THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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TEN MILLION SHORT

General Deficiency Bill as Completed by House Carries Large Sum.

EARTHQUAKE LOSSES ONE LARGE ITEM

Over Million Dollars' Worth of Military Supplies Destroyed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT HAS BIG BILL

Three Million Dollars Asked for Collection of Customs Revenues.

APPROPRIATION FOR FEDERAL COURTS

Fees for Special Clerks and Assistants to the Attorney General—Philippine Amendment Added to Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The general deficiency appropriation bill was completed by the house committee on appropriations today and reported to the house. The bill carries a total of $10,245,809 to supply deficiencies in the various departments of the government.

The chief items included in the bill are as follows:

Under the State department: Transportation of diplomatic and consular officers under new law for 1907, $20,000; contingent expenses, foreign missions, $30,000; contingent expenses at consulates, $40,000; payment to Germany in settlement of Samoan claims, $20,000.

Under the Treasury department: Collecting the revenues from customs, 1905, $3,000,000; engraving and printing, $32,232; collecting internal revenue, fiscal year 1906, $80,000; collecting internal revenue, fiscal year 1907, $60,000; public buildings on Pacific coast, repair of, $601,817.

Under the War department: Statue of Liberty, New York harbor, equipment and lighting, $62,809; payment of state of Texas of money paid to state troops from 1856 to 1860, $54,415; state or territorial homes for soldiers, $120,000.

Under the military establishment: Mileage officers of the army, $50,000; replacing military stores, etc., destroyed by earthquake at San Francisco, $1,534,888.

Under the naval establishment: For general account of advances, 1904 and prior years, $252,466; for pay, miscellaneous, $50,000; Marine corps, $416,758; maintenance, yards and docks, $30,000; naval prison administration building at Portsmouth, N. H., $80,000.

Money for Federal Courts.

Under the Interior department: Transportation of Indian goods, $25,000.

Under United States courts: Fees of clerks, $45,000; assistants to the attorney general in special cases, $45,000.

Under the Postal service: Transportation by steamboat, $30,000; transportation by railroads, $289,000; regulation screen and other wagon service, $56,000; transportation of foreign mails, $216,000.

House of representatives, $100,467; public printing and binding, $27,000.

Under the District of Columbia: General expense, etc., $85,823.

The remaining sums in the bill are for varying amounts less than $20,000, for judgments of courts of claims audited and certified to congress. There are several legislative provisions in the bill. In one of them authority is given the secretary of war to use the $2,500,000 relief fund heretofore appropriated for San Francisco not only in the purchase of relief supplies, but to replace the supplies taken from the army stores. Secretary Taft has estimated that something like $400,000 of this fund remains unexpended.

In view of statehood for Oklahoma, the amounts available for the payment of expenses of the territorial government are to be turned into the treasury when the state government is organized.

The secretary of the treasury is hereafter to furnish congress detailed estimates of expenses of collecting the revenues from customs.

Philippine Amendment Added.

At a full committee meeting of the appropriations committee today the following amendment was adopted to the general deficiency bill, reported by Mr. Littauer:

That the tariff duty, both import and export, imposed by the authorities of the United States or of the provisional military government in the Philippines prior to March 8, 1902, at all ports and places in said islands upon all goods, wares and merchandise imported into said islands from the United States or from foreign countries, or exported from said islands, are hereby legalized and ratified and the collection of all such duties prior to March 8, 1902, is hereby legalized and ratified and confirmed as fully to all intents and purposes, as if the same had by prior act of congress been specifically authorized and directed.

This amendment is made to meet cases arising under the decision of the supreme court in the Warner-Barnes case, which was against the government and would compel the refunding of duties collected amounting to more than $4,000,000. The amendment will not affect cases already adjudicated.

"PORK BARREL" IS OPENED

Omnibus Public Building Bill is Reported as Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The omnibus public building bill, as agreed upon by the house committee on public buildings and grounds, was presented to the house today by Chairman Bartholdt. Some of the appropriations are for additions and repairs. The buildings authorized, together with the amounts to be expended, include:

Arkansas—Little Rock, $125,000; Pine Bluff, $75,000; Fayetteville, $50,000.

California—San Diego, $150,000; Eureka, $120,000; San Francisco, $375,000; Santa Rosa, $70,000; Santa Cruz, $15,000.

Colorado—Colorado Springs, $100,000; Denver, $15,000; Boulder, $60,000; Trinidad, $50,000.

Idaho—Moscow, $100,000.

