PART I.
NEWS SECTION
PAGES 1 TO 10

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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VOL. XXXVI—NO. 33. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1907—FOUR SECTIONS—THIRTY-FOUR PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

CHURCH NEEDS MONEY

Situation in France Causes Decrease in the Revenues of the Vatican.

POPE WORRIED BY ATTITUDE OF STATES

Conditions in Germany and Spain Are Not to His Liking.

EFFECT ON POPE'S HEALTH NOT GOOD

Strain of Labor Shows in Condition of the Pontiff.

MERRY DEL VAL'S POSITION IS SHAKEN

Cardinal Secretary of State Blamed for Some Errors and Other Cardinals Do Not Help Him.

ROME, Feb. 2.—(Special.)—Having faithfully attempted to give the situation from the pro-Catholic view point, then from the Anti-Clerical point of view an endeavor will be made to give the American public to understand things as the "middle of the Roaders"—these who are neither Catholic nor anti-Catholic—see them; in other words, from straight news sources.

There is no doubt but that the pope is growing more and more depressed over the situation in France, and in Germany and until recently in Spain. Though it is not fair to picture him as a tottering old man with one foot in the grave, as some of the French newspapers have delighted to make him appear, on the other hand there is no doubt that he feels the weight of advancing years more and more; and there is no doubt but that a man with strong physique is required to cope with the situation, more perhaps than at any time since the Italian troops marched through the breach of the walls of the Eternal City and the temporal power was at an end. Not even Pius IX could have faced the present situation without becoming depressed and all of the diplomacy of a Leo XIII might have been expended in vain. It was undoubtedly something of this feeling that caused the pope to remark, while receiving a mid-winter crowd of pilgrims recently, mostly from America, that America was a great section; that the condition of the church in the United States had greatly encouraged him during the past few weeks.

Money is Scarce.

One of the chief anxieties at the Vatican is the want of money. The resources at the disposal of the pope are yearly decreasing, while the claims upon him are growing daily. Peter's pence, which is the main source of revenue, does not yield a quarter of what it used to do. Formerly France was the chief contributor, but now that the church in that country is passing through troubled waters it has all that it can possibly do to make both ends meet, and is not able to send a centime to to Rome. On the contrary the French clergy are even appealing to Rome for financial aid. The misunderstandings between France and the pope has deprived the French church at one swoop of an annual income of 30,000,000 francs and has left 30,000 village priests face to face with starvation. All the church property has been sequestrated by the government and invested funds amounting to $10,000,000 have been tied up as a result of the disputes. It does not require a man to be a Catholic or an Pius X came to the throne, fearless to cause these troubles have a wearing effect upon the pope and that the effect upon his health is not good.

One curious result of all of these papal troubles is that Pope Leo XIII will be deprived of many funeral honors. The popes are all finally interred in the church of St. John Lateran. The first burial in St. Peter's is only temporary. The transference of the remains is generally made the object of a gorgeous ceremonial. But since Pius X came to the throne fearing to cause a revival of discussions over many subjects, the remains of Leo XIII, will, it is understood, be transferred to the church of St. John Lateran with as little pomp and ceremonial as possible.

Conflict a Mistake.

Even the clerical organs admit that behind the apostolic palace silent walls there is a feeling that the present controversy with France has been a mistake. The most prominent cardinals, including Agliardi, Satolli, Ferrata, the brothers Vannutelli and even the aged Oreglia, do not restrain their attacks upon the secretary of state for his policy concerning France. Even Cardinal Merry del Val, it is said, feeling his position shaken, has lost his calm. Certain polemical articles in the Observatore Romano have even been attributed to him and as a consequence considerable feeling has been manifested, the idea being that no matter how bitter these attacks of the radicals against the secretary of state, the secretary of state ought not to have dignified them with a reply.

Even Cardinal Merry del Val's friends admit that if things do not change for the better a change in the post of secretary of state will be inevitable. When the present pope was selected the absolute indispensableness of Cardinal Merry del Val was his force. Pius X accordingly backed him up through thick and thin. The possesor of the most charming manners, speaking half a dozen languages fluently (his Eminence was born in London, son of the Spanish ambassador, was educated in France and Germany and has been for fifteen years past an inhabitant of Rome), he was a model of what the elegant modern model priest should be. As secretary of the conclave he was a model of devotion to duty, and when Cardinal Sarto was first elected pope his first idea appears to have been to assure himself of the support of the brilliant secretary of the conclave.

Strength of Secretary.

