Springfield lynching. He stated he believes that action should be taken against Sheriff Horner for not protecting the negro prisoners and has telegraphed Assistant General Blake at Springfield advising the removal of the sheriff on the ground of neglect of official duty, providing the investigation warrants such a course.

NORTHWESTERN INVESTMENTS

President Palmer Says Farm Mortgages as Security for Loans Have Decreased.

MILWAUKEE, April 17.—President Palmer of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company testified before the investigating committee today that the company's investments aggregate $200,000,000, giving an income of 4.47 per cent (a decrease of 2.15 per cent in twenty years). Eighty millions is in railway and municipal or similar bonds, while farm mortgages have decreased as holdings from $1,400,000 in 1886 to $700,000 in 1905.

The line of questions asked indicate that the legislators believe more money should be put into farm securities.

SIX GOVERNORS ARE PRESENT

Convention of Southwestern Commercial Clubs at St. Louis Closes with Banquet.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—The convention of Commercial clubs of the Southwest closed here tonight with a banquet at the Jefferson hotel, attended by several hundred delegates and at which the governors of six states and territories were the guests of honor. Preceding the banquet, Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis pronounced the invocation, and following the banquet James E. Smith delivered the address of welcome in his capacity as president of the St. Louis Business Men's league.

Nathan Frank of St. Louis, chairman of the convention's committee, acted as toastmaster. Governor Jefferson Davis of Arkansas responded to the toast, "The Mississippi Valley," and Governor Frank Frantz of Oklahoma spoke on "What Statehood Means to Oklahoma."

In response to the toast, "Kansas," Governor Hoch said, in part:

Politically the territory of the Mississippi is soon to dominate in national councils, and therefore to exert powerful influence in world movements. It requires no prophetic ken to see this. It is one of the certainties of the no remote future. The wisdom of ordinary prudence, therefore, should long ago have suggested that too many large states should not be carved out of territory ultimately capable of sustaining smaller ones, because in the senate, where most of our political power is lodged, a small state counts as much as a large one, and it is easier to make a mistake in the formation of a state than it is to correct the error after it is made.

Governor Joseph H. Kibbey of Arizona spoke on "Modern Arizona," and Governor Herbert J. Hagerman of New Mexico had responded to him the subject, "The Land of Sunshine." David R. Francis of St. Louis, former secretary of the interior, talked on "St. Louis and the Southwest," while "The State of Missouri" was the toast responded to by Governor Folk of Missouri.

At the afternoon session resolutions were adopted endorsing the Stevens' bill amendments, providing for the opening up to settlement over 500,000 acres of land in Comanche county, southern Oklahoma, appealing to congress to enact a law removing restrictions on the alienation of the surplus allotments of Indians in the Indian Territory of less than full blood, and demanding the immediate passage of a statehood law in the interest of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

DAUGHTERS HEAR REPORTS

Descendants of Revolutionary Soldiers Attend to Routine Business at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—At today's session of the meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution 1,000 delegates were present. Rev. Mrs. Roland Cotton-Smith of Washington pronounced the invocation, after which Mrs. Bertha Lincoln Dustis of Dubuque, Ia., sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Mrs. Robert M. Park of Georgia, vice president general, presided while the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, delivered her annual report. Mrs. McLean said that 75 per cent of the society's income went for expenses which she was bending every effort to reduce.

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, vice president general, in charge of organization, reported a membership of 56,068, and the registrar general, Eleanor M. Jamieson, reported the addition of 4,834 new members during the last year.

Mrs. Tunis S. Hamlin, chaplain general, urged the abolishment of Mormonism, and that help be given southern women in uplifting the negro.

Miss Mary Despa, recording secretary general, read a report of a special committee which has investigated the election of Mrs. McCracken and Mrs. W. H. Weed, the state regent and state vice regent, respectively, of Montana. The report finds in favor of those elected, and was referred to a standing committee, which will report to the general conference Friday.

Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, treasurer general, reported the year's expenses at $40,883.