Illinois—Decatur, $30,000; Peoria, $200,000; Dixon, $50,000; Alton, $75,000; Belleville, $75,000; Belvidere, $65,000; East St. Louis, $200,000; Kewanee, $65,000; Lincoln, $65,000; Moline, $75,000; Paris, $65,000; Centralia, $7,500; Litchfield, $7,500.

Iowa—Council Bluffs, $75,000; Ottumwa, $30,000; Cedar Rapids, $300,000; Des Moines, $600,000; Mason City, $70,000; Muscatine, $75,000; Webster City, $70,000; Clarinda, $40,000; Davenport, $7,000; Estherville, $8,000; Shenandoah, $5,000.

Kansas—Iola, $60,000; Manhattan, $20,000; Newton, $60,000; Pittsburg, $75,000.

Missouri—Columbia, $10,000; Nevada, $10,000; St. Joseph, $50,000; St. Louis, limit increased to $1,100,000; Jefferson Barracks, $15,000; Carthage, $75,000; Cape Girardeau, $100,000; St. Charles, $40,000; Carrollton, $7,500; Clinton, $7,500; Independence, $10,000; Lexington, $7,500; Macon, $30,000; Warrensburg, $7,500.

Montana—Great Falls, $225,000; Missoula, $25,000.

Nebraska—Grand Island, $125,000; York, $65,000; Kearney, $65,000; Columbus, $7,500; Plattsmouth, $7,500.

South Dakota—Deadwood, $12,000; Yankton, $1,500; Lead, $9,000; Mitchell, $30,000; Watertown, $80,000.

Utah—Logans, $60,000.

Washington—Spokane, $100,000; Tacoma, $200,000; Bellingham, $25,000; North Yakima, $20,000.

Wyoming—Sheridan, $15,000; Rawlins, $30,000.

Hawaii—Honolulu, $250,000.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma City, $60,000.

DEATH RECORD.

Robert Cooper.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., June 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Robert Cooper, a well known pioneer in this section of the country, died this afternoon of consumption. Mr. Cooper was about 50 years of age and settled here in an early day.

LONGWORTHS VISIT EMPEROR

Take Tea with Ruler of Germany on His American Built Yacht.

KIEL, June 25.—On invitation of Emperor William, Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth took tea with him on his American built yacht, Meteor, this afternoon. The emperor, attended by Admiral Eisendeicker, who visited Washington in 1902 as a member of the suite of Prince Henry of Prussia, received Mr. and Mrs. Longworth as they came alongside and showed them over the yacht. Mrs. Longworth having said that one of the objects of the visit of her husband and herself to Kiel was to see the yacht she had christened February 22, 1902, at Shooters' Island, N. Y., harbor. Mr. Longworth was a guest at the Kiel Yacht club dinner tonight, at which there were 300 persons present, including all the high naval officers here. Mr. Longworth had a seat at the emperor's table and other American guests sat farther down. The emperor, as usual, in his toast proposed the prosperity of the club.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, about 10 o'clock, went to a ball at the residence of Prince Adalbert. The prince danced with Mrs. Longworth and talked for some time with Mr. Longworth.

At the dinner yesterday evening on board the Hamburg the emperor took out Princess Eitel, and other women followed without escorts, because it was difficult for the court marshal to arrange their order of precedence. The princess sat opposite the emperor. On her left was Prince Auguste Wilhelm of Prussia, fourth son of the emperor, and on the princess' right sat Mrs. Longworth. On the emperor's right was the wife of Grand Admiral von Koetser and on his left Baroness von Tschiersky, wife of the foreign secretary.

MINE PROMOTERS IN COURT

London Managers of American Company Held for Trial in England.

LONDON, June 25.—At the opening of the prosecution today in behalf of the treasury at the Guild hall police court in the case of Mark Anthony Young and Henry Jones, local managers of the American Mining, Milling and Smelting syndicate, who were arrested June 18 on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the public by selling valueless shares, R. D. Muir, counsel for the treasury, said the evidence in the hands of the police indicated that serious frauds had been committed. Since January 19 the country had been flooded with flowery advertisements of the American Mining, Milling and Smelting company, purporting to own mines in Alaska, California, Montana, Utah, Colorado and Mexico, which were paying 185 per cent interest. Documents sent broadcast announced that the net profits of the company for nine years were upwards of $27,500,000 and that dividends totaling $12,500,000 had been paid. Mr. Muir said he proposed to show that no such company existed.

Mr. Muir said the correspondence seized showed the defendants had on foot a scheme by which certain financiers in France were to put $2,500,000 into the concern and a similar plan was in progress from which a sum not so large was to be obtained in England.

After the presentation of evidence regarding the printing of circulars the hearing was adjourned. Mark Anthony Young was admitted to bail in $25,000 and Jones in $5,000.