During the first week or two his holiness would not attempt anything in a public way without at first consulting his secretary of state. For Cardinal Merry del Val possessed many of the things that the pope felt was lacking in his own personality. He had assurance and self-confidence in his relations with foreign diplomatists, a far-reaching knowledge of the workings of the various Catholic organizations in Rome, and even great experience in the complicated etiquette of the papal court. The Madrid court, of which his father had been so distinguished a member, had been an excellent training for precisely this sort of a thing. No one wondered, therefore, that Pius X insisted upon his being retained in his present position.

The cardinal secretary of state has one powerful protection in his present office, and that is the absolute indifference of the pope to errors of a diplomatic nature. And it is difficult to make Pius X take an in-

(Continued on Second Page.)

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Sunday, February 3, 1907.

1907		FEBRUARY				1907
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	[illegible]
17	18	19	20	21	22	[illegible]
24	25	26	27	28		

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA—Fair Sunday and Monday, except snow in west portions; not so cold Monday.

FORECAST FOR IOWA—Fair and cold Sunday and Monday.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	3	1 p. m.	4
6 a. m.	2	2 p. m.	6
7 a. m.	0	3 p. m.	9
8 a. m.	—3	4 p. m.	8
9 a. m.	—3	5 p. m.	7
10 a. m.	—1	6 p. m.	5
11 a. m.	1	7 p. m.	4
12 m.	3		

LEGISLATIVE.

Senator King's bill repealing the law for a levy for the temporary school fund attracting much attention among the legislators at Lincoln. I, Page 1

Iowa democrats undecided what to do regarding primary bill and have named a committee to make recommendations to party caucus. I, Page 9

WASHINGTON.

Postoffice appropriation bill, which will be reported to the house Mondayfl provides for increase of $700,000 in salaries of clerks and carriers and cuts $12,000,000 from amount to be paid to railroads for carrying mails. I, Page 2

Congressman Hepburn in speech in house announces his opposition to improvement of the Missouri river, and says no steamboat has ascended stream for fifteen years. I, Page 8

NEBRASKA.

Legislative delegation visits state institutions at Kearney. Page 3

Bishop Bonacum in Rome seeks further evidence in case against Father Murphy of Seward. I, Page 10

Attorney general completes brief in case attacking validity of the railway commission amendment. Page 3

DOMESTIC.

Ambassador Kaneko talks on San Francisco school situation, saying that war will not follow. I, Page 1

South Dakota anti-pass bill, amended to permit transportation contracts for advertising, passes the house. I, Page 1

Mississippi river reaches highest point in history at Memphis. I, Page 10

FOREIGN.

Greatest need of the Catholic church in France at present is cash. I, Page 1

Sentiment in Scotland in favor of home rule is growing rapidly. I, Page 1

LOCAL.

The Missouri Pacific will not abolish the proportional rates to Omaha on grain originating in Iowa. Page 4

Body of Calvin Hozard, laborer employed by Swift and Company, found frozen in ice of Cut-Off lake. He was missed Friday and apparently drowned Thursday night while going to work over thin ice. Page 4

Omaha society circles are looking to the approach of Lent and expect to make the next two weeks a season of much enjoyment. Page 6

Building permits for January in Omaha show an increase of 27 per cent over the same month a year ago, and real estate transfers also show a large increase. The outlook for the building season is even better than it was a year ago. II, Page 2

A compilation of building permits shows that almost 86 per cent of the money invested in Omaha buildings in 1906 was local capital. The figures for 1905 was 83 per cent. In the two years local owners invested nearly $8,000,000 in buildings. II, Page 3

City Prosecutor Daniels and Criminal Judge Troup dispose of a lot of appeals from police court, declaring forfeited bonds in thirty-five cases. II, Page 3

FINANCE AN TRADE.

Omaha grain and produce market. II, Page 8

Nek York stocks and bonds. II, Page 9

Omaha live stock market. II, Page 9

Omaha general market. II, Page 8

Condition of Omaha trade. II, Page 8

SPORTING.

Eight hundred amateur athlets compete in winter meet of Irish-American Athletic club at Madison Square garden. I, Page 8

MAGAZINE SECTION.

In the Magazine Section of this number of The Bee will be found a sketch of the adventurous career of William F. Sweesy; an outline of the Religious Strife in France; Gossip of Plays and Players; Musical Comment and Criticism; When Ellen Terry Hustles; Winter Sports on the Ice; Long House Indian New Year Celebration; Carpenter on Moroccan Trade Customs; Prominent Nebraska Physician; How Poell Lost a Leg and Won a Medal; Passing of the Dog Collar Necklace; Modern Woman's Ways; Some Notes for the Women; Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip; What College Athletes Are Doing; Automobile Notes and Comment; A Detective Story; My Old Nebraska Home, an epic of pioneer days; Progress in the Field of Electricity. Ten Pages

CHILDREN'S SECTION.