Mrs. B. A. Feesenden, Highland Park, and Mrs. Breton, Ottawa, were elected, respectively regent and vice regent for Illinois.

Tonight the convention received reports of state regents, of which a large number were submitted. The various state organizations today began electing officers for the next year.

POLICE TAKE DOWN FLAGS

Enforcement of an Old Rule Causes Wild Rumors at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 17.—The remarkable action of the police yesterday in suddenly ordering the flags hung out for the holidays to be taken in caused the circulation of the wildest rumors of the murder of a member of the imperial family. Today comes the rather amusing explanation that under the law flags and illuminations are not permitted without the authority of the prefect of police, "permission" being equivalent to a command and householders failing to decorate are fined. This year the prefect granted permission to decorate as usual, but neglected to include the display of flags, and the police, proceeding on the old theory that what was not permitted was prohibited, went from house to house, compelling the occupants to take down their flags. Immediate reports spread that some great catastrophe had occurred at Tsarskoe Selo and that the announcement was being withheld until after the holidays.

Three hundred political prisoners have just been deported to Siberia by way of Moscow and Borissoglebsk.

M. Abramoff, who was acquitted by the military authorities of Moscow on the charge of assaulting Mile. Spiridonovo (who was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for shooting Chief of Secret Police Luzhenoffski at Tamboff), upon his return here was exceedingly arrogant, declaring he was sorry he had not shot her, as then the story would not have been published. He boasted that he would like to hang Mile. Spiridonovo with his own hands.

ALFONSO VISITS THE PRINCESS

King of Spain Requests Correspondents to Let Him Alone at Cowes.

COWES, Isle of Wight, April 17.—King Alfonso of Spain arrived today. He was met some miles outside by Princess Ena of Battenberg and her mother. The king and the princess subsequently landed and drove to Osborne. The young couple were warmly greeted by crowds of people.

King Alfonso has personally appealed to the newspaper men to permit him to enjoy the visit to the bride-elect without being subjected to any annoyances.

HONOR FRANKLIN'S MEMORY

Two Hundredth Anniversary of Birth of the Philosopher Celebrated.

EXERCISES WILL LAST FOUR DAYS

Delegates from Learned Societies in All Parts of the World Are Guests of American Philosophical Society.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—In the presence of a brilliant gathering of persons distinguished in the arts, science, literature and in many branches of education, the four days' celebration in this city of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin was formally opened in Witherspoon hall tonight by the reception of delegates from societies and institutions of learning in all parts of the world. Many of the delegates are men who have received high honors in their chosen calling and as they filed into the hall wearing their decoration or their academic robes and took their seats they presented a brilliant scene.

The celebration is in charge of the American Philosophical society, for promoting useful knowledge, founded in 1743, and of which Benjamin Franklin was the first president. Besides the reception of delegates and invited guests, formal addresses of felicitation from societies and educational institutions in Europe and America were read, and Andrew Carnegie, lord rector of the University of St. Andrews, conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon Miss Agnes Irwin, dean of Radcliffe college, who is a great great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin.

Memorial to Franklin.

Vice President Provost Edgar Smith of the University of Pennsylvania and president of the American Philosophical society, delivered the address of welcome, in which he gave a history of the society and recounted many interesting events in the life of Franklin. In concluding he suggested the erection of a memorial to Franklin. He said:

As one reflects and ponders upon the initiative given to scientific research here in America by him whose memory is so greatly revered in many fields of human activity the inquiry comes, why has there never been erected some fitting memorial to Franklin? Is this neglect of his own great discoveries in physical science and the inspiration he gave to later generations of seekers after the truth to continue?

Following the address of welcome the presentation of addresses took place. A fine reception was extended to Sir George Howard Darwin, K. C. B., of the University of Cambridge, who brought from that institution an address in Latin, which bore the ancient seal of Cambridge university of the time of Henry VI.

Other Addresses Presented.

