PART I.
NEWS SECTION
PAGES 1 TO 8.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

No Filthy Sensations
THE OMAHA BEE
Best in the West

VOL. XXXVI—NO. 42. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1907—SIX SECTIONS—FORTY PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

RATE WAR IN SIGHT

Transatlantic Lines May Carry People Across Water for Nominal Sum.

AGREEMENT BEFORE FIGHT NOT RENEWED

Clash Possible with Present Associates in Opposition for Trade.

BELGIAN EXPEDITION TO ANTARCTIC

Germans Interested in Plans of Proposed Visit to South.

KAISER SHOWS DISLIKE FOR NEWSPAPERS

At Theater of Herr Bonn Emperor Takes Occasion to Compliment Manager on Attitude Toward Press.

BERLIN, April 6.—(Special.)—The question is everywhere being asked as to whether there is to be a renewal of the North Atlantic rate war in the not far distant future. Such an eventuality seems by no means distant of realization in the light of statements contained in the annual report of the Hamburg-American company. Since the long continued conflict of a few years ago, which resulted in the carriage of passengers across the Atlantic at almost nominal fares, the position of the Cunard company has been one of practical independence. The previously existing agreements have never been renewed, despite the efforts of the combine, acting in co-operation with the German lines, to re-establish them. The Cunard company has adhered to the agreement in principle, but it is claimed that when this is said it is about all that can be said. Moreover, the Cunard company's close relations with the Austro-Hungarian government in regard to the carriage of emigrants from the Mediterranean have always been a source of annoyance to the German lines, while the "all-British" company's share of the Scandinavian emigrant traffic is not a little begrudged in Teutonic shipping circles.

Shipping authorities say that it is, of course, possible that the Hamburg-American and Nord Deutscher Lloyd companies have outlined an expensive campaign, but the results of the last passenger war are declared to have been so disastrous to everybody concerned that there are those who regard its repetition as highly improbable. In that contest the Cunard company is always supposed to have come off the best, but now what appears to be a contingency is a fight in which the interests of the combine proper and the Cunard company would be identical. The peculiarity of the position would be that the combine would be guaranteeing by agreement 6 per cent dividends on certain proportions of the shares of the two great German lines with which it was in conflict. This would appear to be such an obviously absurd situation that it almost seems to predispose of the idea that matters will be carried to extremities.

Expedition to South Pole.

The proposed scheme for a Belgian expedition to the south pole is making steady progress towards realization, and though things Belgian are generally not given a great deal of attention in Berlin unusual interest is being taken in this particular expedition. The committee in charge has already been formed and it includes M. Lecomte and Herr Arctowsky, who were members of the first Belgian expedition to the antarctic regions. Steps have even been taken towards having a suitable ship built and the committee intend having a vessel so fitted as to be used for any further expeditions, either to the north or the south pole. The only problem which has not been solved is the very important one of funds. According to the statements made to Berlin scientists interested, the committee needs $200,000, and it hopes to be able to secure that amount without too much trouble or delay.

Emperor Dislikes Press.

The German emperor is revealing once more his strong antipathy to the newspaper press which he has demonstrated on many previous occasions.

The latest opportunity occurred in connection with a visit which his majesty paid to the Berliner theater, now conducted by the actor Ferdinand Bonn. As a theatrical manager Herr Bonn has been unanimously condemned by the dramatic critics of every newspaper in the capital. Before he assumed managerial duties Herr Bonn was a popular actor and he now keenly resents the press criticism and proclaims open hostility to the newspapers and all connected with them. Just at present Herr Bonn's adaptation of "The Hound of the Baskervilles" is being given nightly and he has worked into the text several veiled attacks on the newspapers.

After the performance the other evening the emperor summoned Herr Bonn to his box and said: "I admire in particular the courage wherewith you have dared to express certain truths in this play. I now understand what opposition you have been obliged to overcome here."

The Tageblatt, referring to the imperial utterance, writes: "In our opinion the emperor's allusion to certain courageous truths can only mean the veiled attacks which Herr Bonn directs against the newspaper press in his play. We, however, retain our opinion that the criticism to which Herr Bonn is obliged to submit is fully justified by the kind of dramatic art which he cultivates at his theater."

It is clear that in this case the emperor adopted not only an attitude hostile to the newspapers, but an attitude diametrically opposed to the opinion prevailing in intellectual circles in Berlin.

Statue of William of Orange.