In the Children's Section of this number of The Bee will be found Buster Brown; the Busy Bee's Own Page, with Stories and Letters; The Story of the Stolen Idol; Fluffy Ruffles. Four Pages

BOMB IS FOUND ON TRAIN

Philadelphia Detectives Want to See Man Who Used Sleeping Car Berth.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Philadelphia says that the discovery of a bomb, made up of gas pipe, fuse and dynamite, under a berth of the sleeping car Gallitzin in the Pennsylvania's yards yesterday, scared the detective force of the railroad and the city.

Detectives are tracing out every possible clew to learn the identity of a young man, who occupied the lower berth under which the bomb was found. All they know is that he boarded the train at Newark and got off at West Philadelphia station, that he was about 25 years old and fairly well dressed. They think the man was an anarchist and unwittingly left the bomb behind in the car.

The bomb is composed of five inches of tubing with a cork in each end. Through a boring in one of the corks extended a fuse that leads to the middle of the tube, which is packed with dynamite.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE

"Devolution" Sentiment Increases with Friends of Removal of Scots' Grays.

TREATMENT NOT PLEASING

Member of Parliament Talks of New Issue Across the Border.

WAR IS LEVIED ON HOUSE SPARROWS

Farmers Organize to Kill Birds that Are Destroying Grain.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT WITH RADIUM

Scientists Strive to Discover if New Matter Loses Force with Lapse of Time and Activity.

GLASGOW, Feb. 2.—(Special.)—The movement for "devolution" or home rule for Scotland, which has been greatly advanced by the announcement of a committee under Mr. D. V. Pirie, M. P., for Aberdeen, appointed at Edinburgh to formulate a scheme, owes a great deal of its strength to the feeling aroused by the removal of the Scots Greys from Piershill. The success of the agitation for a Scottish cavalry regiment has certainly demonstrated a strong undercurrent of "local patriotism."

The most serious complaint of the Scottish politicians just at the present time is that Scotland is unfairly treated financially. On the other hand, outside Edinburg there are many opponents of devolution, who openly announce that they look to London as the capital and have no desire to substitute London with Edinburg. This feeling undoubtedly came to the surface during the passage of the Scottish private bill procedure act.

Little has been heard recently of the Scottish Home Rule association, but the Young Scots' society has been active. It is not known whether the promoters of the new association will proceed on lines analogous to those that are in liberal circles regarded as applicable to Ireland. The prime minister is, however, stated to be in sympathy with the movement and Mr. Shaw, lord advocate, and Mr. Ure, solicitor general, have given utterance to favorable views.

"The devolution of Scottish affairs is imperative," said Mr. Eugene Wason, M. P., for Clackmannan, the other evening whether in the shape of a Scottish grand committee at Westminster or of a Parliament at Edinburg. Any such parliament would be subordinate to the imperial Parliament and the Scottish members would, of couse be members of that imperial Parliament." Mr. Wason referred to the different positions of Scotland in regard to the law, church and land and temperance questions.

Mr. J. M. Henderson, M. P., for West Aberdeenshire, has asked for more opportunities for dealing with Scottish affairs and has complained of the meager amount of time given to such affairs in Parliament.

Mr. Robert Wallace, M. P., for Perth, when interviewed upon the question, said: "I am a Scottish home ruler. We, as a body of Scotsmen, however, are in favor of a committee to deal with purely Scottish measures."

War on Sparrows.

A war of extermination has been declared in Dumfrieshire and soon the peaceful fields will echo to the sound of many guns.

The opposing sides are the farmers and the house sparrows. Hitherto the sparrows have had matters all their own way, but now that things have become too bad, the farmers have determined to submit to the plague no longer.

A council of war has been held in Mouswald, the county has been divided into four districts, and companies have been formed in each. Instructions are that ammunition is to be purchased, all sparrows shot at sight and local farmers persuaded to enlist in the ranks.

The Very Rev. Dr. John Gillespie, who is directing the forces of the farmers, stated at a council meeting the other day that the "day of reckoning for these self-conceited, cocky little beggars" had come at last. "They are so numerous," he said, "that when they are disturbed at their work of destruction in harvest time they rise like a cloud and literally fill and darken the air.

"Authorities are agreed that it is the house sparrow that is the nuisance. Three-fourths of his food throughout the year is corn, and it has been estimated that a single sparrow consumes a bushel of grain in the course of twelve months. Multiply that by the number of sparrows that are everywhere in the district, and you can realize the extent of the damage done."

