PART I.
NEWS SECTION
PAGES 1 TO 12

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

Advertise in
THE OMAHA BEE
Best in the West

VOL. XXXVI—NO. 31. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1907—FOUR SECTIONS—THIRTY-TWO PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

ATTITUDE OF CHURCH

French Action is Principal Theme of Conversation in Eternal City.

PEOPLE RALLY TO SUPPORT OF THE POPE

Italians Show Dislike of Law Separating Church and State.

ITALY MAY MAKE PEACE WITH VATICAN

Government Takes No Hand in Protests Against French Policy.

NO CHANCE FOR COMPROMISE AT PRESENT

Pope Might Accept Separation Law if it Did Not Take Powers from Priests and Bishops.

ROME, Jan. 19.—(Special.)—The condition of the church in France makes it only fair that some things should be stated from the ecclesiastical point of view, which is, in the main, the point of view here in this great Catholic center. The Italian government is not yet reconciled to the Vatican, though it has been hinted that the recent troubles may go a long way toward bringing about an entente with the pope, and, of course, the government is keeping hands off and preserving a neutral attitude in the discussions which have arisen. But the bishops and the priests who throng the Holy City at this season of the year, and the local newspapers, which take on form and color, consciously or unconsciously from clerical surroundings, the rank and file—what the Englishman would call the "man in the street"—all of these things show a feeling of friendliness toward the pope and unfriendliness toward the government, if not the people of France.

"The government of M. Clemenceau," writes Monsignor Lorenzelli, formerly nuncio to Paris and now archbishop of Lucca, "has two methods—violence and calumny." It is possible that the archbishop has shown heat and indignation unusual in a high church dignitary in connection with his interviews and his correspondence, but it must be remembered that he has been bitterly attacked by one of the papers which follows the policy of M. Clemenceau, La Petit Republique. The archbishop denies indignantly the charge that paper brings against him, namely, that he received a bribe for the nomination of a priest to a bishop's see, and he threatens to sue La Petit Republique for defamation of character.

Reports from France.

Under the permanent title of "Religious Persecution in France," the Osservatore Romano prints daily the long lists of church troubles in France, branding the movements in connection with the disposition of the church property and the riots which have followed in many instances as "outrage" and "legalized robbery."

The Osservatore Romano publishes in detail the protests which the cardinal secretary of state has sent to all the diplomatic representatives of the Holy See throughout the world, in order that they may communicate to the governments to which they are accredited. This protest is against the perquisition, accompanied by order of the French government in the palace of the pontifical representative at Paris, the carrying off of various documents, and the violent expulsion of Monsignor Montagnini.

The protest, which shows forth the enormity of such deeds, of which there is no example in our days amongst civilized nations, according to the Osservatore Romano, which insists that even when diplomatic relations have ceased between nations, civilized governments have been accustomed to respect the residence, and above all, the archives of foreign representatives. The carrying away of the catalogue of the acts of the nunciatures of Monsignor Clari and of Monsignor Lorenzelli and of a "cypher code," whereby the French government, by means of copies preserved in the telegraphic offices, may take cognizance of all of the telegraphic cyphered correspondence between the Holy See and the nuncio, Monsignor Lorenzelli, is branded as a most serious offense committed not only against the Holy See, but against all civilized powers which have a diplomatic interest in seeing to it that all diplomatic secrets shall be respected.

Claim of Cardinal Secretary.

The cardinal secretary of state even goes so far as to declare in his protest that the pretext advanced by the French government as the reason of its act is destitute of any foundation of fact whatsoever; for Monsignor Montagnini has not made any communication to the three cures of Paris sued for violation of the law of 1905.

These motives are declared to be so serious and so evident that the Holy See cannot in any way be accused of intractableness or of unjust hostility against the French government in condemning the associations cultelles. By them in fact were ignored the essential rights of the church itself, rights which were derived from its very constitution, and which are those which belong to the ecclesiastical hierarchy, as established by its Divine Founder, as the basis of the very organization of the church; for not only were rights conferred on the associations in question which belong to the ecclesiastical authority in the exercise of worship, in the possession and in the administration of the ecclesiastical property, but also by these same associations they are withdrawn from and rendered independent of the ecclesiastical hierarchy and submitted instead to the jurisdiction of the lay authority. It is clear that the sovereign pontiff could not without failing in the duties inherent in his very office of head of the church, it is argued, approve the formation of such associations.

