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MONOPOLY IN COAL

Gould and Harriman Control Fuel Production in Intermountain Region.

FACT ADMITTED BY RAILROAD ATTORNEY

Statement Made Before Interstate Commerce Commission at Salt Lake City.

OBJECTION TO INVESTIGATION IN PUBLIC

Want Evidence of How Lands Were Obtained Taken in Secret.

DYNAMITE FOR OPPOSITION COMPANIES

Attorney from Evanston Tells of Means Used to Keep Prospectors from Lands Claimed by Union Pacific.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 27.—Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clarke today resumed the investigation of conditions affecting the coal trade in the intermountain country. The legal battle of the Gould and Harriman railroads was present and were permitted to examine witnesses.

E. M. Allison, attorney for the Rio Grande system, in an argument permitting the investigation to take a wide scope proposed, admitted that there is a monopoly of the coal trade in the intermountain country. He insisted, however, that the Interstate Commerce Commission had no authority to enter upon a public investigation of the manner in which the coal lands were acquired. Testimony in relation to such matters, he argued, should be taken in secret, and the facts brought out should be submitted direct to the president in a special report, for such subsequent action as the president might direct.

S. Spence of Evanston, Wyo., an attorney, told of the methods of the Union Pacific Coal company in acquiring coal lands in Wyoming and in keeping out opposition companies. He testified that agents of the Union Pacific company used dynamite in their efforts to keep men with oil well drilling machinery out of Uintah county, Wyoming. When prospectors attempted to take in their machinery, he testified, a trench was dug and filled with dynamite, and men were instructed to blow up the machinery if an attempt should be made to take it into Uintah county over land claimed by the Union Pacific under grant of the government.

Mine Exploded by Sheriff.

Mr. Spence testified that the sheriff of the county was called in and the mine was exploded, but the earth was heaved up in such manner that approach to the oil prospect on the side hill was impossible. The witness admitted that he was one of the incorporators of the American Consolidated Oil company, which had attempted to develop oil prospects in Wyoming.

An affidavit of A. J. Smith of Denver in relation to the acquisition of coal lands in Wyoming by the Union Pacific Coal company, in which charges of collusion between the coal company and officers of the United States land office at Evanston are made, was introduced as evidence. This is the affidavit that was recently forwarded to the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Spence, who has represented Mr. Jones as attorney, testified that protests filed by him in 1905 against the granting of patents to the Union Pacific Coal company for coal lands which had been entered by men in the employ of the company were considered by the land officers at Evanston in a secret session held in the office of attorneys employed by the Union Pacific company.

Attorney Parley T. Williams, counsel of the Union Pacific, denounced the Smith affidavit as "Lurid literature" and protested against what he termed the besmirching of the names and character of government officials at Evanston.

How Utah Lands Were Obtained.

J. T. Marchand, who is conducting the examination for the government, shifted the investigation to the coal properties in Utah controlled in the interest of the Denver & Rio Grande system.

State Senator George N. Lawrence of Utah was called and the fact was brought out that he had entered Utah coal lands near Sunnyside on the advice of men employed by the Pleasant Valley Coal company and that for a consideration of $100 he transferred his right to a Mr. Judson.

George E. Hare, special agent for the general land office, was questioned in regard to the investigations which he has made of entries for certain coal lands now held by the Utah Fuel company.

It was here that Attorney Allison entered his objection to the taking of testimony of this character and asked what the committee would do after such testimony if the Utah Fuel company brought witnesses who would testify quite to the contrary.

Commissioner Clark, with some heat, replied:

"I have lived fifteen years in Utah and you can't intimidate me with any threats."

After Mr. Allison had stated that no offense had been intended a recess was taken.

Coal Lands Are Cheap.

Mr. Hare testified after the recess that the Utah Fuel company and the Pleasant Valley Coal company hold 31,357 acres of coal lands in Carbon county, Utah, while the records show that they have paid but $43,000. He named a score of persons who, he said, have assigned coal lands to the companies.

Charles Kingston, formerly registrar of the United States land office at Evanston, Wyo., said he had suspected irregularities in connection with applications for coal lands and had applied to the general land office for instructions as to allowing the entries.

"I was informed in so many words," he testified, "that it is none of your business."

At the time referred to by Mr. Kingston, Binger Herman of Oregon was commissioner of the land office.

Colonel Bowers, a special agent of the department, was the last witness of the day and enumerated instances where from $1,000 to $1,600 had been paid to persons for withdrawing protests against the patenting of coal lands in Utah.