WOMEN CALL FOR THE PREMIER

Members of British Cabinet Desired as Witnesses in London Riot Cases.

LONDON, June 25.—The women suffragists are trying to drag Premier Campbell-Bannerman, president of the Board of Trade; David Lloyd-George and Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith to a police court June 27 in order to testify in their behalf when the adjourned hearing of the case against Miss Billington, Miss Kenney and three other leaders of the militant women suffragists, who were arrested in Cavendish square June 21 for creating a disturbance outside of Mr. Asquith's house, takes place.

Mrs. Parkhurst, another militant suffragist, today applied to a magistrate for summonses against the officials mentioned, claiming that Mr. Asquith would be in a position to explain to the court why the suffragists invaded Cavendish square while the premier and Mr. Lloyd-George could testify in regard to speeches in which they advised the women to take the course they had adopted. The magistrate declined to compel the attendance of Mr. Asquith, but promised to grant summonses for Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Lloyd-George if the applicant produced evidence that the women had acted on their instigation.

American Store for London.

LONDON, June 25.—H. G. Selfridge of Chicago announces the formation of a dry goods corporation to do business in London and to be known as Selfridge & Waring. The corporation, which will have a capital stock of $5,000,000, has secured a site on Oxford street and expects to open for business in September, 1907. The new store will be modeled after the Marshall Field store in Chicago and will be about half the size of that establishment.

Porto Rico Takes Over Harbor.

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 25.—The insular government, in view of the dispute in regard to the harbor facilities and following the recommendations of the executive council, will assume full control of the harbor, purchase the New York & Porto Rico Steamship company's pier and build warehouses and other piers.

British Steamer Floated.

OTRU, Japan, June 25.—The British steamer Dumbarton, from San Francisco, which was frozen on the Siberian coast, has been floated and has arrived at this port. Two thousand tons of the cargo have been saved. The steamer will proceed to Nagasaki for repairs.

CANAL LABORERS COMPLAIN

Governor of Bahamas Investigate Report that Negroes Have Not Been Paid.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Passengers arriving here today from Nassau on the steamer Niagara brought information that the governor of the Bahamas had left Nassau to investigate reported complaints of negro laborers who have been employed on the Panama canal.

The laborers, upon returning home, said that they had not been paid for their work on the isthmus. The passengers said it is generally believed at Nassau that the negroes were paid, that they squandered their earnings at the isthmus and on returning home hatched up the complaints in question to account for their lack of funds.

RATE BILL UP IN SENATE

Opposition Shows that Measure Must Go to Conference Again.

RELATIONS OF RAILWAYS AND ELEVATORS

Mr. LaFollette's Resolution Providing for Investigation of Alleged Illegal Combination Is Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—The senate today discussed the conference report on the railroad rate bill for more than four hours, but did not dispose of it. It was made evident, however, that another conference will be ordered.

The discussion dealt entirely with the anti-pass and commodity amendments, to both of which objection was made on various grounds. Senator Spooner expressed the opinion that under the pass provision as reported, senators and members of the house of representatives would not be prohibited from accepting passes, and other senators construed part of the provision as in the interest of a discrimination in passes that could be made to take the place of rebates. Senators Tillman and Lodge sharply criticised the change in the commodity amendment so as to prohibit "railroads" and not "common carriers" from engaging in the production of articles to be transported by themselves, as in the interest of the Standard Oil company.

Senator LaFollette secured favorable action on a resolution extending the inquiry of the Interstate Commerce commission to the connection between the elevators of the northwest and the railroads.

Senator Hopkins took exception to the conference report on the Niagara Falls international agreement bill, in that it does not provide against the treatment of the waters of Lake Michigan as subject to international agreement. The report was, however, agreed to.

About 300 private pension bills were passed.

The senate held a night session and at 9:45 p. m. adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Railroads and Grain Dealers.

The senate today passed Senator La Follette's joint resolution extending the scope of the inquiry now being conducted by the Interstate Commerce commission under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution so as to have it include the transportation and storage of grains.

In support of his contentions Senator La Follette said that testimony taken by the commission indicates a joint ownership between the railroads and the elevator companies to the detriment of the farmers who are entitled to a free and open market. He then gave the names of individuals and corporations which had secured such inside privileges as to give them monopolies along various western railroad lines, the list given including the following:

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Charles Counselman; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Armour Elevator company; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Richardson company; the Union Pacific, the Peavey Elevator company; the Chicago & Northwestern, the Bartlett & Frazier Elevator company; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Armour Elevator company.