Andrew Carnegie, as the lord rector of the university of St. Andrews, presented the address of that institution. In presenting the address, Mr. Carnegie said that St. Andrews had conferred a degree upon Franklin in 1759 and that he had been charged to say that in looking back over five centuries of its history, St. Andrews found no greater satisfaction in any action it has taken than in honoring Franklin at that time. Among other universities and societies to present addresses were:

The University of Oxford, University of Glasgow, University of Edinburgh, L'Academie des Sciences de Paris, Harvard university, the Royal Society, London; University of Berlin, Yale university, Princeton university, Columbia university, the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Royal Philosophical society of Glasgow and more than 100 others from Russia, Spain, Italy, Holland, Australia, Ireland, Finland and many of the states in the American union.

Grand Duke Constantine, president of the Acadamie Imperiale de Sciences of St. Petersburg cabled the felicitations of the academy.

The evening's exercises were brought to a close by an informal reception to the delegates and invited guests of the Philosophical society.

Tomorrow's celebration of Franklin's birth will be given over to day and night meetings of the philosophical society in Independence hall, at which papers on many scientific subjects will be read.

ILLINOIS WINS BIG SUIT

Former State Treasurers Must Return $631,000 Fees and Interest Illegally Retained.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17.—The state of Illinois won an important victory today in a case which was instituted by Governor Deneen against former State Treasurer Henry Wolf of Chicago to recover fees alleged to be due the state for commissions retained by the state treasurers and auditors of public accounts on interest on county and municipal bonds which they have collected from holders of bonds.

The suit against Wulf was made a test case by agreement. The amounts claimed by the governor for the state are $331,000 with interest of $300,000. Wulf was not served with a summons in the case in time and the case was brought against former Assistant State Treasurer Floyd K. Whittemore, one of his bondsmen.

Whittemore entered a demurrer to the statement of Attorney General Stead, who appeared for the state on the ground that it was not sufficient in law to create a liability on the part of the defendant. Judge Shirley overruled the demurrer of Whittemore. The court holds that the statement and declaration, if proved, would have entitled the state to recover on the amount sued for. Defendant has admitted receiving the fees, but has denied that he is liable to the state for them, and must now pay the amount or take the case to supreme court.

SAINTS SETTLE CHURCH LAW

District President Has Right to Preside Over All District Conferences.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 17.—(Special Telegram.)—President Joseph Smith was in the chair when business of the Latter Day Saints' conference was resumed at 2 o'clock today. E. E. Long, W. P. Robinson and Lee Quick were called to the office of seventy and their ordination ordered.

The presidency reported on the matter of whose duty it was to preside over district conferences and after much debate the report was adopted. This determines that the primary right to preside over such conference belongs to the district president, but that courtesy and respect for officers higher in authority would invite an apostle or missionary in charge to preside in case such officer is present. The matter of branch jurisdiction over a member, which was referred last year to a committee composed of first presidency twelve and seventies, was by vote today deferred until the conference of 1907.

Preaching tonight was by Apostle F. M. Shechy of Boston.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS

WEDNESDAY, April 18—South Side Turner hall, northeast corner Eighteenth and Vinton streets.

THURSDAY, April 19—Magnolia hall, Twenty-fourth and Ames avenue.

FRIDAY, April 20—Forty-eighth and Leavenworth (West Leavenworth Improvement club).

WEDNESDAY, April 25—Creighton hall, corner of Fifteenth and Harney streets.

MERGER CASE MUST BE TRIED

Judge Sanborn Reverses St. Louis Court in Suit Against Lighting Concern.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 17.—Judge Sanborn, in the United States court of appeals, today handed down an opinion in the case of Morgan Jones, appellant, against the Missouri Edison Electric company and others. The cases involve the merger of all the electric light and power companies of St. Louis and if the statements of the plaintiff are true involves an attempt to freeze out by means of alleged stock manipulation some of the minority stockholders from the merger.