FINE FOR THE SUGAR TRUST

Combine Assessed Eighteen Thousand Dollars for Accepting Rebates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A fine of $18,000 was imposed upon the American Sugar Refining company by Judge Holt in the United States court today for accepting re-

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TARIFF FIXERS AT DINNER

German Foreign Secretary Host of Men Who Are Considering Trade Relations.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Herr von Tschirsky, secretary for foreign affairs, gave a dinner last night in honor of the American tariff commission. Ambassador Tower, Baron von Stengel, secretary of the imperial treasury; Herr von Muehlberg, the under secretary of the Foreign office; the German delegates to the tariff conference and other person distinguished in public life, including Prof. Burgess, professor of American history at the University of Berlin and dean of Columbia university, New York, were present. Herr von Tschirsky made a short speech, in which he expressed his pleasure at the presence of the American representatives. Mr. Tower responded, expressing confidence that an understanding between Germany and the United States would be reached upon a mutually satisfactory basis, and proposed the emperor's health.

Frank H. Mason, American consul general at Paris, who formerly held the same position in Berlin, and who has arrived here to assist in the tariff commission's deliberations, was today officially presented to the Foreign office officials by Ambassador Tower.

BRITISH LIBERALS AGITATED

Peers' Right to Veto Acts of Commons May Become Live Issue.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The intensity of the political feeling aroused by the House of Lords' treatment of the education bill found expression today in an emergency meeting of the general committee of the National Liberal Federation at which a resolution was adopted urging the government to take the drastic step of totally rejecting the Lords' amendments to the bill and to "resolutely determine that the present Parliament shall not come to an end until steps are taken to bring a final arbitrament, whether the House of Peers should any longer possess the right of veto on the will of the people as declared by the House of Commons."

The meeting was the largest and most representative of its kind which had assembled during the last twenty years. The speakers warmly denounced the action of the peers, declaring that the House of Commons should not waste another day in considering the amendments to the bill, which should be returned to the house of Lords without debate and that the liberal government ought to apply the only remedy, which must be drastic and final.

LECTURES BY PROF. BURGESS

Dean of Columbia College to Address Students at Cologne and Leipsig.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Prof. Burgess, dean of Columbia college and holder of the chair of American history at Berlin university, has accepted the invitation of the Association of Political Science of Cologne to deliver a lecture there December 3 on the subject of "American Liberty." He also will probably accept an invitation to lecture at Leipsig university during the spring term.

The Lokal Anzeiger today says Emperor William has directed his fourth son, August William, to attend the lectures of Prof. Burgess at Bonn university, but the professor has not yet received invitations to lecture at the University of Bonn or at the University of Jena.

Trouble in Morocco.

TANGIER, Nov. 27.—A number of Angahera tribesmen today made an attack on the house outside the city formerly occupied by Walter B. Harris, a newspaper correspondent. A force of government troops is engaged in defense of the building and it is reported that some men have been killed and others wounded. Mr. Harris has not lived in the house for two years in consequence of the frequent attacks made upon it.

Cambon to Be Promoted.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—It has been definitely decided that Jules Cambon, now ambassador of France at Madrid and formerly ambassador at Washington, will be transferred to Vienna so soon as the present Franco-Spanish negotiations regarding Morocco are completed and that M. Georges Leygues, former minister of the colonies, will succeed M. Cambon at Madrid.

German Imperial Debt.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—A memorandum submitted to the Reichstag today, dealing with the legislation concerning public loans since 1875, shows that the imperial debt amounted to $950,000,000 October 1, 1906, and that more than half that sum was spent on the army and navy.

British Mutineers Sentenced.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Nov. 27.—Two more stokers concerned in the mutinous outbreak here November 4 were sentenced by a court-martial today, one to six months and the other to eighteen months imprisonment at hard labor. There are six more men to be tried for participation in the outbreak.

Political Prisoners Deported.

WARSAW, Nov. 27.—Political prisoners to the number of 30, sentenced to deportation, were dispatched from here during the night on a special train for the northern part of Russia.

Pope Talks of Poland.

ROME, Nov. 27.—The pope received today in private audience Cardinal Kopp, bishop of Breslau, who discussed the Polish question.