Other speakers condemned wood pigeons and sea gulls, but it was decided that the sparrows must first be dealt with.

Experiment with Radium.

Dr. J. T. Bottomley, F. R. S., recently exhibited a radium section at a meeting of the Glasgow Section of Electrical Engineers, which is still being discussed by the Scottish scientists. He described a piece of apparatus invented by the Hon. Robin Strutt, F. R. S., eldest son of Lord Rayleigh, which, he said, showed in a very remarkable way some of the properties of radium. A pair of gold leaves, after the manner of a gold leaf electroscope, are hung from the bottom of a smal tube containing a small amount of bromide of radium. The radium tube is supported from the top of the glass cover of the apparatus by a little bar of fused quartz, which is a nearly perfect insulator. The radium tube itself is coated with a pasty solution of phosphoric acid, which makes it conductive. As the very active beta emanation escapes through the walls of the radium tubes, the alpha radiation creeps down and electrifies the gold leaves, which thereupon diverge. When they have diverged sufficiently they touch two aluminum plates on the two sides of the cover and discharge themselves, and this action goes on periodically, the leaves being charged and discharged (in the apparatus shown) in three and one-quarter minutes. It is to be noted that the vessel which contains this apparatus is highly evacuated by means of a sprengel pump, the air pressure being reduced to something like the ten-millionth of an atmosphere. Dr. Bottomley has set up this apparatus of Mr. Strutt's for the purpose of finding out whether, after a very long time, the activity of radium decreases or disappears. The observations will tell whether the action of a radium clock become longer with time.

Davis' Credentials Filed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senator Clark of Arkansas today presented to the senate the credentials of Jefferson Davis, elected to succeed Senator Berry.

BRITISH LOOK TO MEXICO

Natural Resources of Southern Republic Attract Attention of Investors of London.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—(Special.)—An effective movement is on foot to develop the resources of the Republic of Mexico and Mr. John W. De Kay is now here as the advance agent of the movement.

The first proposition which Mr. De Kay has taken up is the Mexican National Packing company, which is establishing in three states of Mexico three large packing houses, each with a capacity of 3,500 cattle, 3,500 hogs and 3,500 sheep weekly. Mr. De Kay, however, insists that this is only the beginning and that in the not far distant future Mexico will be able to undersell the world in the matter of meat products.

Among the persons said to be interested in the movement may be mentioned Hon. Sebastian Camacho, president of the National Bank of Mexico and vice president of the federal senate; Hon. Luis Mendoz, president of the Mexican government railway commission and the foremost lawyer in the republic; Hon. J. M. Limantour, director of the National Bank of Mexico and president and owner of the Cordoba & Huatusco Railway company; Hon. Carlos Escandon, a well known capitalist of Mexico; Hon. Francisco Alfaro, member of congress and of the city council of Mexico; Hon. J. F. Uriarto, a member of the federal senate and late civil judge of Mexico; Hon. George E. Foster of Toronto, first vice president and manager of the Union Trust company, member of Parliament and late minister of France, Dominion of Canada, and many others.

Among the British leaders of thought and action interested may be mentioned Sir William Haynes Smith, chairman of the Egyptian Lands and General Trust, Limited; Sir William Wiseman, Bart, London manager of the Imperial Food Supplies, Limited; Hon. Adolfol Bulle, consul of the United States of Mexico for London and its dependencies; Mr. Joseph Moore, chairman of the London Central Markets Cold Storage company, limited, and M. Lafayette H. De Friese, director of Borax Consolidated, Limited.

CAMPAIGN IN THE TRANSVAAL

Three Parties Strive for Success at Polls in the First Election.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 2.—(Special.)—The three political parties are busy completing their plans for the first Transvaal elections under the new constitution.

It is not expected that the polling will be completed for more than a month, but there are 120 condidates in the field and in one instance five candidates are fighting for the same seat.

The feature of the election will be the finessing of the parties to gain an advantage. The multiplicity of the candidates is likely to favor the progressives—that is, the mining interests—whose chances are daily improving. Not long ago there were indications of a hopeless progressive defeat, but up to the present time a strong minority, at least, is expected.

The nationalists—the colonial British and British colonials favoring an independent policy—will probably give the Het Volk (Borge party) an advantage by splitting the British vote.

Sir A. Woole-Sampson declared not long ago that if the British lost the election the result would be due to the "political national scouts, who are opposing their own side." Their leader, Sir Richard Solomon's entry in the lists is awaited with interest. The progressive leaders are determined not to join the coalition. Unless therefore he unreservedly throws in his lot with the progressives he must be content to lead an attenuated national party to the ruin of his political future of join Het Volk.