The same may be said relative to the circular of the minister, M. Briand. In setting aside any other consideration, it is argued that the Holy See could not in any way admit the "unjust and intolerable" condition created by such circular to the ministers of worship in the exercise of their ministry. To be convinced of this, it is related, it suffices to quote the following disposition: "The parish priest (in the church) will be no more than an occupant without judicial title. He will be incapable of performing any act of administration, still less will he be capable of any act of disposition."

What Pope Might Accept.

All this, it is claimed, demonstrates that the Holy See has done nothing more than fulfill its strict duty in giving the well known instructions to the French clergy. For if that government, it is urged, animated by more equitable sentiments, should provide for the church of France, which should not at least offend its essential rights, the Holy See, even while not admitting the principle of separation, might tol-

(Continued on Third Page.)

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Sunday, January 20, 1907.

1907	JANUARY					1907
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	[illegible]
6	7	8	9	10	11	[illegible]
13	14	15	16	17	[illegible]	19
20	21	22	23	24	[illegible]	26
27	28	29	30	31	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA—Fair and colder Sunday; cold wave. Monday fair and not so cold.

FORECAST FOR IOWA—Fair in west, clearing in east portion Sunday; colder, with a cold wave. Monday fair and not so cold in west and north portions; high northwest winds Sunday.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	34	1 p. m.	28
6 a. m.	34	2 p. m.	29
7 a. m.	34	3 p. m.	31
8 a. m.	34	4 p. m.	30
9 a. m.	33	5 p. m.	29
10 a. m.	33	6 p. m.	25
11 a. m.	31	7 p. m.	22
12 m	29		

DOMESTIC.

Operator takes unusual means to attract attention of train crew to signals, but fails, and a wreck results. **I, Page 4.**

Officer in command of colored regiment says he is not disturbed by report of attempt to rescue, which it is rumored will be attempted by comrades of corporal charged with shooting captain. Is ready for it, should it be made. **I, Page 4**

Cause of the bloody feuds between the Tatar and Armenian in Asia Minor. **I, Page 7.**

Flockmasters of Montana are facing heavy losses unless snow and ice which covers the ranges is quickly dissipated. **I, Page 7**

Charles Francis Adams, sr., in a eulogy pronounced at the centenary celebration of the birth of Robert E. Lee, at Richmond, Va., defends the course of the great confederate leader. **II, Page 7**

Ohio river continues to rise at all points below Portsmouth and great record of 1884 may be exceeded. **I, Page 2**

FOREIGN.

Attitude of the Catholic church in France the principal topic of discussion in Rome. **I, Page 1.**

People of India debate the Japanese-British alliance and conclude it is a bad thing. **I, Page 1.**

Battleship Missouri lands men and fires blank cartridges to overawe rebellious convicts in penitentiary at Kingston. **I, Page 1.**

NEBRASKA.

Legislators seen in prospective increase in taxable valuations the reason for certain institutions desiring mill levy instead of specific appropriation. **I, Page 1.**

Phelps County Bar association declares unanimously for a law prohibiting issuance of passes to attorneys or surgeons not wholly in the road's employ, or to witnesses; and requiring railroads to report monthly all passes issued. **I, Page 3.**

LOCAL.

Theater man proves innocence of theft, but is still held in jail. **I, Page 7**

Young Reynolds, arrested at Lincoln, is being identified by number of people who say the prisoner robbed them. **I, Page 5.**

Club women are much encouraged by result of the visit to the legislature on Thursday, and believe their child labor bill will now become a law. **I, Page 6.**

State Library commission finds its work is greatly aided by the women's clubs throughout the state, and issues a letter asking for aid in securing its appropriation. **I, Page 6.**

The late Major John B. Furay was once a postoffice inspector, and as such was a terror to outlaws. Some of his exploits have been recalled by his death. **II, Page 3.**

Burlington officials planning to maintain their western colonization work, and have a new plan for selling land to settlers. **II, Page 3.**

Jamaica catastrophe recalls some of the history of the island, when Port Royal, once headquarters for pirates, was destroyed by an earthquake, and Kingston was afterwards built on the site. **II, Page 3.**

Sales of farm land near Omaha at $125 per acre are said to be but another sign that investors are awakening to the attractions offered by this sort of purchase. One man has bought two tracts. **II, Page 3.**

City and County Treasurer Fink urges that an appeal be taken from the recent decision of Judge Troup on the curative section of the scavenger tax law. Several hundred thousands of dollars are involved. **I, Page 9**

Annual report shows the work done by the Creche during the last year. **II, Page 7**

The late Major John B. Furay of Omaha was buried Saturday with an impressive cortege. His son pronounced solemn requiem mass over the body of the veteran at St. John's church. **I, Page 8**

Dr. W. G. Dunn, 512 South Sixteenth street, recovers from thief $2,000 stolen last fall, buying money with immunity bath. **I, Page 9**

Socially the last week in Omaha was not especially brilliant, but the calendar for the coming week contains promise of a lively round for the smart folks. **I, Page 6.**

SPORTS.