MELVIN BACK FROM WEST

Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry Tells of Packing House Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Alonzo D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, under whose office the administration of the meat inspection law enacted at the last session of congress is carried out, has returned from a western tour of inspection, which included a visit to packing houses in Chicago, Milwaukee, Denver and Kansas City. He says everywhere there is apparent beneficial effects of execution of the law and a manifest desire on the part of packers to comply with its provisions. In some places new structures have replaced old ones and in others extensive improvements to the plans already established have been made so as to bring them up to the standard required by the meat inspection act for the health and comfort of the packing house employes. Dr. Melvin says there were some cases in which packers have proceed rather grudgingly in making the necessary improvements, due to the outlay of money required.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND CASE

State and Railway Corporation Claim Title to Twenty-Four Forty-Acre Tracts.

TWO SPECIAL MESSAGES TO CONGRESS

President Will Discuss Conditions Affecting Panama Canal and Recommend Citizenship for Porto Ricans.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Assistant Attorney General Campbell for the interior department today granted an oral hearing to the attorneys in the case of the Iowa Railroad Land company et al. against the State of Iowa. Messrs. Burdett, Thompson & Law, a firm of Washington attorneys, appeared on behalf of the Iowa Railroad Land company and Judge E. R. Duffie of Omaha and Attorney Prentiss of this city for the state of Iowa.

This case involves a contest over twenty-four forty-acre tracts of land situated in Sac county, Iowa. The Iowa Railroad Land company claims title under railroad grant acts of 1856 and 1864, while the state of Iowa asserts rights to the same lands under the provisions of the swamp land grant of 1850. The case is an old one and has been awaiting a decision in the Interior department for many years. Today's hearing may rattle up the dry bones at the Interior department and bring about a final ruling with the year.

President Talks of Panama.

With but two exceptions, the president today expressed his complete satisfaction with the condition of affairs on the isthmus of Panama as disclosed during his three days' inspection of the work in progress there. One of the exceptions, the president told his callers, related to the sanitary feature of the quarters for bachelor negro laborers, and this, he pointed out, under ordinary circumstances will have been adjusted within a very short time. The president expressed himself as impressed with the magnitude of the undertaking at Panama and of the way in which it is being carried out.

Mr. Roosevelt is not yet certain whether he will recommend any special legislation in connection with the isthmian work in the special message which he is to send to congress on the subject. This will depend on full consideration of the matter between now and next week.

The president's special message on the Panama canal, it is now expected, will be sent to congress probably about a week after it convenes on Monday. It will deal with every phase of the question and give a graphic and detailed description of conditions on the isthmus as the president found them. There will be recommendations for the betterment of conditions which suggested themselves during his visit.

For the first time in several months there was a full attendance at the cabinet meeting today. A number of topics were considered, the session being protracted for almost three hours. One of these related to some feature of the Cuban situation, but no statement was obtainable on the subject.

Special Message on Porto Rico.

The president believes the people of Porto Rico are entitled to American citizenship and will recommend that this be granted to them in a special message to congress. The president has expressed the opinion that it is lamentable that they do not now enjoy this right.

In this connection he noted that although Porto Rico had sent a delegate to the Pan-American congress at Rio de Janeiro, that delegate could not even say he was an American citizen and this is also the case if he visits Europe or any other foreign country.

The president was very much pleased with his visit to Porto Rico, which he says is a fine country, is prosperous and its government an excellent one. The people, he says, are prosperous.

Second-Class Mail Rates.

The congressional postal commission concluded at the close of today's session not to hear any more witnesses except government witnesses as may be designated by the commission itself. The witnesses heard today were Ganiel H. Tenbroeck of the Mercantile Adjustor of St. Louis, Wilmer Atkinson of the Foreign Journal of Philadelphia, ex-Mayor Neff of Kansas City, representing several stockyard papers; J. A. Boyce of Chicago and Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden.

Mr. Madden did not recede from his position in favor of an increase in the rates on second class matter. He contended that all printed matter should be required to pay the same rates and said that he would put all on a purely physical basis. He suggested 4 cents a pound as the proper compensation for carrying the periodical mail.

Mr. Neff complained bitterly of some of the rulings against stock yard papers. He said he felt he had been treated as though he had been a "moonshiner" and he thought that there should be a reform that would give better recognition to such enterprises as those he represented. Mr. Boyce appeared in behalf of a large number of papers in the west. He presented figures to show that if run as a private enterprise the postal service could be made profitable and said he would agree to take a contract to do the business of the department for the revenues derived from it.

Taft Reserves Decision.