The statue of William III of Orange, which the German emperor has presented to King Edward of England is a bronze figure nine feet in height. It will be shipped to England in June, when an exact duplicate will be erected on the terrace of the Royal Palace in Berlin. According to Herr Heinrich Baucke, the sculptor who is making both the figures, the emperor decided to send the statue to England after seeing the sculptor's rough sketch. "What a capital present that would make for England!" he exclaimed. His majesty's original intention was to send a miniature statue as a private present to King Edward, but the idea was given up in favor of a full-sized figure which according to the words of the kaiser's written instructions is intended "for the English nation."

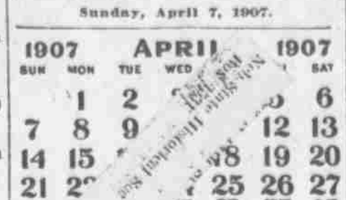
A miniature model of the statue was presented to Queen Wilhelmina on her last birthday.

Spaniard to Be Cardinal.

ROME, April 6.—It was announced today that the seventh cardinal to be created at the consistory to be held April 15 will be Monsignor Aguirre y Garcia, bishop of Burgos, Spain.

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Sunday, April 7, 1907.



THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA—Fair Sunday and Monday.

FORECAST FOR IOWA—Showers Sunday. Monday fair.

Temperatures at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	35	1 p. m.	36
6 a. m.	35	2 p. m.	37
7 a. m.	35	3 p. m.	37
8 a. m.	35	4 p. m.	38
9 a. m.	34	5 p. m.	38
10 a. m.	34	6 p. m.	39
11 a. m.	35	7 p. m.	40
12 m.	36		

LEGISLATIVE.

Session of Nebraska legislature finally adjourns after noon. **I, Page 1**

DOMESTIC.

Thaw's counsel is said to be divided in opinion as to methods to be pursued when court reassembles. Some members would introduce more testimony. Others would argue immediately. **I, Page 5**

"Next friends" of Mrs. Eddy file new suit at Concord for statement of her affairs. **I, Page 5**

Steamer Virginia reaches New York in battered condition after experience in storm. **I, Page 5**

Annual gathering of Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints now being held at Lamoni, Ia. **II, Page 3**

President Roosevelt receives many letters containing additional details of plans to defeat his policies. **I, Page 2**

United States and Mexico decide that time is ripe to offer to mediate to bring about peace in Central America. A merger of the five republics is informally proposed. **I, Page 1**

Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain addresses Chicago Commercial club on relations of city to state. **I, Page 2**

Officials of ship building company at Lorain, O., say they will refuse any offer to arbitrate strike controversy. **I, Page 2**

NEBRASKA.

Fifth district club women conclude an interesting session at Holdrege. **I, Page 3**

Thirty grain dealers meet at Nebraska City and will endeavor to find a way of compelling railroads to furnish cars when grain is contracted for in elevators. **I, Page 3**

Nebraska teachers' conventions end at Beatrice and Fremont. **I, Page 3**

Josiah Reed, who was injured by explosion at village lighting plant at Syracuse, gets verdict for $4,500. **I, Page 3**

Grading for Omaha & Nebraska Central interurban road will begin early in May. **I, Page 3**

FOREIGN.

Several workmen are killed in riot at Lodz and scurvy attacks residents of famine districts. **I, Page 6**

LOCAL.

Douglas County Bar association holds memorial meeting in honor of Judge Joseph H. Blair, Charles E. Morgan and Frank Heller. **II, Page 4**

Hearing of the application for injunction to prevent the city from vacating Thirtieth street which is occupied by grain terminals is put over by district court until Saturday, April 13. **I, Page 8**

Former State Senator T. C. Wolcott, former Land Office Register J. C. Pettyjohn and Patrick J. King of Chicago are among the indicted men to be tried at the present term of federal court. **I, Page 4**

Extension of the Milwaukee to the Pacific coast opens new field for Omaha jobbers in Montana and other parts of northwest. **II, Page 5**

City legal department will file a demurrer to the application of the Humane society for an injunction to the mayor's dog muzzle proclamation. **I, Page 8**

A number of interesting announcements of engagements are made during the week. Others are expected. **II, Page 2**

SPORTS.