Farmer Burns and Hackenschmidt matched to wrestle at the Omaha Auditorium on January 30. **I, Page 9**

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND IOWA.

Creditors of Union Transfer company ask Manager Southard to explain large difference between assets and liabilities. **I, Page 10**

House gets in tangle over resolution concerning clerks and result is the committees are without clerical help. **I, Page 10**

MAGAZINE SECTION.

In the Magazine Section of this number will be found a short biographical sketch of Martin Dunham, a well known pioneer; a letter from "Uncle" David Anderson, who is traveling in the Hawaiian Islands; Gossip of Plays and Players; Musical Comment; a character sketch of Rev. Charles Aked, who is to be John D. Rockefeller's pastor; "Marking the Santa Fe Trail;" Carpenter's Letter on Tangier; "Iowa Men Who Are Making Laws and History;" Sketch of Charles L. Wilhelm, the new president of the Omaha Commercial club; a sketch of Thomas Kettle, M. P., who is called "an advance agent of home rule for Ireland;" "Woman; Her Ways and Her World;" "Sporting Gossip of the Week." **Eight Pages.**

CHILDREN'S SECTION.

In the Children's Section of this number will be found "Buster Brown;" "Lovely Lily;" "The Busy Bees' Own Page;" "The Story of the Last Man Club." **Four Pages.**

INDIA STUDIES JAPAN

Newspapers Discuss Empire Question Wisdom of Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

WHITE AND YELLOW RACES INCOMPATIBLE

War Between United States and Japan Might Involve Great Britain.

EMPIRE MUST STAND BY OCCIDENTALS

Indian Natives Might Then Rise and Cause Great Trouble.

ORIENTAL WAYS PAST UNDERSTANDING

After the Work of Japan China Still Holds Aloof and Will Not Recognize Superiority of Island.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.—(Special.)—Indian newspapers are expressing grave doubts as to whether after all the far-famed Anglo-Japanese alliance is likely to prove permanent or be the best thing for the British empire. The specific proposition which has called forth this discussion is the trouble which the United States has had over the question of the admission of the Japanese into the public schools and the possibilities of friction between the United States and Japan. The point of view of the East Indian experts upon military subjects and upon diplomacy is that under no circumstances could Great Britain be expected to stand with Japan in such a crisis and against the United States. It is acknowledged that the best that could happen from the Japanese standpoint would be for England to remain neutral, and in case Japan should happen to raise the flag of the yellow race against the white and drag into the controversy China and other Asiatic sections, it is argued that the Home office could do nothing except to take sides with America. No treaty, it is argued, could withstand the racial pressure which might be put upon it under some circumstances, the only argument which could be used by military men and diplomats being that "blood is thicker than water." It is understood that in case Japan should proclaim a sort of a holy war in the orient Great Britain might suffer terribly in India, the Straits Settlements and its other oriental possessions, since under Japanese tutelage there might be fostered an Indian uprising which might make the Sepoy rebellion appear relatively a small affair. Nevertheless the view is taken self-preservation would force the whites of Europe and America to make common cause against the Asiatic race. Some of the discussions appear to be merely a revival of the old problems connected with the "yellow peril" in a new form, with Japan in the light of the "head devil," or the schoolmaster of the yellow races.

Racial Differences Permanent.

Old East Indian warriors and men who have grown gray in the civil service say that Kipling has it right—that there is no way for the peoples of the occident to fathom the working of the oriental mind. In many ways even the most expert students of orinental customs seem to be no more able to fathom the Asiatic races than though they had been born and bred in the planet Mars.