The hearings upon applications to the secretary of war for permission to transmit to the United States power developed on the Canadian side of Niagara river were closed tonight. Additional data will be filed, and Secretary Taft announced that he would not be able to reach a decision in regard to the applications until he had conferred with Secretary Root. This conference is necessary because of the effect the contracts may have upon an international treaty providing against any perceptible interference with the grandeur of the Niagara Falls. He said he would award privileges about January 1 if possible. The hearings before Secretary Taft were for the purpose of enabling him to find a way equitably to distribute 137,500 horsepower, the estimated limitation on the amount of electric power to be admitted, among half a dozen or more corporations, each of which thinks it must have a third or more of the whole in order to exist.

The arguments by the three companies holding franchises from the Dominion government suggested a combination against applicants dissimilarly situated, though no representations to that effect were laid before Secretary Taft.

Metcalf Submits Report.

President Roosevelt had a long conference with Secretary Metcalf at the White House tonight regarding the alleged discrimination against the Japanese residents in San Francisco. More than a month ago, when the agitation affecting the alleged

(Continued on Second Page.)

BANDIT FORMERLY SOLDIER

Army Officer Describes Deserter as Same Man Who Confessed to Train Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 27.—The man who at Marshall, Mo., yesterday confessed to having robbed the Alton-Burlington train near Glasgow, Mo., on Sunday night and who gave his name as Claud Handall, is said to be Claude Rumsey, who was released from the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on November 3 after serving a sentence for desertion from the army. His identification would seem beyond question.

The description of both men tally in every particular, owing to the prison record of the man given the Associated Press this morning by Major Young at Fort Leavenworth over the telephone. This record shows that Rumsey or Randall, enlisted in the United States army at San Francisco on November 24, 1904, when his age was given as 22, his occupation as that of a cook and his home Grant City, Mo. He deserted from the army and was arrested at Sedalia, Mo., for robbing a box car.

These particulars confirm the man's confession made yesterday at Marshall, Mo. Major Young said today that during Rumsey's incarceration in the military prison it was necessary frequently to administer punishment for misconduct. He was considered a desperate man. Rumsey was released from Fort Leavenworth four days previous to the first train robbery at Glasgow, that of the Rock Island train.

A telephone message from Marshall, Mo., this afternoon says: The man who Saturday night robbed the passengers on the eastbound Alton-Burlington train near Glasgow, Mo., here today admitted that his real name is Claude Rumsey and that he is the man who robbed the passengers on the eastbound Rock Island overland limited near the same point on the night of November 8. Yesterday Rumsey said it was his brother who committed the Rock Island robbery. Rumsey said also that his home is in Chicago, where two brothers and a sister live. He refused to give his home address in that city. Rumsey admitted that he recently served a term at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth.

Secret Service Officer Cain of Chicago and Rolla Green of Marshall, in the employ of the Chicago & Alton, questioned Rumsey for four hours today before his preliminary hearing, which was set for 1:30 p. m. this afternoon, was begun.

Later in the day Rumsey signed a confession, which is now in the hands of Detectives Cain and Green, in which he admitted that his name is Jesse Clyde Rumsey, jr.; that he worked until recently in a barber shop at 84 Sacramento avenue, Chicago, and that his home is at 18 Frisco boulevard in that city; that he robbed both the Alton-Burlington and the Rock Island trains; that he traveled from Kansas City to Slater, Mo., on the tender of the Rock Island train on November 2, which he later robbed at Glasgow, Mo., and that he was accompanied from Kansas City by another man, who weakened at the last minute and refused to go on with the Rock Island robbery; that after the Rock Island robbery he served a jail sentence at Edwardsville, Ill., for carrying concealed weapons; that his brother, William Rumsey, is a respected citizen of Loreto, Neb., and had no connection with any of the robberies.

Rumsey says he has relatives in Illinois, Nebraska, North Dakota and Missouri. His hearing, set for this afternoon, was postponed until tomorrow morning.

While going through the sleeper of the Golden State Limited on the night of November 8, rousing and robbing passengers, Rumsey in some way secured the address of Miss Emily Blair, 26 Cedar street, Chicago, who, with her mother, Mrs. Francis Preston Blair, occupied one of the berths. When aroused by the porter, whom Rumsey compelled to awaken the passengers, Miss Blair expressed surprise and asked if the train had already arrived at Chicago. She then saw two gleaming revolvers and Rumsey said: "I don't want any money from the ladies. Don't be alarmed, I won't molest you." Several days after the robbery Rumsey wrote a letter to Miss Blair, requesting her to write to his sweetheart, a young woman who is in jail, and acquaint her with his gallantry at the time of the robbery. He said in his letter to Miss Blair that he wanted to gain favor and strengthen his suit with the young woman in jail by having the incident called to her attention. Miss Blair promptly turned the Rumsey letter over to the police, and it was one of the clues which would soon have led to his arrest.