St. Louis National and American base ball clubs tie in race for city championship. **V, Page 1**

Omaha bowlers complete most successful season since leagues were organized. **V, Page 1**

Local base ball amateurs preparing for a lively season. **V, Page 1**

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

The announcement of a building for Sixteenth and Harney, to be occupied by a new retail firm, is accepted by real estate men as an indication of local growth. **II, Page 5**

Building permits throughout the country for March show a slight falling off, ascribed to tight money and high prices for material. **II, Page 5**

Live stock markets. **VI, Page 7**

Grain markets. **VI, Page 7**

Stocks and bonds. **VI, Page 7**

Condition of Omaha's trade. **VI, Page 5**

MAGAZINE SECTION.

In the Magazine Section of this number will be found a brief biography of Judge Gustave Anderson; the personnel of the new Omaha Board of Fire and Police Commissioners; Miss MacArthur's Work Among the Working Women; Life on a Railroad Thirty Years Ago and Now; Gossip of Plays and Players; Musical Note and Comment. **Six Pages**

HOME SECTION.

In the Home Section of this number will be found Buster Brown; the Busy Bees' Own Page; Carpenter's Interview with an Exiled Queen; Why Roumanian Peasants Are in Revolt; Some Novelties in Women's Coats; Woman in Various Aspects; Fashionable Portrait Painting; New York and the Woman's Institutes; Bill Bunk. **Six Pages**

COMMISSION WILL CONSIDER

No Decision in the Harriman Case is Expected for Some Time.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce commission said today that the commission would be in no hurry about rendering a decision in the Harriman cases, the arguments in which were concluded yesterday. He said that the record was very voluminous and the matters involved of great importance. The commission therefore would proceed deliberately.

When the decision of the commission finally is reached it will be announced to the public, but the indications are that it will be some time before any definite action is taken.

SHIPS FOR AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Purposes to Build Several Vessels for Its Own Defense.

COLONIAL BUILDERS ARE ASKED TO BID

Government Hopes to Create Large Ship Yards in the South.

RABBIT DISEASE NOT YET SUCCESSFUL

French Inventor Unable to Convince People of His Power.

EIG IRRIGATION PROJECT PLANNED

New South Wales Undertakes to Bring Under Cultivation Large Tract of Land in Arid Region.

MELBOURNE, April 6.—(Special.)—Efforts are being made to establish the ship building industry in Australia on a scale which will enable the commonwealth to build its own battleships. Eight coastal destroyers and four first class torpedo boats are now projected at a cost of $3,500,000, and while one vessel of each class will be built in England, it is hoped that the remainder may be constructed in Australia itself.

In a memorandum to shipbuilders in the commonwealth on the subject, the acting minister for defense says: "These proposals are designed to attain a measure of self dependence in the provision of war vessels. Briefly the department desires to know if anything is lacking to make this much desired end attainable. The price is a sufficient one (in England) to ensure large profits to builders. What is there to prevent Australian builders with the advantage of position, and of acting in pursuance of a policy desired by the government from supplying these vessels? Your views regarding the employment of any of our workmen in workshops at home in order to gain experience while pattern boats are being built will also be acceptable. Builders in England have expressed themselves as very willing to employ Australian workmen with this end in view."

Discussing Rabbit Pest.

The Australian authorities are not yet by any means satisfied of the harmlessness of the virus which the French professor, Dr. Danysz, sought to introduce into the commonwealth for the extermination of rabbits, one of the worst pests with which the farmers have to deal. It will be remembered that when Dr. Danysz arrived in Australia with his case of microbes at the request of a large body of pastoralists the bacilli were promptly impounded by the government scientist and the professor had some difficulty in getting permission to carry out the experiments. Dr. Danysz's contention is that his virus sets up in rabbits a contagious disease which is fatal to them, but that it is entirely harmless to other animals and to mankind. If he can prove that he will be free to deal with the rabbit pest, but the authorities say they do not intend to run any risks. Since Dr. Danysz was allowed to land Dr. Tidswell, microbologist to the Sydney Board of Health has been carrying out a series of tests with the virus in his laboratory; for though sentence of banishment to Broughton Island was first passed upon the French professor the federal government intervened, and required the tests to be conducted in the first place, at all events, within the four walls of a government laboratory. Dr. Tidswell has since been very active, but the effect of the virus has to be tried on so many animals that it is estimated that it will require fully two years to settle the question.