Many and curious are the things which go to show that the ways of the oriental are past understanding. To those who predicted not only that China would be bound to Japan's chariot wheels in the sequel of the Russo-Japanese war, but also that the Chinese would willingly accept the bondage, and to those who—especially in the United States—have sought to create a belief that China's "rights recovery mood" and its retaliatory boycott of American goods are inspired from Japan, it is interesting to note the attitude that Peking has assumed toward Tokio since the conclusion of the Portsmouth treaty. One would naturally have expected some evidence of a disposition to practically recognize Japan as a benefactor, and to remember that without its armed interference Manchuria must inevitably have been added to the Russian empire. And yet those who study world politics—and some of the cleverest students of this sort of a thing are the editors here in India—are of the opinion that China classes Japan with the general crowd of outside powers, and while recognizing that the island nation may have acted a convenient part in preparing the products of western civilization for Chinese digestion, the Peking statesmen would appear to be anxious to keep the Japanese at arm's length. Among western nations this sort of a thing would mean something, but in the diplomacy which exists in the orient the only thing would appear to be to adopt the rule—guess at half, then multiply by two.

"Suttee" Continues.

While "suttee" is forbidden in British India and can only be carried out in defiance of the law, it appears that in Nepal the check upon self-immolation by widows is less rigorous, for one victim actually asked permission of the government, apparently expecting that it would be granted. Near the vicinity of the Himalayas, the story runs, an old Brahmin was leading a pious life. His property was worth about five lakhs of rupees ($165,000). He was 82 years of age. Some little time ago he died. His wife, aged 78, resolved to burn herself with him. She collected all the materials that were required. She purchased campher to the value of 5,000 rupees, sandalwood to the value of 1,320 rupees, and cloth to the value of 360 rupees, and distributed the remainder of the money in charity. She gave much to the poor and needy and to the Bairagis. Then, wearing only one cloth on her body she was ready to go on the funeral pyre, when she was worshipped by all the people of that place. In fact, over 15,000 had assembled to witness the ceremony. Her husband died early in the morning, but, as she could not burn herself without obtaining leave of the government, she had to wait until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At 2 o'clock the sepoys came and asked her if she had any difficulty as to lodging, boarding or clothing. "If there be any case of yours in any of the courts please inform us and we will do everything to your entire satisfaction." Upon this the widow said that she had distributed her property, amounting to some five lakhs of rupees, and that she had no desire of any kind except that of going with her husband as a "suttee." She explained that she wanted nothing except permission to die as a "suttee." For some reason or another, she explained she could not get the permission, and at last the corpse of her husband was burned without her. She felt this deeply and refused to eat food and to drink water. She passed nine days in this way and on the tenth day

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CROKER TO RACE AT HOME

New York Man Will Send String of Fast Ones to America.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.—(Special.)—It is reported here that Richard Croker intends to race his horses on the American tracks this season. The report has undoubtedly grown out of the fact that he has named his 5-year-old mare Blakestown for the Suburban, the big $30,000 handicap which has been run for more than twenty years at the summer meeting of the Coney Island Jockey club at Sheepshead Bay.

The extent of the campaign which Croker is planning on the New York tracks cannot be estimated until later, when the entry lists for some of the big events of the running turf will be made public. At present the only thing of importance appears to be the entry of Blakestown in the Suburban. But it is certain he will not send the mare over alone, and even if there are no other stake horses in the string that comes across from Ireland, the former Tammany chieftain is expected to leave an impression upon the tracks of America as well as England during the coming season.

Blakestown is a chestnut mare, 5 years old, by Lesterlin-Stella. Most of her racing hitherto has been done on the Irish tracks, and she has never figured as the winner of any of the big classics or handicaps of the English turf. In Ireland, however, she has earned a distinguished record, and as a 3-year-old she carried off the Irish Oaks from a strong string of fillies. Her list of winning brackets is a strong one, and even though it includes a few stake features, she has shown form sufficiently reliable to make her dangerous if not treated too harshly by the official handicapper.

LAND LAW FOR SCOTLAND

Bill Pending to Permit the Purchase of Land by Small Farmers.

GLASGOW, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—When the secretary for Scotland introduced his small landholders bill for the purpose of adding honor and glory to the crofter's acts the question was everywhere asked throughout Scotland: "Why could he not wait for the report of the departmental committee's report upon small holdings?" Appointed in April of last year the committee had Lord Onslow as chairman and it will be noted that Lord Carrington, afterwards succeeded by Monroe-Ferguson had a place on it.

Its recommendation were forecast to be of an important nature and Mr. Sinclair now agrees that his endowment of ideas upon the subject of land legislation would have been considerably richer had he waited for its findings. A feature of those is the practical use made of county councils, especially for advisory purposes. The committee recommends that definite improvements in the creation of small holdings be made in Britain, that the purchaser of land pay one-eighth of the price at the outset, and that after payment of the first installment the county councils shall have the power to defer payments of succeeding installments as they deem advisable. The experiments in land purchase are to be conducted under special branches of the Board of Agriculture. In all likelihood this means the selection of a group of specialists, who will act as middlemen between the central body and the popularly elected councils.