DR. BARROWS IN AMERICA

Philippine Director of Education Says Islands Are in Good General Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Dr. D. P. Barrows director of education of the Philippines, was a passenger on the steamer Siberia, arriving from the Orient yesterday. In speaking of the conditions of the islands, Dr. Barrows said:

"The islands are in a good condition generally speaking. The political situation there at the present time is the best it has ever been. The provincial government is in good hands. There are about forty native governors for as many different provinces. They are serious and intelligent men, and at the recent conference held in Manila they showed themselves to understand the situation in the islands and to fully appreciate the attitude of the United States. While all these governors but one are natives, they all speak and understand English.

"From an economic standpoint, however, the islands are not in what I would call a good condition. This is occasioned by the fact that there is no market for their sugar and tobacco. These, of course, are their principal staples. They, however, have a good demand for copra and abaka, and from these they gain their main revenue."

SPIRITS TELL HER TO INVEST

Denver Woman is Suing for Accounting for Funds She Turned Over to Bath House President.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 27.—The powers of mediums were employed to influence Mrs. Pauline Youngberg of Denver to invest $4,000 in a bath house company, according to Mrs. Youngberg's testimony here today in the trial of a suit brought by stockholders in the concern to secure an accounting of the funds turned over to D. N. Hitchcock, its president.

Mrs. Youngberg testified she had attended spiritualistic meetings with President Hitchcock and that the spirits told her she would make money if she would go into business with him.

Murder and Suicide.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Nov. 27.—Coroner Stutz has rendered a verdict that the death of Mrs. Henry Harman and her daughter Mary was a case of murder and suicide. He says the daughter killed her mother and herself with morphine. It was at first believed that the two women had been asphyxiated by escaping gas in their home.

GREAT GRAFT IN PITTSBURG

Railroad Franchise Promoters Prepare to Bribe Sixty-Nine Councilmen.

PRESIDENT OF ROAD IS UNDER ARREST

Police Have Sixty-Two Men Under Surveillance—Seventy Thousand Dollars Was to Be Distributed.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—With the arrest of C. S. Cameron, president of the Tube City railroad and Common Councilman William A. Martin on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the railroad out of $50,000, this time the police authorities being the prosecutors and their subsequent release in $10,000 bail each, the alleged councilmanic bribery scandal is to be thoroughly and publicly ventilated. The hearing in the case has been set for Saturday.

Mayor George W. Guthrie has taken personal charge of the case, and reiterates that any person found to be implicated, either councilman or railroad officials, in the distribution of the $70,000 graft money will be arrested and prosecuted.

More arrests are to follow those of Cameron and Martin, it is said, and in each case the charge will be bribery. Forty-seven members of select councils and twenty-five members of common councils are said to be implicated in the conspiracy. The police have the names of these men and are keeping them under surveillance. Any attempt by any of them to leave the city will mean their immediate arrest. According to the evidence said to have been gathered by the police and now in the possession of Mayor Guthrie, the councilmen were to act favorably on the ordinances desired passed by the Tube City railroad. The railroad was to distribute $70,000. Of this sum $40,000 was to have been distributed among sixty-nine councilmen, while the remainder was to have been given to three other councilmen, who acted as agents in the deal.

The position taken by C. R. Richardson, who entered the first suit against Cameron and Martin for conspiracy, was that of a broker. Richardson has made a statement to the police alleging he loaned Cameron $70,000 at the legal rate of interest. Cameron was to deposit this money in the bank after showing it to a committee of councilmen. The money disappeared mysteriously, and Richardson, believing a conspiracy was on to beat him out of the money, entered suit. Richardson's action disclosed several suspicious details and the matter was taken up by Mayor Guthrie, with the result that evidence has been gathered revealing to the police one of the most gigantic councilmanic bribery scandals ever known in Pittsburg.

John S. Robb, jr., assistant district attorney, arrived from the east today on a summons of District Attorney Stewart. It is possible that a special session of the grand jury will be called to investigate the scandal.

NEGRO PREPARING REPORT

After Investigating Brownsville Affair, Stewart Says Inspectors Worked on Wrong Theory.