As going to confirm his inference of a combination, Mr. La Follette said that the head of the Armour Elevator company is a large stockholder and a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

He then read a number of letters and quoted various statements to show that the railroad companies favor some elevators to which they are friendly and discriminate against others which are not so well regarded by them, with the result that the price of wheat to the producer is far below where it should be.

He declared that practically all the grain shipped into Chicago over any one line goes to one dealer and expressed the opinion that these wholesale dealers are closely allied among themselves, thus constituting a virtual monopoly of the grain business of the country. Senator Nelson confirmed the statements of Mr. LaFollette, saying that he had personal knowledge of many instances of discriminations by the railroads in favor of line elevators. He had no doubt, he said, that the investigation would show the same combination between the railroad companies and the elevator companies that had been found to exist between the railroads and the coal companies. The resolution was then adopted without division.

IMMIGRATION BILL IS PASSED

House Refers Educational Test Section to a Special Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Under a rule limiting debate on all but two sections, the so-called immigration bill was discussed for three hours today and passed without a yea and nay vote being permitted on any of the paragraphs. This bill attracted much attention, the representatives having large foreign colonies in their districts, lining up generally against the head tax of $5, which was defeated, and against the educational test. After an interesting contest a substitute for the educational test providing that the whole matter be submitted to a commission was adopted by a close vote. The most important features of the bill were thus eliminated and the bill was passed without division. At 5:35 p. m. the house took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening to devote three hours to oratory.

When the immigration bill was taken up in the committee of the whole the amendment to the committee bill reducing the tax from $5 to $2 was debated earnestly by M. Steenerson (Minn.), Mr. Gardner (Mass.), Mr. Bennett (N. Y.), Mr. Bartholdt (Mo.), and Mr. Burnett (Ala.).

The recent atrocities in Russia resulting in the killing of many Jews, and the murders at Kishineff, came in for strong and vigorous speeches on the part of Mr. Littauer (N. Y.) and Mr. Goldfogle (N. Y.).

Mr. Littauer offered the following amendment, which was adopted without division:

An immigrant who proves that he is seeking admission to this country solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious and political grounds for an offense of a political character, or persecution involving danger of imprisonment or danger to life or limb on account of religious belief, shall not be deported because of want of means or the probability of his being unable to earn a livelihood.

The section relating to the educational test was then taken up and Mr. Denby (Mich.) offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing for discretionary admission of immigrants coming to this country solely to avoid religious or political persecutions.

Mr. Grosvenor presented a substitute for the educational test as provided for in the bill, the following being its important provision:

That a commission is hereby created, consisting of two senators to be appointed by the president of the senate, and three members of the house of representatives to be appointed by the speaker of the

(Continued on Second Page.)

CLASS DAY EXERCISES AT YALE

Principal Address of Law School is by Secretary of Commerce Metcalf.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 25.—Class day at Yale with its many gatherings, in which the seniors played the leading parts today, proved to be one of the most interesting in years. At the law school the address to the graduates was made by Secretary Victor H. Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor. He spoke on the predominating influence of the lawyer in national affairs. It was of interest also to have present Mr. Justice Brewer and Mr. Justice Brown of the United States supreme court, who are back for a reunion of the class of '56—its fiftieth anniversary—a class which has always been referred to as one of the most brilliant which has ever gone out of Yale. While the day was taken up largely with the class day exercises of the seniors, the evening hours were devoted entirely to special events—the senior receptions and promenades being held.

Tomorrow will be alumni day and the large number of alumni back for reunion indicates that President Hadley will face one of the largest gatherings of all graduates he has ever seen when he makes his annual address.

The award of honors in the law school was announced. They include the following:

Honor cum laude, John C. Durery, Denver, Colo., and Donald A. McDonald, Seattle, Wash.

Honors in the second year classes, Robert H. Butterfield, Dewitt, Ia., and Charles H. Woods, Carlinville, Ill.

First year honor, Richard H. Hunt, Hot Springs, S. D.

SENSATION IN RED CROSS

San Francisco Committee Accused of Misusing Supplies from Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 25.—W. C. Edgar, chairman of the relief fund committee of the San Francisco sufferers, is in receipt of the following telegram from his correspondent in San Francisco concerning the sale of Minneapolis flour by General Greely:

Red Cross finance committee is lying. Examiner has thousands of applications for flour. Large numbers of clergymen also demanding flour for their needy parishioners.

General opinion is that serious offense has been committed in selling goods intrusted to committee for free distribution. Advise taking strong action immediately.

Mr. Edgar's reply was as follows:

Believing in the good faith of the Red Cross we unfortunately turned over every dollar of our fund to its agent. We, therefore, have no money to make a legal fight against this shameful misappropriation.