CURING SLEEPING SICKNESS

German Board of Health Publishes Minute Account of Work of Dr. Koch.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—(Special.)—A minute account of the wonderful cures of sleeping sickness which are being performed by Dr. Koch on the shores of Victoria Nyanza is given in the Imperial Board of Health's report.

The atoxyl which is administered by the doctor is stated to exterminate the germs of the dread disease within six hours of injection in any part of the body. Although this was first observed about six months ago, Dr. Koch continued to watch the effects of the atoxyl for four months, and even during the last two months he has continued to experiment, with the idea of making certain that he had discovered a genuine cure.

He treated thousands of natives during this period. Eight hundred were treated during the first week of November alone and 1,200 were treated during the ensuing two weeks. The atoxyl always relieved the patient within six or eight hours, and no relapses were observed.

The English scientists, Dr. Grey and Dr. Greigh, share the credit of the discovery, as Dr. Koch frankly acknowledges using their previous researches in finding a cure.

MENELICK IS PROGRESSIVE

Abyssinian Ruler Says He Desires to Develop Country Along European Lines.

CAIRO, Jan. 19.—(Special.)—Dr. Folmer Hansen, who has been spending a few days here after an eighteen months' stay in Abyssinia, says that the son of Ras Michael, who has been nominated heir to the throne is still a boy and lives at the palace at Adis Abeba, where he is receiving the best possible education.

Young as he is he has made many friends among the Europeans. On state occasions he can be seen at the Emperor's side in Abyssinian dress carrying a long spear and wearing on his head that prominent mark of European civilization, the English top hat.

"I had an interview with the Emperor Memelik," said the doctor. "His majesty expressed his great desire to see the country developed on European lines and he is impatient to see the railway reach Adis Abeba."

The empress also asked the doctor to deny the European reports to the effect that she has used her influence with Menelik against foreigners coming into the country.

SOCIALISTS AFTER KING'S WARD

Party Plans to Carry District Which Contains Palace of German Ruler.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—(Special.)—The social democrats have completed their stealthy plans to capture at the Reichstag elections the imperial constituency in Berlin in which the emperor's palace is located.

This is the only one of the six metropolitan districts not already held by the socialists, who lost it in 1903 by only 350 votes. It is stated that they have now resorted to the ruse popularly credited as having been invented by Tammany Hall, of "colonizing" the constituency with sufficient "floaters," or temporary voters, to give them a safe majority.

YANKEE TARS LAND

Men from Battleship Missouri Overcome Unruly Convicts at Kingston.

VESSEL IS LYING OFF PENITENTIARY

Blank Cartridges Fired as Warning to Rebellious Prisoners.

ORDER IS SLOWLY BEING RESTORED

Four Hundred and Twenty Bodies Buried Up to Friday Night.

AMERICAN CONSULATE IS WRECKED

Inmates of Insane Asylum Are at Large, but Not More Unsound in Mind Than Many Others.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A Kingston (Jamaica) dispatch to the Herald states that the battleship Missouri, lying off the penitentiary, overawed the unruly convicts by firing two rounds of blank cartridges and landing an armed party. The help was thankfully received by the government.

The Herald's correspondent reports that the inmates of the insane asylum are at large, but he says that in the present state of mind nearly all Kingston is crazed.

Many persons were rendered insane by the shock of the disaster, the most notable being Gerald Lowder, well known in London.

A dispatch to the Sun from Holland Bay, Jamaica, says great suffering exists among the poor of Jamaica. A delegation of fifty sufferers appealed to the governor for the systematic distribution of relief. The spokesman said many were dying of neglect. He charged that those with money had been supplied with food and medicine.

Port Royal has again sunk and geysers are springing up in the streets. The land has now subsided eight feet.

The American consulate was wrecked. The acting consul tried yesterday to get a cable dispatch to the State department asking for help.

One has to travel all night in a small boat and on horseback to reach Holland Bay, from which cable messages are sent.

Order Being Restored.

A sign that order is being restored at Kingston is the fact that yesterday the Western Union Telegraph company's one intact cable from Jamaica was monopolized largely by the island government. The officials are beginning to make extra calls upon the service in ordering supplies and transacting official business.

The Western Union is many hours behind in handling general business to and from Jamaica, but messages which it received last night led it to believe that one of its incapacitated cables to Holland Bay will be in working order some time today. It was said at the company's offices that its office at Kingston may be re-established today.