This decision is on an appeal taken by Jones from the decision of the circuit court of the eastern district of Missouri on a demurrer by the defendant companies.

The circuit court below sustained the demurrer and the decision of Judge Sanborn today reverses that decree. The arguments on appeal were heard by Judges Hook and Sanborn. The alleged facts set forth in the appellants' brief, in substance, are that the Northern American company, a New Jersey corporation, arranged to consolidate all the electric light and power companies operating in St. Louis in one company, thereby dispensing with competition. The North American company secured the necessary three-fifths of the shares of the stock of the participating company requisite under the Missouri laws. It is alleged that they then began a scheme to deprive Jones and a few others of the minority stockholders who owned preferred stock in the Edison company and who did not sell to the new corporation of their equity.

A $10,000,000 corporation was formed and common stock was bought up and the preferred depreciated until it fell to about 50 per cent of its par value and at the same time effort was being made to increase the value of the common stock. The plaintiffs allege this was injurious to their holdings.

MANY FAMILIES AFFECTED

Chicago Lawyers Say Decision of Supreme Court Will Cause Much Trouble.

CHICAGO, April 17.—It is estimated by Chicago lawyers that the decision of the supreme court of the United States holding illegal all divorces except where both parties to the suit resided within the same jurisdiction will make illegal 500 divorces that have been granted in this city alone and pave the way for all manner of complications in the next generation over inheritance and the rights to property.

Several prominent attorneys declared that the decision simply means chaos in regard to the title to personal property, as in cases where a man who was, in the sight of the decision, illegally divorced and remarried his property must of necessity go to his legal heirs and cannot be held by any children of any woman he may have married subsequent to his divorce.

The United States supreme court decision in the Haddock divorce case created a sensation here today among members of the divorce colony. Attorneys interested in the South Dakota divorce industry say they are not prepared at this time to state what effect the decision will have on the industry. However, it is believed that regardless of the decision the present members of the colony will not abandon their intention to secure divorces.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—The decision of the United States supreme court regarding divorces will, it is estimated, render invalid more than 2,000 divorces granted in St. Louis in the last ten years. In a large proportion of the cases filed in the circuit court, the defendant was not a resident of the state of Missouri.

SPENCER SHOOTS FORMER WIFE

Man from Kansas City Fugitive from Justice After Crime in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 17.—Harry Spencer, who was nearly mobbed in Chicago three weeks ago on account of his threats against his divorced wife, is now a fugitive from justice while the woman lies at St. Barnabas' with three bullets in her body and with only a small chance of recovery.

Since the Chicago affair Mrs. Spencer has been trying to hide from her former husband and has been living with friends in Minneapolis. Spencer discovered her hiding place and at an early hour today he intercepted her as she was returning from a social entertainment with a party of friends, shooting her three times. He then drove hurriedly away in the darkness and the police of Minneapolis and St. Paul have since been unable to find any trace of him.

Mrs. Spencer is the third wife of Spencer, whose matrimonial discord has received frequent attention in the courts of St. Paul. Since failing in business there last October he has been running a restaurant in Kansas City.

MORE DEATHS ON KEARSARGE

Gunner's Mate Fisher and Electrician McArdle Die of Injuries Received in Explosion.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Navy department was advised today that two more deaths had occurred as the result of the explosion on the battleship Kearsarge last Friday. They were Frederick Thomas Fisher, chief gunner's mate, and James S. McArdle, electrician, first class. Fisher was a resident of San Francisco. Next of kin is given on the records as Miss Minnie Fisher, sister, Buckworth Rectory, Huntington, England. McArdle was a resident of New York.

Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the Atlantic fleet, has arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, on his flagship Maine and has cabled the Navy department that he has appointed a court of inquiry consisting of Rear Admiral Brownson, commander of the armored cruiser division of the fleet; Captain Ingersoll of the cruiser Maryland and Lieutenant Commander Bradshaw of the Kentucky, to investigate the accident on the Kearsarge last Friday.