Mr. Edgar's mail contains many letters from fire and earthquake refugees complaining bitterly of the treatment accorded them by the citizens' committee. They declare that every pound of the flour which General Greely had on hand is badly needed and that a niggardly system of furnishing supplies obtains in all quarters. These letters come from illiterate and educated persons alike.

RIOT IN OHIO COAL FIELD

Negro Cooks Employed by Mining Company Fired Upon and Guards Return Fire.

DILLON, O., June 25.—Trouble was renewed in the mining strike in this city this afternoon when six negro cooks in the employ of the United States Coal company escorted by guards were fired on in a ravine.

The guards returned the fire and it is stated that probably 100 shots were fired. The attack is alleged to have been made by strikers formerly employed at the Bradley mine. One company guard was seriously injured and the wife of one of the guards was shot in the shoulder.

Sheriff Vorhees will arrive here tonight to take personal charge of the situation. This is the first trouble that has occurred here since the firing on the guards in the Bradley mine ambuscade, about three weeks ago, which resulted in troops being sent here, but who were later withdrawn. More trouble is feared.

PROSECUTE FOR ADULTERATION

Secretary of Indiana State Board of Health Will File Several Suits.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the State Board of Health, and E. H. Barnard, chemist of the State board, acting on the advice of Dr. T. Henry Davis of Richmond, president of the State Board of Health, and Attorney General Miller this afternoon presented to Judge Fremont Alfred of Marion county criminal court, and Prosecutor Charles E. Benedict the result of eighty-five analyses of meats found on sale in the Indianapolis markets as a basis for prosecutions to be instituted against the dealers whose meats were found to contain preservative chemicals.

The State Board of Health officials are confident that convictions can be secured.

WINDSTORM IN OKLAHOMA

Many Farm Buildings Damaged and Two Persons Killed by Lightning.

GUTHRIE, Okl., June 25.—Two persons killed, extensive damage done to live stock and crops, and many houses were demolished by the general windstorm that swept over Oklahoma and Indian Territory yesterday afternoon and last night.

Thomas Graham, who lived near Roosevelt, Okl., was struck by lightning and instantly killed and the scorched body of Mrs. Tobin, near Perry, Okl., was found in a barn during the electrical storm. In and near Lawton the damage by wind was unusually heavy. One family left the house and saw the structure sucked up in the whirlwind and turned over and over. At Snyder the loss was heavy. Wheat did not suffer as much as corn in the two territories.

LOWER RATE ON CATTLE ASKED

Kansas Railway Commission Will File Suit Against Union Pacific, Rock Island and Santa Fe.

KANSAS CITY, June 25.—Carr Taylor, attorney for the Kansas State Board of Railroad Commissioners, announced tonight that a fight is to be made at once in Kansas for a reduced freight rate on cattle. An action will be commenced, he said, which will make the Union Pacific, the Rock Island and the main line of the Santa Fe railroads defendants. This will set up practically the entire cattle raising belt of western Kansas complainants.

"The fight is really to get back the old rate which was had a number of years ago," said Mr. Taylor. "In 1906 the rates were raised."

WHITE MURDERED BY THAW

Prominent New York Architect Killed by Pittsburg Millionaire.

MURDER TAKES PLACE IN THEATER

Thaw Accuses Victim of Having Ruined His Home—Both Parties Prominent in Social and Business World.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Stanford White, the eminent architect of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, was shot tonight and almost instantly killed by Harry Thaw, a member of a prominent Pittsburg family, during the performance of the musical extravaganza, "Mamzelle Champaigne," on the of the Madison Square garden. Mr. White died before an ambulance could be summoned, and Thaw was arrested immediately after the shooting.

The Madison Square roof garden, which has been closed for several years, was crowded tonight with a fashionable audience. While Harry Short, who fills the principal comedy role in the piece, was singing a comic song, and the garden was echoing with the laughter and applause of the audience, a series of shots rattled in the rear of the auditorium and a man in evening dress was seen to fall across a table at which he was sitting with a party of friends. The man who had fired the shots fled, pistol in hand, towards the nearest exit, where he was seized and disarmed by the police. Instantly the great audience was thrown into a panic and a wild stampede occurred, during which chairs and tables were overturned and men and women fought with desperation to escape from the roof.

Three Shots Fired.

The first intimated of trouble came when, walking in front of his seated victim, the man exclaimed: "You've deserved this. You've ruined my home," and drawing an automatic pistol fired three shots. The first two took effect, but as the third was discharged the pistol was struck up by a fireman on duty in the theater and the bullet went skyward. The woman who had been sitting with Mr. White sprang to her feet and rushed up to his assailant, who was struggling with the fireman, threw her arms about his neck, exclaiming: "I'll stand by you."