Speaking at Boksburg Sir George Farrar denounced the policy of the liberal government as a "policy which has done its utmost to destroy the prosperity of the Transvaal by making it a cockpit for the fighting out of the misstatements and falsehoods uttered during the general election in Great Britain."

COG ROAD FOR THE ALPS

Swiss Engineer Will Build Line Up the Matterhorn in Four Years.

GENEVA, Feb. 2.—(Special.)—Two Zurich engineers, Messrs. Gollier and Imfeld, who in 1892 obtained concessions to construct the Zermatt-Gonergrat and the Zermatt-Matterhorn railways, are about to carry out the second project.

The new line will be on the cog wheel system, will cost $1,250,000 and will be completed in four years. It will be constructed in two sections, the first from the Viego station at Zermatt to the Matterhorn hut, and the second from the hut to the summit of the Matterhorn by a tunnel about 2,550 yards in length.

Within thirty yards of the summit the station and a number of rooms will be cut out of the solid rock. The rooms will include a special chamber filled with compressed oxygen for tourists suffering from mountain sickness.

The return ticket will cost $10 and the journey up will take one and one-half hours at the most. Operations are to be started next summer.

AFGHANS MUST STAY AT HOME

So Many People Want to Visit Mecca that Public Business Suffers.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.—(Special.)—The amir of Kabul recently notified that all servants of the state were free to make the pilgrimage to Mecca and that leave of absence would be granted to everyone applying. The applications for leave are said to have been so numerous that the orders on the subject have been held for the time being in abeyance.

The transaction of the public business at Kabul would have been interfered with if all of the applications had been granted. The preparations for the amir's journey to India included the hire of 2,000 camels for his train have been completed.

OLD MASTERS DISCOVERED

Hague Picture Restorer Says He Has Found Two by Vandyke.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 2.—(Special.)—While cleaning old pictures from a private collection in Leydon, a Hague picture restorer named Joostsma found two Vandykes, one representing the Annumciation and the second Mary's visit to the sepulchre. Although similar subjects were rarely chosen by this artist, these particular pictures are believed to be genuine.

BARON KANEKO TALKS

Special Ambassador of Mikado to United States Discusses School Incident.

AMERICAN JUSTICE CAN BE TRUSTED

Instance Proves Deep-Seated Friendship Between the Powers.

WAR TALK NOT REGARDED SERIOUSLY

German Foreign Office Says There is No Danger of Hostilities.

COMMENT OF THE LONDON PAPERS

British Government Circles Have Given Little Consideration to Controversy and Regarded as Unimportant.

TOKIO, Feb. 2.—(Afternoon.)—Baron Kantaro Kaneko, a distinguished member of the Japanese house of peers and a special ambassador recently detailed by the imperial government to visit America and study political and economic conditions there, has just been interviewed on the San Francisco school question. In the course of an interview he said:

"From the outset I knew it to be a local question, unindorsed by American public opinion, and I have been speaking of it to my friends in that light. This is more than confirmed by President Roosevelt's message, which I consider the greatest utterance since the farewell message of President Washington. It is unprecedented in the way it so strongly advocates a foreign cause. No stronger or abler advocate could be found for Japan. When the text of his message bearing on the school question was fully translated in the leading papers throughout this country, even in the island of Formosa one could readily see and appreciate the profoundness of his arguments. Had the question risen elsewhere the crisis would have occurred and loud defiance have been uttered for the length and breadth of the empire. On the other hand, the quiet tone of the press clearly demonstrates the strength of the confidence reposed in President Roosevelt and the typical American sentiment generally.

American Schools Best.

"As a sincere friend of America I could not help but regret that San Francisco officials should have chosen innocent children for effecting their political ends.

"All my friends who have recently returned from abroad making comparative observation of educational systems in civilized countries, concur in giving the first rank to the American system. The fact that such an excellent fruit of civilization has been refused to the children of a friendly power, and that, too, in a country acknowledged as the practical exponent of humanitarianism, only tends to alienate it from the sympathies of the civilized world. Before this injustice Japan rests peaceful and quiet. Not a single soul has ever thought that the San Francisco affair would endanger the friendship of both nations. The affair, disagreeable and regrettable as it is, has served the unique purpose of demonstrating to the world how deep-rooted is the friendship betwern Japan and America. The latent cordiality Japan entertains for its tutor is shown by the fact that, suffering under the severest strain, Japan does not forget what it owes to America in its modern progress, but unflinchingly trusts in support of its rights to the justice which guides American sentiments."