PRESIDENT ON INSURANCE

Chief Executive Sends Special Message to Congress on the Subject.

FAVORS BILL FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Measure Prepared by State Commissioners to Govern Life Insurance Meets with Qualified Approval of Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to congress the following message relating to insurance legislation:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I herewith transmit the report and recommendations, with accompanying papers, of the insurance convention which met in February last in Chicago. The convention was called because of the extraordinary disclosures of wrongful insurance methods recently made by the Armstrong legislative committee of the state of New York; the suggestion that it should be called, coming to me originally from Governor John A. A. Johnson of Minnesota, through Commissioner of Insurance Thomas D. O'Brien of that state. The convention consisted of about 100 governors, attorneys general and commissioners of insurance of the states and territories of the union. The convention was seeking to accomplish uniformity of insurance legislation throughout the states and territories and as a prime step toward this purpose decided to endeavor to secure the enactment by the congress of the United States of a proper insurance code for the District of Columbia, which might serve as a model for the several states. Before adjourning, the convention appointed a committee of three attorneys general and twelve commissioners of insurance of the various states to prepare and have presented to the congress a bill which should embody the features suggested by the convention.

Bill is Prepared.

The committee recently met in Chicago and in thorough and painstaking fashion sought to prepare a bill which should be at once protective of policy holders and fair and just to insurance companies, and which should prevent the graver evils and abuses of the business and at the same time forestall any wild or drastic legislation which would be more harmful than beneficial. The proposed bill is discussed at length in the accompanying letter by Superintendent Thomas E. Drake of the department of insurance in the District of Columbia.

I very earnestly hope that the congress at the earliest opportunity will enact this bill into law with such changes as its wisdom may dictate. I have no expert familiarity with the business, but I have entire faith in the right judgment and single-minded purpose of the insurance convention which met at Chicago and of which convention the convention formulated the measure herein advocated. We are not to be pardoned if we fail to take every step in our power to prevent the possibility of the repetition of such scandals as those that have occurred in connection with the insurance business as disclosed by the Armstrong committee.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, April 17, 1906.

Draft of Proposed Bill.

The bill recommended was drafted by amending the measure introduced in congress by Representative Butler Ames (Mass.). It provides for the establishment of an insurance bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor and for the appointment of a commissioner who shall have no official connection with any insurance company or who shall not be interested in the business of any company except as a policyholder. The commissioner is required at least once in three years to examine all companies doing business in the District of Columbia. Forms are prescribed for the issuance of annual statements and the commissioner is authorized to demand other information from the companies if he believes it necessary.

If upon examination the commissioner is of the opinion that any domestic insurance company is insolvent or has exceeded its powers or is in any manner transacting business contrary to the provisions of this act, the bill provides the commissioner shall lay the facts before the attorney general, who may apply to the supreme court of the district for an injunction restraining its further business. Under the same conditions he is authorized to revoke the certificate of a foreign insurance company.

A minimum capital stock of $50,000 is proposed for accident companies, $100,000 for plate glass and elevator insurance and $200,000 for all other companies. It limits the investment of capital stock. Companies may also be organized on a preliminary stock plan.

Liability of Directors.

Directors are made liable for any illegal investments, and companies are not permitted to do both a participating and nonparticipating business. Under the requirements for organizations of the insurance corporations the capital stock shall be paid in within twelve months after the date of organization, but no policies shall be issued until the capital stock has been paid in. The bill provides for the investment of the capital of domestic companies practically as is provided by the Ames bill.

The bill contains a plan whereby all policyholders shall be enabled to participate through proxies in the election of directors at the annual meetings. The salaries of all officers and agents over $5,000 a year must be authorized by a vote of the board of directors of the insurance corporation. Pensions cannot be voted to a member of the family of an officer after his death and disbursements of over $100 require properly-itemized vouchers.

The bill prohibits rebating of portions of premiums and discrimination between classes of insured. Standard forms of policies are prescribed. A policy cannot be forfeited after the payment of two full annual premiums. No insurance company which issues a contract, the performance of which is contingent upon the payment of assessments made upon survivors, shall do business with the district.