The shooting occurred at 10:30, while Harry Short was singing "I Could Love a Million Girls." Thaw had been at the performance all the evening and had been noticed to be very nervous and excited. White had been previously to the Manhattan club and had only been at the garden a few minutes when Thaw confronted him.

Thaw is Arrested.

Fireman Burden took the revolver away from Thaw and handed him over to Policeman Dobbs, who placed him under arrest. Thaw handed the policeman $10 and asked him to notify Andrew Carnegie that he was in trouble. Thaw, it is alleged, said to the fireman:

"Deserved what he got. He ruined my life and deserted the girl."

While he was being held by the policeman the young woman, who is described as short, slender, dark and very pretty, again put her arms about his neck. Thaw told her to keep quiet and not get excited, as all would come out all right.

Immediately after the shooting the curtain was rung down on the play.

Thaw Family is Prominent.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—Harry Kendall Thaw is about 35 years of age and is the son of the late William Thaw, who was vice president of the Pennsylvania lines west. He was a graduate of the Western University of Pennsylvania and when in Pittsburg made his home with his mother at Lyndhurst, Beechwood boulevard, in the east end of the this city. Since his graduation from college and the attainment of his majority Thaw has lived little in Pittsburg. Much of his time has been spent abroad and it was while in Paris that he met Evelyn Nesbit, the actress, whom he afterwards married, and who was with him when he is alleged to have done the shooting tonight.

Harry Thaw is a brother of J. Copely Thaw, the countess of Yarmouth, who was Alice Thaw, and also of Mrs. eGorge Lauder Carnegie of Cumberland, Fla. He is also a half-brother of Benjamin Thaw.

Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Harry, sailed for Europe Saturday on one of the slow steamers. She is on her way to visit her daughter, the countess of Yarmouth. Harry and his bride were booked to sail on Wednesday of this week. No reason for the shooting can be assigned by friends of the family in this city who could be reached tonight. While attending the university in this city it was said tonight that Harry Thaw was a student of quiet habits. After he attained his majority, however, he developed a fancy for traveling, and after a short residence in New York, left for Paris.

His prospective trip upon which he was to start on Wednesday was for the purpose of joining his mother in Europe and visiting his sister, the countess.

White an Eminent Architect.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Mr. White was a native of New York City, having been born here in 1853. He was educated at the University of New York and received his architectural training with Charles G. Gembrill and H. H. Richardson, being the chief assistant of the latter in the construction of the famous Trinity church, Boston, Dr. Phillips Brooks' church.

Since 1881 the firm of McKim, Mead & White designed among other structures the Madison Square Garden, Century and Metropolitan clubs, the University of New York, Washington Arch, the University of Virginia and the pedestals for the principal statues of St. Gaudens, the sculptor.

He was a member of the Municipal Art society, New York Botanical Garden society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Zoological society, University club, the American Institute of Architects, the Racquet, Kismet, Players', Century, Manhattan, New York Yacht, Union, Knickerbocker and the Adirondack League clubs and the American Fine Arts society. He was also vice president of the Madison Square Garden.

JOHNSON ACCEPTS INVITATION

Mayor of Cleveland Will Preside at Bryan Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland has accepted an invitation to preside at the reception of William J. Bryan in Madison Square Garden on Mr. Bryan's return to this country.

Henry Watterson will deliver an address on behalf of the south and Alexander Troup of New Haven, Conn., will speak in the name of the east. The name of the speaker for the west has not been announced.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	58	1 p. m.	70
6 a. m.	58	2 p. m.	72
7 a. m.	61	3 p. m.	74
8 a. m.	62	4 p. m.	73
9 a. m.	65	5 p. m.	74
10 a. m.	68	6 p. m.	74
11 a. m.	70	7 p. m.	72
12 m.	70	8 p. m.	71
		9 p. m.	69

STICKNEY RATE TROUBLESOME

Officials of Other Roads Will Try to Induce Him to Withdraw It.

CHICAGO, June 25.—(Special Telegram.)—A committee of executive officials of Chicago-Missouri lines will call on President Stickney of the Great Western tomorrow and try to persuade him to withdraw the reduced rate on grain which he recently put in effect. If they do not succeed, demoralization in the grain rates from Iowa is predicted.

By dropping the elevator charges and switching the rate is cut from 12 cents to 10¾ cents and Mr. Stickney has created a situation whereby the grain shippers of Iowa from points within seventy-five or 100 miles of the Missouri river can ship their grain to Kansas City, Omaha, or other river points for 5 or 6 cents, according to whether it is coarse or fine grain, and then ship it back to Chicago for from 1 to 2 cents less than the local rate.