Not Regarded Seriously.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Foreign office does not regard the differences between the United States and Japan as having reached a serious point. The Japanese embassy, replying today to inquiries from various newspapers, said there was no reason to consider the relations between the United States and Japan as being in any way strained, adding that President Roosevelt will doubtless settle the whole matter to the satisfaction of Japan.

Disquieting telegrams sent out in the forenoon by the ticker-news company had a depressing influence on the Bourse.

The Japanese government apparently did not buy any guns or military supplies in Germany during recent months.

The Vossische Zeitung Bourse report says:

"Prices on the Bourse today were depressed because of the dispute which has arisen between the United States and Japan, which is regarded here, as in London, as being very serious. The lower quotations of Japanese bonds in London caused a similar decline in Berlin."

Japanese 4½ per cents fell over ¾ of a point, but recovered partly after the close of the Bourse.

The newspapers here spread on the "threatened war between the United States and Japan," give comparisons of the navies of the two countries, point to the isolated position of the American fleet in Philippine waters and the difficulties the United States would encounter in concentrating a fleet, sending it to the far east and operating it successfully at such a distance from its base, and so on, but they fully recognize the enormous reserve power of the United States and also the probability that President Roosevelt will succeed in satisfactorily arranging the questions under discussion.

Britons Inclined to Joke.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Dispatches from the United States reporting new tension between the United States and Japan over the San Francisco school incident are published with rather derisive comment, as the press takes the view that Japan is not as belligerent as it is reported. The official view, while it does not minimize the delicate points involved, still does not regard the question as having entered on the critical stage. It is pointed out that the reports of a Japanese "ultimatum" probably arise from the popular use of the word instead of its decisive meaning under international law. Government circles thus far have given little consideration to this controversy, as they do not share the view that it is likely to embroil Great Britain under the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Officials point out that the whole thing is more of a question between the federal and state governments than between Japan and the United States. During a recent formal exchange of views one of the chief government officials said one of the chief difficulties of the federal government in dealing with the different states could be appreciated here owing to Great Britain's difficulties with New Foundland and other colonies.

Concerning the Anglo-Japanese treaty for mutual support the official view is that this treaty is limited by its preamble to the maintenance of the territorial rights of Great Britain and Japan in eastern Asia and India. In explaining the limitation, the official referred to above related the

(Continued on Second Page.)

HEPBURN ON RIVER WORK

Congressman from Iowa Attacks River and Harbor Appropriations.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—With characteristic vehemence, Congressman Hepburn of Iowa today made his oft-repeated speech against many of the features of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill. He was given an hour to criticise the committee and generally to make rough-house of the whole waterways measure.

Colonel Peter Hepburn told the house, incident to a vigorous attack on the Mississippi river project, that the Missouri river from Sioux City to St. Joseph wanders through broad bottoms from five to twenty miles in breadth. He said the only way to stop the ravages of the river was to build spur dams a few rods long at the beginning of each bend—dams made with mattresses weighted with stone and extending into the current and downward at an angle of about thirty degrees from the banks.

"This forms a permeable dam," he said, "and the water creeping through, the silt with which it is laden is deposited because of the retardation of the current, and there is built up behind each of these dams a firm, substantial bank that diverts the current. Probably on the opposite side, at a distance of a mile or two, it would be necessary to build another, and to let the river zigzag and have its sinuosity, but within the banks of the river, instead of constantly encroaching upon the banks and destroying most valuable lands within the states of Iowa and Nebraska."

He concluded by saying he believed his ideas were practical and it would be better to use the money for the purposes outlined than to waste it upon improvement of the navigation of the rivers.

The subcommittee of the military affairs committee of the senate, of which Senator Scott of West Virginia is chairman, today reported favorably to the full committee Senator Burkett's amendment to the military appropriations bill, appropriating $140,000 for additional purchase of land at Fort Robinson. It is expected the military appropriations bill will be reported to the house some day next week.

Congressman Kinkaid today appeared before the appropriations committee of the house and urged the adoption of an amendment carrying $140,000 for the purchase of land at Fort Robinson. When told that the military affairs committee of the senate was considering the amendment, Judge Kinkaid was considerably surprised, but said he was after results and did not care who was instrumental in getting them for his district.