Most of the dispatches from Kingston thus far have been sent from the substation, five miles out.

The Commercial Cable company received word yesterday that one of its cable vessels has reached Jamaica and is now trying to find the break in the company's line.

Warships Bring Supplies.

KINGSTON, Jan. 18.—The United States warships Indiana and Missouri arrived this morning from Guantanamo, bringing large quantities of medicines and food. The torpedo destroyer Whipple arrived during the night with a boat load of medicines, which was sent ashore in charge of Surgeon McDonnell. The cruiser Yankee is expected to arrive here soon. Many of the Americans who were in Kingston at the time of the disaster have been taken aboard the warship. They intended to take passage for the United States on board the Hamburg-American steamer, Prinz Eitel Frederich, but that vessel ran ashore near the wreck of the steamer Prinzessin Luise last night. The Plum Point lighthouse was smashed by the earthquake and vessels arriving at night have no lights to steer by. The steamer Prinz Waldmar is also hard ashore. The steamer Premier has gone to the aid of the stranded vessel.

Several slight shocks of earthquake were felt last night.

Over Four Hundred Buried.

Four hundred and twenty dead were buried up to last night. The remaining bodies are being cremated. The death list it is believed now will be about 700.

The work of clearing the streets of debris is being pushed. Dynamite is being used to blow down some of the ruins.

The people here greatly appreciate the action of the American government in sending warships and supplies.

The water supply has been improved, but food is very scarce and prices exorbitant.

A remarkable incident of the earthquake has just come to light. An English clerk in a store was buried under falling walls, and for many hours great fires swept over him. Wednesday the clerk was dug out alive. His injuries are not severe.

Five hundred persons are still under treatment in the hospitals. No Americans lost their lives in the disaster.

Report from Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Navy department this morning received the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Evans dated United States ship Maine, Guantanamo, Cuba, January 18:

Whipple arrived from Kingston today with advices from Davis confirming practical destruction of the city. Business section destroyed. Fire followed earthquake. Government residences in suburbs destroyed. Steamship wharves intact. Shipping unharmed. Other foreign residences seemed to have escaped. American consul absent. Vice consul representing. Bluejackets guarding consulate possessions and guarding archives. Indiana landed fifty. Reported mutiny at penitentiary containing 600 prisoners. Governor considers whole situation well in hand; 440 dead accounted for. Still many bodies in ruins. Many Americans sailed for New York via steamer Prinz Friedrich Heinrich on the 17th. Am sending full extract of Davis' report over Cuban telegraph.

A dispatch reaching the State department via Holland Bay, Jamaica, from United States Consul Snyder at Port Antonio says:

No casualties Port Antonio; all Americans safe; some property damaged here; people terrified; business suspended.

Decordova is Alive.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Edgar de Cordova, the Jamaican grain importer and plantation owner, who was reported to have been killed by the earthquake at Kingston, is safe. This information was conveyed in a cablegram from him last night to his brother, Ercel de Cordova of this city.

Weather Delays Messages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Up to 4 o'clock this morning the atmospheric conditions had not cleared up sufficiently to permit the operator at the navy yard wireless station to catch the message from Admiral Evans. A stray word or letter was all that could be deciphered. It is possible

(Continued on Second Page.)

CAR OF POWDER EXPLODES

Passenger Train Passing is Destroyed and Many Are Killed and Injured.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 19.—Big Four officials here, late tonight received a report from Sanford, on the St. Louis line nine miles west of here, that a car of powder exploded on the siding at 9 o'clock, wrecking westbound passenger train No. 3. The wreckage caught fire and was consumed. The freight train carrying the car of powder also was destroyed. It is believed that several persons were killed and a score or more injured. Relief trains have been sent to the scene.

A boy, who walked to the wreck from St. Mary's, returned and reported that nearly every one of the passengers was killed. The boy also reported that the car of powder was standing over a new pipe line from the Casey (Ill.) field. It was stated that the gas had been escaping from the pipe and probably filled the car of powder. Sparks from the passenger locomotive are supposed to have ignited the gas and caused the explosion.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—12:30 a. m.—Further unofficial advices through railroad sources state that eight or ten persons were killed and twenty-five to thirty persons injured at Sanford. It is reported that the injured are being taken to Mattoon (Ill.) and Terre Haute (Ind.). Some, however, were placed in residences at Sanford.

FIRE STARTS IN LUMBE RSHED

Place Had Recently Been Reconstructed by Cady Company Following a Fire.