So far the experiments appear to have borne out the claims of Dr. Danysz, for no animals except rabbits have yet been disturbed by the introduction of the virus into their bodies through the ordinary channels. But there is this weakness, that fatal results have followed from direct inoculation, and the mosquito which is found practically everywhere in Australia is known to possess powers of inoculation. In a report on the subject Dr. Tidswell says that in his judgment there are many more observations needed before the Danysz virus can be pronounced safe for distribution broadcast over the land, and two scientific commissioners have been looking into the matter for the government of South Australia remark, in a report of their own, perhaps a little unkindly: "Dr. Danysz claims that his virus is innocuous so far as mankind is concerned. As a scientist he should be prepared to demonstrate the fact, and we would therefore suggest that he allow himself to be inoculated with it in order to prove the value of his belief." However, these commissioners have recommended that the professor should now be allowed to proceed to Broughton Island to carry out further trials, still under the supervision of the authorities, and that has been done.

Irrigation Scheme.

A report has recently been submitted to the New South Wales Parliament by the Parliament standing committee on public works, recommending the adoption of an irrigation scheme of great magnitude, which, when carried into effect will make available for profitable cultivation very large areas of fertile country in the interior of the state. On either side of the Murrumbidgee river (one of the two great tributaries of the Murray) are situated hundreds of thousands of acres of excellent land, admirably adapted for every variety of agriculture, but any very great spread of settlement has hitherto been hampered by the sparsity of the rainfall. The proposal is for the construction of a dam across the Murrumbidgee river at Barren Jack, about three miles below the confluence of the river with the Goodradigbee where there is a deep granite gorge. The Parliamentary committee have now definitely recommended that this dam be constructed at a cost of $7,500,000, and that it be at least 200 feet in height and there is every reason to believe that the New South Wales Parliament will give immediate effect to the recommendation.

BRITAIN WANTS NEW POWDER

Force Without Flash Nor Smoke is Desired for Army and Navy.

BERNE, April 6.—(Special.)—It is stated that the British government is in treaty for the purchase of a smokeless powder which is also flashless, invented by a Swiss chemist and successfully tested.

To the military and naval service the importance of such an explosive will strongly appeal, as the use of an explosive that gives no visible flash means impossibility of location of guns and ships during action.

PATRIOTISM OF JAPANESE

Baron Kikuchi Tells How Trait is Formed in Youth of Islands.

TOKIO, April 6.—(Special.)—Baron Kikuchi, former Japanese minister of education at Tokio, in an interesting lecture made many interesting statements of the manner in which boys and girls of Japan are trained in patriotism—how it is ingrained in their hearts so that it has become part of their life.

They are taught the fundamental character of the empire—the relation between the imperial house and the people. It was the pride of the people of Japan that their emperors were all of one dynasty, and that their country had never been conquered by foreign foe. The emperors had always regarded the sorrows and sufferings of the people as their own, and it was a saying among the Japanese that "the emperors have suffered before the people and rejoiced after the people."

Baron Kikuchi gave two instances to show the feeling which animated the Samurai in feudal times, when the principal virtues of the fighting race consisted of loyalty to the lord and devotion and self-sacrifice in his service. One lord was insulted by the master of the ceremonies in such a way that the former tried to kill the latter on the spot, and failing in this, had to pay the penalty by dying by his own hand. Forty-seven of the retainers swore to avenge the wrong of their lord. They bound themselves to secrecy and after much self-sacrific killed the master of the ceremonies and presented themselves at the tomb of their lord. They then got their reward—an honorable death by hari-kari. Their tombs, in one of the suburbs of Tokio, were visited by numbers of people, and the burning incense and flowers placed on them proved that the spirit of Samurai still existed. The second story was that of a young lady acting as governess to a young lord, whose uncle tried to make way with him in order to put a son in his place. The wife of a minister made a present of a cake to the young lord, but the little son of the governess, 8 or 10 years old, attending to the instructions of his mother, rushed forward, seized the cake and ate it. The wife of the minister, fearful that the poison would be discovered in the cake, killed the governess' son before the mother's eyes. The mother showed not one tear, knowing that the death of her son had saved the young lord. The minister's wife was deceived by this unnatural fortitude, and thinking that the young lord was impersonating her child revealed the plot. The evil schemes of the uncle were thus frustrated.

LOCUSTS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Basutos Make Feast When Pests Arrive and Do Not Seem to Suffer.