Congressman Hinshaw today filed a letter with the Interstate and Foreign Commerce commission from B. J. Raney, chief conductor of division 343 of the Order of Railway Conductors, located at Fairbury, Neb., which illuminates the method of railway managers in opposition to the LaFollette sixteen-hour bill. Mr. Raney says that some time ago a friend of the railroads circulated a petition through his section of the country protesting against the passage of the sixteen-hour bill, said petition having been sent to some of the representatives here. Mr. Raney has taken the trouble to investigate the matter and finds that nearly all of the names signed to the petition had been obtained through misrepresentation. "I have not seen a man who signed the petition who is not sorry for it," says Mr. Raney, "and we want to see it passed."

"The Indian warehouse at Omaha is saved again," said Senator Millard today. "It has been decided to continue it and also to retain R. C. Jordan as superintendent. Ever since I have been in the senate I have fought for an Indian warehouse at Omaha and have each year gained my point, as against the recommendations of the several commissioners of Indian affairs, who have served during my term as United States senator."

ANTI-PASS BILL GOES THROUGH

South Dakota Will Permit Transportation Contracts for Advertising in Newspapers.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—The work of the two houses today was principally in committee of the whole on a discussion of two bills, the capitol building bill in the senate and the anti-pass bill in the house. After amendment the capitol building bill, carrying an appropriation of $600,000, which is to come principally from the sale of state lands, was adopted by the senate by unanimous vote. The bill as passed gives South Dakota materials a 5 per cent advantage over material from outside the state.

At 3 o'clock the house went into committee of the whole on the senate anti-pass bill, which was amended to provide for newspaper contracts for advertising payable in transportation and to allow telegraph and telephone linemen to be exempt from the provisions of the bill. Other amendments were offered, but none were accepted. The principal one turned down was offered by Foster, who desired to strike off the emergency clause, and was opposed by Glass, Van Osdel, Larson, Trumbo and Cable. This amendment was voted down by 46 to 26. The bill then passed by 79 to 2, the two voting against it being Goff and Carley.

A few bills were presented in each house, but all were of minor importance.

The senate this evening confirmed the appointment of A. H. Wheaton of Brookings as food and dairy commissioner.

It is walk or pay in South Dakota from now on with the house action on the senate anti-pass bill. The few minor amendments will send it back to the senate for concurrence and it will be signed as soon as it gets to the governor. That will give the pass crowd enough leeway to get home, but not much more.

MRS. GALLINGER IS DEAD

Wife of Senator from New Hampshire Expires Suddenly in Washington Theater.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Jacob H. Gallinger, wife of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, was taken ill in the Belasco theater tonight and died shortly afterward.

Senator Gallinger, his wife and four friends went to the theater tonight as the guests of David Belasco. The party had just entered the building, when Mrs. Gallinger swooned. While waiting for the ambulance of the Emergency hospital, Mrs. Gallinger expired. Death was due to angina pectoris. The body will be taken to New Hampshire tomorrow.

As the stricken woman was being removed to the lobby of the theater, Mrs. Roosevelt, Associate Justice Moody and others, forming a box party, came through the private entrance. It was not until some time afterward that Mrs. Roosevelt was advised of Mrs. Gallinger's demise, and she was greatly shocked.

ATTACK SCHOOL LEVY

Senator King Has a Bill to Repeal Law for General School Tax.

EFFECT ON VARIOUS COUNTIES DIFFERS

Some Pay in More Than is Returned and Others Are the Gainers.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHILD LABOR LAW

Committee Practically Agreed on the Passenger Rate Law.

FARE IS FIXED AT TWO CENTS PER MILE

Anti-Pass Bill Completed with the Exception of Deciding on the Exemptions Which Are to Be Permitted.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Feb. 2.—(Special.)—Senator King's bill to repeal the statute providing for a state levy for the support of the public schools of the state is attracting much attention, in view of the fact there is such a decided sentiment for specific appropriations to take the place of appropriations by levy. The statute which the Polk county member seeks to repeal fixes the maximum levy to be made for public school purposes at 1½ mills, but at this time the levy is ½ mill. Should this bill carry it will not affect the temporary school fund, except in the matter of the direct tax levy, as this fund is not only made up of the taxes raised by the levy, but from the interest on the permanent school fund. During the year 1906 there was paid into the state treasury from the ½ mill levy $158,598.14, and there was apportioned out to the various counties $156,227.22 of this sum.

Records in the office of the treasurer show the levy in realty cuts little figure insofar as assisting the school districts is concerned, for the difference in the amount paid in by the counties and the amount received under the apportionment act is small. It has been suggested that the public schools of the state would be helped more, should a way be provided for the state to go to the assistance of those counties which cannot, even with the apportionment and their own school levy, maintain a nine months school. In some counties even with the highest possible levy under the law, the revenue is so small it is impossible to hold more than three months school.