For the second time within a few months fire visited the H. F. Cady Lumber company's plant at Sixth and Douglas streets, about 11 o'clock Saturday night, the very same building blazing up in the very same spot where the trouble originated on the former occasion. According to J. S. White, secretary of the firm, the fire has every appearance of having been incendiary, and he stated after it was over that he is certain some person set the fire. The building, which had just been reconstructed, contained a stock of sash, doors, windows, tanks and such articles to the value of from $15,000 to $18,000, and the loss will probably reach one-third the value.

When Chief Salter arrived on the scene with the first companies of firemen he found the east building on the north side of the street on fire almost from end to end, and recognizing the danger of conflagration from flying embers in the exceedingly high wind of the night, he sent in a second alarm, bringing to his aid sufficient apparatus to cope with a serious situation. Within an hour he had practically subdued the flames, but for lingering coals in remote places.

The shed was badly damaged throughout its length, while the contents was all more or less burned or scorched. How the fire started is a mystery, as Watchman Morris stated he passed through the shed on his regular rounds but a short time before he herd someone calling in alarm. He said he then saw the flames coming from inside the building, although no one not familiar with the premises would be able to gain entrance.

ENFORCING NEW RATE LAW

Hearings to Be Held in Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Other Cities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The first aggressive campaign under the new rate law has been instituted by the Interstate Commerce commission. Sixty-five cases have been set for hearing in different parts of the United States and this work will occupy the commissioners until March.

Commissioner Lane, who is now in the far west, will take the Pacific coast cases. Judge Prouty will take in Denver and Oklahoma and parts of Texas. Mr. Clark will cover the middle west and Judge Clements will make a roundup of the south.

There will be hearings at San Francisco, Denver, Houston, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Wichita, Cedar Rapids, Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis and other places.

CLUE TO RUMMELHART MURDER

Man Arrested in South Omaha Admits that He Committed the Crime.

A man was arrested by the police of South Omaha Saturday afternoon who asserts he is the murderer of Josephine Rummelhart. He gave a number of names by which he has been known, among them Louis Thiebaud. He is apparently a degenerate.

Captain Mostyn of the Omaha police went to the South Omaha police station in the evening and after a talk with the prisoner said he believes the man crazy or feigning insanity. Captain Mostyn identified the fellow as a man arrested here about two years ago, charged with attempting to snatch a purse from a woman. He secured his freedom on the plea that he was running to catch a car.

NEAR ZERO AND A BIG GALE

Wind is Piling Snow in South Dakota and Trains Are Stalled.

HURON, S. D., Jan. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—A forty-mile-an-hour wind from the northwest is blowing today. The Jim river valley has been under a foot of snow for eight days, which is being piled into high drifts in the railway cuts. All trains on the Northwestern are abandoned. Reports show the storm more severe north and west.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 19.—A wind of almost hurricane force swept through South Dakota today, reaching here late this afternoon. The temperature is falling rapidly and indications are the storm will develop into the most severe blizzard of the year.

FALL OF TWENTY DEGREES

Cold Wave Flag Goes Up at Three O'clock Saturday Afternoon.

"The cold wave flag has just gone up. The thermometer will drop twenty degrees within the next twenty-four hours."

This cheerful bit of information was passed out by the local weather bureau at 3:30 yesterday afternoon. And Colonel Welsh immediately wheeled around in his chair and got busy with the elements, which by 4 o'clock he had shaken up so well that one could begin to see his prophesy coming true in big lumps.

FIGHT ON MILL LEVY

Legislators Beginning to See Why This Plan is Favored by Beneficiaries.

INCREASE IN VALUATIONS IN SIGHT

Real Estate of the State to Be Reassessed During Next Year.

MEANS TWENTY MILLIONS MORE IN TOTALS

This Would Add Materially to Income Based on Present Valuations.

REGISTERS OF DEEDS DISREGARD LAW

Fail to Make Return of the Record of Mortgages Released—Committee Opposes Simplification of Legal Procedure.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 19.—(Special.)—Members of the legislature are beginning to awake to the fact that in the arguments for and against appropriations by levy, instead of by specific amounts in dollars and cents, the half has not yet been told. For instance, in making their estimates of what a 1-mill levy will produce and what an eighth of a mill levy will bring in, those who stand sponsor for this way of doing business have not informed the legislators that in the year 1908 all of the real estate in the state will be reassessed, probably increasing the grand assessment roll on this class of property alone from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. Under the revenue law real estate must be revalued every four years, and, as the first assessment under the present law was made in 1904, the next assessment will be made in 1908.