EL RENO, Okl., Nov. 27.—Gilchrist Stewart (colored), who has been at Fort Reno the last few days securing data to be placed as evidence before President Roosevelt in the matter of the discharge of the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry, said last night:

The substance of my investigation, supported by over 100 affidavits from the members and noncommissioned officers of the company, and from the statements of the officers, amounts to this:

First—The citizens did not want negro soldiers in Brownsville, Tex.

Second—That this feeling became so intense that on the very night in question Major Penrose issued an order and sent out patrols through the town that all men should be in by 8 o'clock, whether on pass or not, and Captain Macklin, officer of the day, reported that all men were in except three on passes.

Third—That the firing that night was of mixed arms.

All the inspectors sent out from the War department have started out with the assumption that there was a conspiracy among the men to keep back the truth and shoot up the town. They have never made any investigation into the real facts. From the investigation there was undoubtedly a conspiracy to make a case against the soldiers and get them out. Nine of the men, sergeants of long service, and in whom the commanding officers have implicit confidence, are going to Washington with me to act as witnesses before President Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The case of the soldiers of three companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry who were discharged without honor because of the trouble at Brownsville, Tex., came before President Roosevelt today, when Charles W. Anderson, collector of internal revenue at New York, and Emmet J. Scott, secretary to Booker T. Washington, called upon him in behalf of the discharged men. They made an earnest argument in behalf of the innocent men of the company who want to be reinstated. They had no particular program of action to present to the president and the latter gave no intimation of what his future course might be, except to reiterate his statement that he would consider any new facts which might be presented.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okl., Nov. 27.—Sergeant Israel Harris, Jacob Frazier, Mingo Sanders, Thornton and Holly of the negro troops discharged at Fort Reno, were in this city today on their way to make an appeal to President Roosevelt.

Sergeant Harris said: "We do not go so much to ask for reinstatement as to ask that our discharge papers carry with them a record of service. Some of the men have served twenty-five years and we believe that much is due them. We do not believe the president would have discharged the troops had he been in Brownsville at the time of the trouble."

LAZARUS WINECKUR TO RESIST

Baltimore Man Will Not Willingly Return for Trial at Grand Island.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—The return of Lazarus Wineckur, a traveling salesman of this city, to Nebraska on the charge of kidnaping Floyd Brunner, aged 12 years, of Grand Island, will be resisted. Extradition papers were issued by the governor of Nebraska. Preliminary court action may begin today with the view to preventing Wineckur's surrender to the Nebraska authorities.

Floyd Brunner left his home at Grand Island about a fortnight ago and came to Baltimore. Wineckur, to whom the boy told a story at Grand Island of alleged ill-treatment by his mother, the man declares, admits having paid his railroad fare. He insists, however, that he had no criminal intent in helping the lad to leave home. Prominent Jewish citizens of Baltimore interested themselves in Wineckur's behalf and have engaged counsel to fight extradition proceedings. The boy was taken back to Nebraska last Saturday.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	28	1 p. m.	38
6 a. m.	28	2 p. m.	42
7 a. m.	30	3 p. m.	44
8 a. m.	30	4 p. m.	45
9 a. m.	31	5 p. m.	43
10 a. m.	33	6 p. m.	41
11 a. m.	34	7 p. m.	40
12 m.	36	8 p. m.	39
		9 p. m.	39

TORREY MISSION MEETINGS

Auditorium, 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., Every Day Except Saturday.

Jacoby's "Workers' Training Institute," 1513 Howard Street, 7 p. m.

Burwood Theater, 12:05 to 12:50 Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Dr. Torrey's Address to Business and Professional Men on "Reasons for Believing the Bible to Be the Word of God."

Y. W. C. A. Assembly Room, 12:15 to 1 Every Day Except Saturday, Women's Meeting, Conducted by Jacoby.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

Treasurer Reports to Trustees that Institution is Entirely Out of Debt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Trustees of the Catholic University of America met in semi-annual session at MacMahon hall at the university today. The treasurer, Michael Jenkins of Baltimore, reported that the university is entirely free of debt, despite the fact that the endowment amounts to only $400,000 and that its only other source of revenue is from collections taken in the various Catholic churches throughout the country for this special purpose.

The faculty of the university, which was entirely reorganized last spring, is proving eminently satisfactory, according to the report of Cardinal Gibbons, president of the board of trustees.