Should the King bill carry and the statute be repealed, leaving each county or school district to maintain its own public schools, Douglas county would save $2,408.27 a year, as it paid the school fund that much more in 1905 than it received back under the apportionment. Lancaster county paid in $381.08 more than it received from the apportionment, while Antelope county received from the state $496.11 more than it paid under the levy. By the repeal of the levy Blaine county would save $57.53, while Buffalo county would lose $1,135.69; Cuming county would save about $600, Franklin county $500, Garfield and Gosper counties each would lose about $300 and Grant county would save about $300.

How it Affects the Counties.

The figures in the table below show the amount of money each county paid into the school fund under the ½ mill levy and the money which the state treasurer paid back into the counties from their levy under the semi-annual apportionment of 1905. The figures do not balance for the reason the state treasurer certifies the apportionment to the state superintendent on the first Monday in December and the first Monday in May, which dates do not coincide with the fiscal year dates. In the total amount of money paid in some of it is back taxes. The apportionment is based on the school census for 1905, a total of 375,344 school children. The table is as follows:

	Paid by Counties.	Apportioned to Counties.
Adams	$ 2,207.68	$ 3,451.78
Antelope	1,486.65	1,982.76
Banner	127.84	106.83
Blaine	158.07	80.54
Boone	1,775.17	1,875.61
Box Butte	392.37	696.11
Boyd	856.61	1,432.13
Brown	603.40	545.57
Buffalo	2,337.38	3,473.07
Burt	2,134.61	1,844.63
Butler	2,528.41	2,333.07
Cass	3,613.13	2,963.51
Cedar	2,295.22	2,300.84
Chase	3,281.44	271.81
Cherry	1,173.82	850.45
Cheyenne	908.79	677.75
Clay	2,567.77	2,175.16
Colfax	1,839.27	1,681.23
Cuming	2,842.54	2,278.06
Custer	2,967.22	3,380.94
Dakota	1,128.65	555.47
Dawes	745.14	785.84
Dawson	2,184.41	2,051.21
Deuel	526.35	294.22
Dixon	1,713.53	1,739.54
Dodge	3,459.02	3,147.25
Douglas	19,412.76	17,004.29
Dundy	452.44	404.81
Fillmore	2,362.86	2,234.83
Franklin	998.87	1,432.38
Frontier	681.09	1,271.62
Furnas	1,195.21	1,706.07
Gage	4,660.67	4,318.28
Garfield	224.14	523.26
Gosper	535.10	798.21
Grant	213.83	81.38
Greeley	1,177.96	1,174.80
Hall	2,100.21	2,536.14
Hamilton	2,186.75	1,987.64
Harlan	873.58	1,477.49
Hayes	403.67	398.61
Hitchcock	917.73	786.73
Holt	2,597.33	2,081.27
Hooker	100.00	68.86
Howard	1,619.27	1,817.91
Jefferson	2,359.17	2,257.71
Johnson	1,979.95	1,628.28
Kearney	1,314.87	1,475.79
Keith	561.94	376.69
Keyal Paha	354.53	477.42
Kimball	284.63	112.58
Knox	1,924.92	2,527.83
Lancaster	8,235.00	8,716.66
Lincoln	1,458.82	1,714.42
Logan	491.22	118.10
Loup	115.66	252.50
Madison	2,294.52	2,671.79
McPherson	84.60	88.20
Merrick	1,534.70	1,334.22
Nance	1,223.62	1,237.53
Nemaha	2,135.68	2,064.35
Nuckolls	1,605.01	1,818.33
Otoe	3,909.06	3,016.09
Pawnee	1,374.21	1,708.16
Perkins	486.46	219.97
Phelps	1,276.70	1,512.01
Pierce	1,427.12	1,435.46
Platte	2,841.92	2,774.03
Polk	1,650.35	1,545.53
Red Willow	900.38	1,491.14
Richardson	2,377.00	2,415.68
Rock	427.31	459.48
Saline	2,256.30	2,691.32
Sarpy	1,087.62	1,239.49
Saunders	3,892.57	3,232.17
Scott's Bluff	439.36	544.30
Seward	2,496.35	2,356.36
Sheridan	739.42	739.09
Sherman	715.14	1,321.14
Sioux	357.62	296.79
Stanton	1,416.00	1,180.64
Thayer	1,969.21	3,112.97
Thomas	61.42	97.23
Thurston	391.11	919.83
Valley	1,025.96	1,237.12
Washington	2,441.44	1,790.79
Wayne	1,943.81	1,623.46
Webster	1,248.42	1,681.03
Wheeler	187.88	273.77
York	2,711.82	2,513.