Provision is also made for fire, marine, casualty, title, fidelity and surety insurance companies by the bill. All insurance companies, their officers or agents, are prohibited from making political contributions.

In a letter commenting on the bill, Thomas E. Drake, superintendent of the Department of Insurance for the District of Columbia, says that it makes very few changes from the general and ordinary provisions of law in force in the various states.

JOHN R. WALSH MAY BE FREE

Railroads of Which He Was President Said to Have Been Owned by Banks.

CHICAGO, April 17.—District Attorney C. B. Morrison declared today that if it is found after investigation by the government that the railroads believed here to be owned by John R. Walsh were in reality owned by the Chicago National bank, of which he was president, the charges against Mr. Walsh of misappropriating $3,000,000 of the funds of the bank will be nullified.

It is said that in the statement submitted by Mr. Walsh yesterday to the government, it is declared that the directors and stockholders of the bank owned the railroad property and supervised its operation. Mr. Walsh is said to have acted as president of the bank and not as owner of the railroads.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Wednesday and Cooler in North Portion. Thursday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	51	1 p. m.	67
6 a. m.	50	2 p. m.	67
7 a. m.	50	3 p. m.	67
8 a. m.	53	4 p. m.	66
9 a. m.	59	5 p. m.	67
10 a. m.	61	6 p. m.	66
11 a. m.	64	7 p. m.	65
12 m.	66	8 p. m.	63
		9 p. m.	62

HUGHES WILL ASSIST MOODY

New York Attorney Engaged to Investigate Interstate Commerce in Coal.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Attorney General Moody today gave out the following statement:

Charles E. Hughes of the New York bar and Alexander Simpson, Jr., of the Pennsylvania bar have been retained by the Department of Justice to take under consideration all the facts now known, or which can be ascertained, relating to the transportation and sale of coal in interstate commerce; to advise what, if any, legal proceedings should be begun, and to conduct, under the direction of the attorney general, such suits or prosecutions, if any may be warranted by the evidence in hand and forthcoming.

The attorney general adds that he believes that sufficient evidence has been developed in the investigation of the Interstate Commerce commission and otherwise to warrant the employment of counsel, under the provisions of the appropriation act of February 25, 1903, authorizing the employment of special counsel and agents in proceedings of this nature.

Mr. Hughes is well known in connection with the recent insurance investigation in New York, in which he acted as counsel for the insurance committee of the state legislature. Mr. Simpson is a leading lawyer of Philadelphia.

CHICAGO WOMAN ROBS HUBBY

Mrs. Dora Drinkwater Draws $14,000 from Bank and Elopes with Brother-in-Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 17.—Joseph M. Drinkwater of Chicago and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Dora Drinkwater, were arrested here today on complaint made by Charles Drinkwater, the woman's husband, charging that they eloped from Chicago, taking $14,000 of his money. They are being held on a charge of grand larceny. Only $35 was found in their possession.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Joseph Drinkwater and his sister-in-law left Chicago April 1, after the woman had drawn all the money she and her husband had deposited in the bank. Their account was a joint one and she had no difficulty in securing the money. Charles Drinkwater, the husband, did not discover his loss until two days after his wife had disappeared. He then notified the police, who traced the couple to California.

LEWIS KEEPS OUT OF JAIL

Chicago Attorney Purges Himself of Contempt of Court by Withdrawing Suit.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17.—Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, corporation counsel of Chicago, who was adjudged in contempt of court yesterday and sentenced to sixty days in jail by Judge Humphrey in the United States district court for filing a suit for the second mortgage bondholders against the Alton waterworks in the circuit court of Madison county at Edwardsville in violation of the injunction issued by Judge Humphrey last May, restricting any persons from attacking the validity of the loan of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company to the Alton waterworks, today purged himself of contempt by withdrawing the suit. Judge Humphrey had agreed to remit the sentence if Colonel Lewis would within the next five days withdraw the suit instituted in the Madison county circuit court.