The other western roads have decided to cease paying elevation charges July 15 at Omaha, and July 29 at Kansas City. This means that the rates from the Missouri river will practically be raised 1¼ cents on these days, provided always that Mr. Stickney will withdraw his reduced rates. Otherwise the other roads will have to meet the Great Western's cut and the rates will remain practically what they now are, that is 10¾ cents, being the 12-cent rate less the elevation charge.

TROOPS GUARD THE STREETS

Soldiers Succeed in Controling Mob Spirit Engendered by Allentown Traction Strike.

ALLENTOWN, June 25.—The mob spirit that was rampant in the streets of Allentown, following the strike of Lehigh Valley Transit company motormen and conductors, was under control today, by reason of the presence of Troop C, state constabulary. The constabulary patrolled the city's main thoroughfare, keeping everybody moving. When they rode up the street from the railroad station to the fair grounds this afternoon, the crowd gathered at the camp point, numbering 1,000 persons, hooted and jeered them. After a brief halt on the fair grounds Lieutenant Smith brought his men down the street as though on parade. When they reached the Transit company's transfer point, where many people were congregated, the men charged the crowd off the street. Within a few minutes five men were placed in jail by the troopers.

OMAHA MEN WIN PRIZES

Several Firsts and Seconds Taken by Men at the Interstate Turnfest.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 25.—The first annual turnfest of the Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska Bezirk ended today with the awarding of prizes to the contestants in the numerous athletic events. The winners follow:

Combination field and apparatus work, Andreas Kempf, Kansas City, first; George Schroeder, Kansas City, second.

Apparatus work, Andreas Kempf, Kansas City, first.

Running high jump, Ed Lindley, Omaha, first; Julius Fritz, Topeka, second.

Pole vault, Ludwig List, Omaha, first; Julius Fritz, Topeka, second.

Running hop, step and jump, Otto Pueschell, Kansas City, first; George Schroeder, Kansas City, second.

Lifting eighty pound weight, Julius Fritz, Topeka, first; Ludwig Bolant, Omaha, second.

St. Joseph defeated Leavenworth in the choral singing contest.

PACKING HOUSES INSPECTED

Chicago Health Officials Find Unsatisfactory Conditions at Some Smaller Plants.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Unsanitary conditions have been found to exist in some of the independent packing establishments according to a report made today by Chief Sanitary Inspector P. L. Hedrick to Health Commissioner C. J. Whalen, following an inspection of the smaller plants at the Union Stock Yards. Others were found to be clean, well ventilated and in a satisfactory condition. The plants criticised in the report in some instances have begun the work of improvement. In specific cases orders are being prepared requiring alterations. Floors out of repair, defective plumbing, clogged gutters and lack of ventilation are the chief points in which the inspector found the buildings at fault.

CHEAP FARE LAW HELD UP

Court Enjoins Texas Commission from Enforcing Order Cutting Passenger Rates.

DALLAS, Tex., June 25.—Judge Andrew P. McCormick of the United States circuit court today issued an order restraining the railroad commission of Texas from enforcing its order promulgated May 30 to reduce passenger fares on the Houston & Texas Central railroad from three cents a mile to two and one-half cents. The restraining order will hold good until July 16, when the complainants' petition for a temporary injunction will be heard. The railroad company further asks that upon final hearing in the case all of the commissions' rates, both freight and passenger, shall be perpetually enjoined.

Movements of Ocean Vessels June 25.

At New York—Arrived: New Amsterdam, from Rotterdam; Hellig Olav, from Copenhagen; Minnehaha, from London; Vaderland, from Antwerp.

At Philadelphia—Arrived: Noordland, from Liverpool.

At Cherbourg—Sailed: Grosser Kurfurst, for New York.

At Naples—Arrived: Moltke, from New York. Sailed: Madonna, for New York.

At Dover—Sailed: Pennsylvania, for New York.

At Gibraltar—Sailed: Konig Albert, for New York.

At Rotterdam—Arrived: Ryndam, from New York.

At Boulogne—Sailed: Statendam, for New York.

At Boston—Arrived: Canopic, from Naples; Manitou, from Antwerp.

At Glasgow—Arrived: Columbia, from New York; Numidian, from Montreal. Sailed: City of Vienna, for Philadelphia.

At Southampton—Arrived: St. Paul, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Umbria, from New York.

At Cherbourg—Arrived: Barbarossa, from New York.

NO OCTOPUS MONEY

Rockefeller Millions Rejected by Judge Lindsey for National Juvenile Work.

JANE ADDAMS FORCES THE SURRENDER

Backed by Allied Charities, She Secures Rejection of Standard Oil Offer.