The Board of Regents of the state university in its estimate of receipts and expenditures filed with the state auditor claim the assessment roll for 1907 will be $321,000,000, an increase from $313,000,371, the assessment last year. For the year 1908 the Board of Regents estimated the assessment at $329,000,000, an increase of $8,000,000. Using their figures, the university would receive from the 1-mill levy alone for the biennium the sum of $650,000. But a study of the subject shows this estimate to be absurd on the face of it. By reports from county assessors and from other sources it has been shown that in some sections of the state real estate will be increased in value fully 150 per cent, and especially will the increase be great in the western portions of the state, which have enjoyed such prosperity during the last four years. It is estimated conservatively by one who keeps in close touch with the valuation of the state that the real estate values alone will be increased fully $20,000,000 and in all probability $30,000,000. The increase on real estate alone would boost the total receipts of the university from $20,000 to $30,000 for the year 1908 over 1907, figuring only on the 1-mill levy.

What is true of the 1 mill levy for the State university is also true of the proposed one-eighth of a mill levy for the state fair board. This board has presented to the legislature an estimate of receipts based on the 1906 state valuation of $313,000,000, making a total income of about $35,000 for the next year. Based on the estimated increase of real estate values alone during the year 1908, the state fair board would get for that year at least $42,500 on its levy of one-eighth of a mill, and each succeeding year the amount would be increased.

Other Sources of Increase.

In the figures quoted, which are being seriously considered by some of the legislators, no mention has been made of the probable increase of the value of railroad property. Based on their earning powers in Nebraska, it is generally conceded that the railroads in this state are outrageously undervalued and there is a general impression that the present State Board of Assessment will boost these values several million dollars. If such is the case the receipts from the 1 mill levy and the proposed one-eighth of a mill levy would be increased just that much. As a matter of fact, said one member of the legislature, there is no way to tell accurately what will be produced by a levy, while if the appropriations are made in dollars and cents everyone in the state can know exactly how much money is set apart for certain purposes.

At this time the total assessed valuation of all real estate, including lots, is $190,084,306. An increase of only 12 per cent on this class of property would add to the grand assessment roll over $22,000,000, and from reports received by the state labor bureau from county assessors there seems to be little doubt the increase will be greatly in excess of 12 per cent over the present assessment. The following figures show the increase in land values during the last five years, as reported to the bureau of labor by the county assessors during the last few weeks. The greater portion of this increase, the county assessors say, has occurred during the last two years. The table merely gives an indication of how real estate values will be boosted by the county assessors in 1908, and of the increase of funds derived by levies over estimates made by those who want to get money by levy instead of direct appropriation. The increase in per cent by counties is as follows:

Gain by Counties.

County.	Per Cent Increase.	County.	Per Cent Increase.
Adams	40	Jefferson	30
Antelope	60	Johnson	30
Banner	50 to 100	Kearney	35
Blaine	32	Keith	100
Boone	100	Keya Paha	75 to 100
Box Butte	50 to 150	Kimball	50 to 100
Boyd	30	Knox	25
Brown	100	Lancaster	25
Buffalo	75	Lincoln	100
Burt	75	Logan	50
Butler	40	Loup	50 to 100
Cass	30	Madison	30
Cedar	40	McPherson	None
Chase	100	Merrick	50
Cherry	None	Nance	30
Cheyenne	50	Nemaha	25
Clay	50	Nuckolls	75
Colfax	50	Otoe	10
Cuming	40	Pawnee	30
Custer	100	Perkins	100 to 200
Dakota	10	Phelps	100
Dawes	50 to 100	Pierce	75
Dawson	150	Platte	75
Deuel	100	Polk	50
Dixon	15	Red Willow	50 to 100
Dodge	75	Richardson	40
Douglas	15	Rock	10 to 25
Dundy	25 to 50	Saline	40
Fillmore	50	Sarpy	25
Franklin	75	Saunders	40
Frontier	100	Scott's Bluff	100 to 200
Furnas	75	Seward	40
Gage	33⅓	Sheridan	50 to 200
Garfield	50	Sherman	30
Gosper	100	Sioux	50 to 100
Grant	None	Stanton	40
Greeley	35	Thayer	37½
Hall	60	Thomas	50
Hamilton	25	Thurston	15
Harlan	150	Valley	65
Hayes	75 to 100	Washington	25
Hitchcock	50 to 250	Wayne	60
Holt	25 to 50	Webster	100
Hooker	None	Wheeler	50
Howard	75	York	50

In his report the state auditor does not go into detail regarding the amount of the