The trustees will meet again tomorrow morning and remain in session until noon when they will accompany Archbishop Falconi, the apostolic delegate, to Richmond, Va., where the new cathedral of the Sacred Heart will be consecrated on Thanksgiving day. The cathedral is a gift to the Catholic church from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan of New York and is one of the four greatest in America.

Those present at the meeting of the trustees were Cardinal Gibbons, president, who presided; Michael Jenkins, treasurer, Baltimore; Charles J. Bonaparte, secretary of the navy; John D. Crimmins, New York; Archbishops Williams, Boston; Ryan, Philadelphia; Ireland, St. Paul; Keane, Dubuque; Messmer, Milwaukee, and Glennon, St. Louis, and Bishops Maes, Covington, Ky., and Harkins, Providence.

OELRICHS CASE COMPROMISED

Will of Deceased Millionaire Will Be Admitted to Probate by Surrogate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Formal announcement of a compromise in the contest over the estate of the late Herman Oelrichs was made before surrogate Fitzgerald by attorneys representing Charles M. Oelrichs, who was named as one of the principal legatees in Mr. Oelrichs' will, and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, the widow. Mrs. Oelrichs was not named as a beneficiary in her husband's will. She contested the will in her own behalf and on behalf of her son, Herman Oelrichs, jr.

After announcing that a compromise had been reached the attorney submitted affidavits and other papers setting forth the terms of the settlement.

Surrogate Fitzgerald said that after he had considered the matters involved he would issue his decree admitting the will to probate.

According to the terms of settlement Mrs. Oelrichs will receive 100 bonds of the Southern Pacific Coast Railway company, valued at $1,000 each. Her son, now 18 years old, who, under the will inherited but a few of the personal effects of his father, will become the possessor of the Cognac ranch, Solano county, California, which is valued at $70,000.

VALLEJO WILL BE BETTER

California Town Promises Secretary Bonaparte that it Will Regulate Its Saloons.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte has received a telegram from the mayor of Vallejo, Cal., stating that by unanimous vote of the trustees of that city, which is the town adjacent to the Mare Island navy yard, the fee for liquor licenses will be raised on January 1 from $50 to $600 per year, and beginning at the same time saloons will be required to close at 1 a. m. and no all night saloons will be licensed. After April 1 next year the number of saloons will be reduced to sixty.

Mr. Bonaparte has informed Mayor Madgin that if the regulations of the trustees are made effective and enforced he has no doubt that satisfactory conditions would result. The undesirable conditions at Vallejo made it necessary for the Navy department to warn the town officials several weeks ago that ships could not be sent to the Mare Island navy yard if the crews were to be thrown into the unwholesome atmosphere then prevailing at Vallejo.

ANDREWS TALKS OF NEBRASKA

Chancellor Tells New York Audience New Officers Are Best State Has Ever Had.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Half a hundred members of the Brown University Alumni club dined at their rooms tonight and later had a smoker at which some forty more Brown graduates were present. They had as guests Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor of the University of Nebraska.

Dr. Andrews, who was enthusiastically received, said:

Out in Nebraska we have had a little quiet political revolution. Twenty-five years ago Nebraska was republican and a more rotten government existed nowhere on earth, and that is saying a great deal. The populists overthrew the republicans, but the latter have gained in power and are now fully back. Now that is not peculiar, but it is peculiar that the republicans without compulsion have reformed their party until the set of men just elected are the best men, it seems, that Nebraska has ever had in office. The best moral issue in the party has triumphed.

Drawing Burnham Jury.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The proceedings in the trial of George Burnham, jr., trustee and counsel of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company, on a charge of grand larceny, were continued today with but four seats to be filled in the jury box.

TRAFFIC IN FILINGS

Big Land Men Pay Individuals to Enter Homesteads for Them.

FIRST HIRE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL

Commissioner O'Keefe Testifies to Accepting Money from Cattle Kings.

OTHERS TELL OF BEING PAID TO FILE

At Least Two Persons Are Employed to Secure Settlers.

TESTIMONY BEFORE FEDERAL COURT

Richards and Comstock, According to Witnesses, Procured Large Tracts of Land by Methods Not Sanctioned by Law.

A United States commissioner accepting fees from Bartlett Richards and W. G. Comstock for executing land filings on homestead entries in western Nebraska, men accepting employment by these same persons to locate claimants on land for them; men and women accepting regular amounts in cash from Messrs. Richards and Comstock for filing on the land, declaring they did it solely for the money there was in it and without any idea or intention of settling on the land or of improving it—these were some of the startling bits of information brought to the surface yesterday in the big land trial before Judge Munger of the federal court.