ASSOCIATION MUST GO WITHOUT THIS AID

Five Million Was as Good as in Hands of the Denver Jurist.

OBJECT OF HIS MISSION TO NEW YORK

John D. Rockefeller There Placed Enormous Sum at His Disposal Because He Thought It a Grand Movement.

Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile court has pledged himself to refuse the $5,000,000 promised him by John D. Rockefeller with which to finance the National Juvenile Improvement association. His alternative was to take the money with the active condemnation of the leaders of the different charities of the country having a like aim. Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, negotiated the affair while she and Judge Lindsay were in St. Paul to address the National Federation of Women's clubs at the biennial just closed. This information comes from an Omaha woman, who is conversant with the whole matter.

Judge Lindsay's dearest hope is to create a national association of juvenile improvement charities. He has been working and lecturing along these lines for the last two years.

In January he was pleased to receive a letter from the secretary of John D. Rockefeller inviting him to visit him in New York with a view to the financing of his work. Judge Lindsay went to New York, lecturing and being lavishly entertained on his trip, speaking with Secretary Taft to introduce him, before the school children of Chicago. The St. Andrews' societies of the east entertained him and listened to him; he visited the president and was honored in all the big eastern cities.

During his trip he arranged with the workers in the different cities to meet at the National Convention of Charities and Corrections at Philadelphia and effect a national association of the children's charities that should become as universal as the Young Men's Christian association.

Promise of Five Million.

Mr. Rockefeller was in retirement from the subpoena server and the negotiations between them were conducted by the secretary of the rich man, who was empowered to promise a first installment of $5,000,000 with as much more, later, as was needed.

Judge Lindsey returned to Denver and gave the story to the press. The leaders of the organizations with whom he hoped to federate under one general head, himself as president as agreed, quietly discussed the subject of "tainted" money and the effect on the children for whom they were endeavoring to set up a high ideal of citizenship.

Judge Lindsay was unable to attend the national convention at Philadelphia as had been his intention, as it came at the time he was trying the cases growing out of the illegal registration for the May elections in Denver, under the law he himself had framed, and the Honest Election league was afraid to allow any other judge to pass on the important registration lists. Judge Lindsay's friends in the Denver Juvenile association went to Philadelphia expecting the national federation would be easily effected as most of the leaders in the work had already pledged their support.

The federation and the whole matter of juvenile improvement association was laid on the table. No reason was given. Judge Lindsay was bitterly disappointed. He asked to have a convention of juvenile workers called at Chicago. Judge Mack issued the call. The convention was to be held at Hull House, Chicago.

Miss Addams Steps In.

In the week previous, when both were in St. Paul, Jane Addams told Judge Lindsay that the other workers, herself included, could not federate with any association that was to be financed by John D. Rockefeller. She said she was sure Judge Lindsay would coincide with their views when put to him. Otherwise the leaders must refuse to attend the meeting in Chicago.

It meant an open revolt against Judge Lindsay in connection with Rockefeller's money.

"The work of the Juvenile Improvement association is too important for me to stand in the light of its being nationalized. I do not know now where we shall get the money to do the work of organizing and carrying out the work, but I promise you I will not accept any money whatever from Mr. Rockefeller," was Judge Lindsay's reply.

Miss Addams immediately reported his pledge to her colleagues and the convention in Chicago was attended with enthusiasm. The largest number of juvenile workers ever assembled—representatives from Australia, from Sweden, from Japan, South America, as well as most of the cities of the United States—was present, and an International Juvenile Improvement association was formed, with Judge Lindsay as chairman to draw up the necessary by-laws, constitution and the details for the organization that has the hearty support of all the juvenile workers, while John D. Rockefeller's name was left in the silence of an averted disgrace.

Object of the Association.

The object of the juvenile association is to do away with the juvenile court as it is now. The court takes the child who has gone wrong. Twenty-three states have adopted the juvenile laws that are as near as circumstances will permit the counterpart of the Colorado laws. In studying the reasons why the children went wrong, Judge Lindsay worked out the theory that the fundamental cause of all the misdemeanors of children—boys and girls—lies in the idleness of the child. For example, the child who lives near the railroad track is the one who is brought into court with every session because there is the continual invitation to him to trespass on the moving trains and on the freight cars. Another child that reappears in every juvenile court is the child of the widow who must leave her little ones at home while she is as well the bread winner as the home maker. It is said to be impossible to prevent these children from coming again and again into the courts. Another child who is in the way to the jails is the boy or girl who is not fitted to work with the other children in the public schools and falls out and hates to go to school at all.

"All of these children could be taken out