VANDERBILT MEN AT DENVER

Incorporate Interurban Line to Run from Denver to Cheyenne.

DENVER, April 17.—(Special Telegram.)—Articles of incorporation of the Denver Northern Railway company, with a capital stock of $3,000,000, were filed this afternoon. W. C. Brown, vice president of the Vanderbilt railroads, and his brother, Charles H. Brown, an Illinois banker and capitalist, are behind the project. They, with Morris J. Jones of Boulder and Robert S. Law and Charles W. Waterman of Denver, are directors.

The company, according to the promoters, proposes to build an interurban electric system between Denver and Cheyenne via Louisville, Lafayette, Boulder, Longmont, Loveland, Fort Collins, Berthoud and other towns in northern Colorado.

GRAIN RATES ARE ADVANCED

Tariff from Missouri River Points to Seaboard and Gulf Increased One Cent.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Western traffic men in general conference here today agreed to increase the grain rates 1 cent from the Missouri river territory to the Gulf and Atlantic ports. This practically settles the grain rate war, as no difficulty is expected in reaching an agreement between eastern and western roads regarding who shall take care of the loading charge of 1.6 cents at the seaboard. The rate from the Missouri river to the seaboard will be 24 cents and to the Gulf 19 cents from Omaha, and 18 cents from Kansas City. It was also decided to put the flour rates on a stable basis by making rates direct to the various ports.

Movements of Ocean Vessels April 17.

At New York—Arrived: Francesca, from Naples; Mesaba, from London; Kaiser Wilhelm II, from Bremen; United States, from Copenhagen. Sailed: Indiana, for Naples; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen.

At Glasgow—Arrived: Numidian, from Boston.

At London—Arrived: Minnehaha, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Southwark, from Portland; Virginian, from Halifax. Sailed: Saxonia, for Boston.

At Palermo—Sailed: Ultonia, for New York.

At Gibraltar—Arrived: Prinzess Irene, from New York.

At Genoa—Arrived: Barbarossa, from New York.

At Venice—Arrived: Giulia, from New York.

At Bremen—Arrived: Oldenburg, from Baltimore; Kron Prinz Wilhelm, from New York. Sailed: Grosser Kurfurst, for New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived: Amerika, from New York.

At Havre—Sailed: Hudson, for New York.

At Boulogne—Sailed: Patricia, for New York.

At Ponta Del Gada—Arrived: Romanic, from Genoa.

LETTER TO MITCHELL

Anthracite Operators Make a Formal Reply to the Miners' Latest Proposal.

ALL THE PROPOSITIONS ARE REJECTED

Mine Owners Say There is No Reason for Reopening Settled Questions.

SAY FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES ARE FIXED

Quotations Are Made from President Roosevelt's Statement Three Years Ago.

BIG INCREASE IN COST OF PRODUCTION

Letter States New Scale Demanded Would Add $1.20 Per Ton to Cost of Mining Domestic Sizes.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A subcommittee of presidents of the anthracite coal carrying railroads and mine operators held a meeting in this city today and drew up a letter to President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America in which the operators again declare that there is nothing to arbitrate except the question whether there shall be any arbitration. This reply is made in response to President Mitchell's recent amended proposition of arbitration. The presidents do not, however, refuse point blank to accept Mr. Mitchell's latest plan. They assert that all the differences between the miners and their employers have been decided by the strike commission and that there is no reason why another attempt should be made to arbitrate them.

"The fundamental principles regarding the conduct of this business have all been established by the strike commission," the operators declare.

"No reason is suggested why they should be retried. We have no further suggestions to make than those contained in our former propositions and we regret that you have declined both of them. We have nothing further to offer."

The operators assert that the miners offer to waive formal recognition of the miners' union is not material and declare that the miners' program would increase the cost of domestic sizes of coal $1.20 per ton.