Bartlett Richards and W. G. Comstock, so-called cattle kings of Nebraska, stepped on a live wire in federal court Tuesday morning in the person of their friend, T. J. O'Keefe, United States commissioner at Alliance, who took the government and the public into his confidence long enough to tell how Messrs. Richards and Comstock had gone to him and paid him to execute homestead filings on a number of entries in their favor.

The shock was felt all over Judge Munger's room, being the first severe one of the big land trial.

On cross-examination O'Keefe said it was the custom for commissioners to go to other places than where their offices were located to witness filings if necessary. He didn't say, however, it was the custom for land commissioners to accept pay from private individuals for performing their official business.

Mr. O'Keefe was called to the stand to identify his signature and jurat to certain filing papers made at Ellsworth in the office of the Nebraska Land and Feeding company, of which Bartlett Richards and W. G. Comstock are the leading officials and stockholders. Mr. O'Keefe said he had been approached by Bartlett Richards at his office in Alliance June 27, 1904, and asked to go to Ellsworth to execute the filings for a number of homestead entries the following day, June 28. Commissioner O'Keefe agreed to do so and the consideration was to be $25 for his services and $1 for each filing fee. Under this agreement Commissioner O'Keefe went to Ellsworth the following day, arriving there between 7 and 8 o'clock the following morning and went at once to the office of the Nebraska Land and Feeding company, where he executed the necessary jurat to forty-six or forty-eight entries.

Eighth Day of Trial.

The eighth day of the trial of the case of the United States against Bartlett Richards, Will G. Comstock, Charles C. Jameson, E. M. Walcott and Aquilla Triplett, the first group to be tried in the land conspiracy cases, began at 9:20 Tuesday morning with Bruce Wilcox, register of the land office at Alliance, still on the stand for the purpose of completing his formal identification of the homestead filings and their location on the records of that office. This examination of Mr. Wilcox continued until 11:30, when T. J. O'Keefe, United States commissioner at Alliance, editor and publisher of the Alliance Herald, was called to the stand.

"I have been United States commissioner at Alliance since 1874," said the witness.

Their followed his identification of his signature and jurat to a number of homestead entries that were executed by him at Ellsworth.

Mr. Richards Calls.

"About two weeks prior to June 28, 1904, Mr. Bartlett Richards came to my office at Alliance and asked me, if I held the office of United States commissioner," continued Mr. O'Keefe. "Assuring him I did, he asked me to go to Ellsworth, about thirty miles east of Alliance on the Burlington road, as there would be a number of parties down there then who wanted to make homestead entries. I told him I thought I could go. He then asked me what my charges would be and I told him about $25, which, he said, would be satisfactory. He again reminded me on the 27th of June of the agreement and I went to Ellsworth the following morning, arriving there between 7 and 8 o'clock. I went directly to the hotel at Ellsworth and after breakfast I went over to the office of the Nebraska Land and Feeding company, just across the street. Mr. Charles C. Jameson was in the office at the time of my arrival. I asked Jameson what time he would be ready to begin work. I cannot recall just what he said, but he said some of the parties would be there about 8 o'clock. About that hour Bartlett Richards came into the office. Nothing was said between Mr. Richards and myself about land matters at that time. However, I proceeded to take applications for entries. This was in the office of the Nebraska Land and Feeding company. Some other parties were there besides Richards and Jameson, whom I did not know. As the parties came in to file on homesteads he or she would sign the application or affidavit and paid the fee of $1. As these were executed I placed them beside me on the desk. This is all I had to do with it. The papers were later removed by some other person, Mr. Jameson, I think it was.

Applications Filled Out.

"I do not know where the applications came from. They were handed to me already filled out by Mr. Jameson. I do not remember what conversation Mr. Jameson and I had at that moment. I stayed there in the office of the Nebraska Land and Cattle company until about noon. Aside from Jameson, Richards and one or two others with whom I was not acquainted there was a number of homesteaders in the office. I affixed my jurat to forty-six or forty-eight papers, six of which I think were for women. Jameson introduced all of the entrymen and women to me. I was acquainted with but five or six of the entrymen. I talked with Richards a little about money matters and he said it was all right for me to receive the fee of $1 for affixing my jurat. When we got through I found that I had received pay for but forty-four and was $1 short. Mr.