The letter is as follows:

Text of the Letter.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Mr. John Mitchell and Others, Committee of Anthracite Mine Workers—Gentlemen: In 1902 you assented to the proposition of the operators that "all questions at issue between the respective companies and their own employes, whether they belong to a union or not" should be decided by the Anthracite Coal Strike commission; accordingly the award of the commission covered and decided all such questions; therefore we have heretofore proposed to you that the relations thus established by arbitration be continued for a term of three years—the same period as that fixed by the Strike commission. This offer you have rejected.

Your present proposition is that all relations between every employe and his employer shall be fixed and controlled by a single instrument. Originally you suggested that this should be a form of contract with the "United Mine Workers of America." Now you suggest that it shall be with your committee as "representatives of the anthracite mine workers." Inasmuch as the authority and standing of your committee as representing anyone depend wholly upon its designation by a convention of the United Mine Workers as the representative of that body, it is clear that the change proposed is not substantial, but merely formal and raises no new question. This is evident also from the fact that your proposition contains numerous provisions for action by "the organization" and the "district officers" of the United Mine Workers of America.

Increases Cost of Production.

This proposition restricts production by strictly limiting hours of labor and providing that no miner can work in more than one chamber or have more than two laborers; it seeks to equalize wages with reference merely to the name of the employe's position, and not at all to his capacity or the work which he actually does; it provides that no new veins or collieries can be opened without an arbitration as to wages, and that no contract of employment can be terminated without an arbitration; it makes these employers the agents of the union to aid it in levying upon the wages of the employes the dues fixed by the unions; it provides for increase in wages and rates of payment which would approximate 21.6 per cent and would increase the cost of the domestic sizes of coal about $1.20 per ton, and it suggests diluting the present conciliation board into three boards, having coordinate powers. It provides still further that the arrangement proposed shall continue in force merely for one year.

The above provisions, other than those regarding wages, and the adjustment of complaints, concern radical and fundamental principles in reference to the management of the business which are vital to its success. These questions have all been settled by the award of the strike commission which has established the existing conditions.

So far as concerns the matter of wages and adjustment of complaints, we have offered to submit to the members of the strike commission the question whether any changes in conditions have occurred since the award of the commission requiring that the award would be modified as to those matters, and if so, how it should be changed. These suggestions that the conditions have changed since the award of the commission and as to those, no facts in support of that suggestion have been made public. But the claim for a change in the existing relations must obviously rest upon some change in conditions since those relations were all established by arbitration. You have rejected this proposition of Arbitration. You now propose that it shall be submitted to the strike commission to decide whether the terms contained in your amended proposition, which are stated above, shall be adopted. In other words, you seek to have every subject which has been already settled by arbitration reconsidered, and every issue retried which was settled by the strike commission three years ago, pursuant to the president's injunction "to endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage earners in the anthracite region on a just and permanent basis, and as far as possible to do away with any cause for these recurrences of these difficulties as those which you have been called upon to settle."

You say that "it is not sufficient answer to say that because a question was arbitrated three years ago, the question would not be a proper subject for investigation at this time." If any new acts have arisen in the meantime these might properly be investigated. Nothing new is suggested to us by your communication. But it can scarcely be seriously claimed that questions already fully considered shall be re-examined because one of the parties thinks it may upon a rehearing secure a different decision. If that were so, controversy would never end. Indeed, in the present case you propose that in order to make an arrangement for only one year's duration the strike commission shall re-examine questions which it took six months to decide.

Want Three-Year Contract.

To resume, the fundamental principles regarding the conduct of this business have all been established by the strike commission. No reason is suggested why they should be retried. As to the only matters regarding which you have made the least suggestion that conditions have changed, we have suggested that the existence and effect of such change be considered by the strike commission, and that its award be in force for three years so that political considerations may have as little influence as possible upon these business questions.

You are responsible for the suspension of work. There was no good reason for ordering the men to stop work pending negotiations which had been delayed by you, especially in view of the fact that