JOHANNESBURG, April 6.—(Special.)—Clouds of locusts visited the Transvaal in the past season and all the ingenuity of the farmers and government officials has been put into devising means of getting rid of the plague. The natives seem to have taken the thing much more quietly and philosophically. Mr. Otto Henning, the government veterinary officer in Basutoland, interviewed concerning the native way of dealing with the locusts, said:

"Those destructive creatures do not seem to have done very much damage to the natives' crops during the last season, and wherever they did put in their appearance the Basuto were not idle in seeing their opportunity of taking back a fair equivalent of the damage done by catching and drying large numbers of the insects. It meant exchanging bread for meat—in my opinion a most suitable and effective method of dealing with the locust plague and well worth copying elsewhere. It is not even impracticable where the people themselves do not look upon locusts as fit articles for food, for the domestic animals, from the fowl upward, and including the horse, are by no means fastidious in this respect. They can not only live, but even thrive and fatten on them in times of scarcity of food. Ground up and mixed with bran they would form a most nourishing substance of considerable market value."

SVEN HEDIN IN THIBET

Swedish Explorer Tells of Unknown Plateau Through Which Many Rivers Flow.

CALCUTTA, April 6. — (Special.) — Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, has succeeded in getting through a report, in which he says, under a Shigatse date line:

"The country between Ngangtsi-tso and the Brahmaputra is one of the most interesting portions of Thibet. The plateau stretching to the south, hitherto unknown, is one of the highest on the earth. The watershed between the Ngangtse-tso and the Brahmaputra is situated further north than has been believed, and the country consists of the most complicated labyrinth of ranges and ramifications of rivers. Big rivers flow from this district to the Brahmaputra. At Shigatse there are great villages, with temples and gardens low down on the north side of the river."

From Stanagbo the explorer traveled by boat. The river was full of floating ice, and there was a constant stream of boats with pilgrims on their way to the festival at Tashi Lempo. Dr. Sven Hedin met with a very hearty welcome. The Tashi Lama, who was there, overwhelmed him with kindness, giving him presents of caravans and provisions and allowing him to sketch and photograph everywhere. He describes the Tashi Lama as a most wonderful and sympathetic man.

SWISS OFFICER FOR MOROCCO

Colonel Miller on Way to Join Service Talks of Work at Madrid.

MADRID, April 6.—(Special.)—Colonel Miller, the Swiss officer who has been appointed chief of the Morocco police, has just arrived here and has had a long interview with the ministers of foreign affairs and war. He also has been entertained for a day at the Circulo Helvetico by the Swiss colony, which is numerous here.

Asked his views regarding the organization of the police force he said that the responsibility of his position obliged him to maintain a strict secrecy. He added that in any event he could only form an opinion after a careful study of affairs on the spot. The regulations for the force were being drawn up by the French and Spanish officers who were already in Tangier. These officers included men who knew the country well, and Colonel Miller was convinced that their decisions would be of a very useful and practical character. "Our mission," he said, "is simply to protect the foreigners in the ports and thus to prevent a renewal of all previous disorders."

READY TO MEDIATE

Time Ripe for Attempting to End War in Central America.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO TO ACT

Neither is Willing to Go Beyond Making Earnest Representations.

CONFERENCE HELD AT STATE DEPARTMENT

Ministers from All Central American Nations Except Nicaragua Are Present.

PLAN FOR FEDERATION OF NATIONS

Proposal to Draft Compact that Will Make Disturbances Less Frequent in Future—New Minister Talks.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Root and Mexican Ambassador Creel today decided that the time was ripe for concerted action to terminate hostilities in Central America if that result could be accomplished by moral suasion and earnest representations, beyond which point neither the United States nor Mexico is willing to go.

A series of conferences was held today at the State department between the interested parties. A notable fact was the absence of the Nicaraguan minister, Senor Corea. It was suggested that the purpose of the conference to frame an agreement for the future settlement of all disputes between Central American countries and to submit this to Nicaragua and request its adhesion, failing which that country would find itself standing alone among the Central American states and without their sympathy. It is believed that a few days will bring about important developments and that either peace will be declared or a general war will follow between Nicaragua on one side and the remaining four states on the other.

The appearance in Washington of a minister from Salvador with large powers, believed also to be authorized to speak for Honduras, seemed to afford the opportunity for diplomatic action here. Therefore the conferences were begun at the State department between these interested parties, which it is stated by the participants probably will lead to a peaceful settlement of troubles, and, moreover, one that will endure longer than the few months that frequently mark the life of these Central American compacts. The basis for the agreement is yet to be defined in its details. Indeed, it was stated that beyond the agreement among the parties to the conference that the time had now come for action by them, the plan had not been perfected.

New Minister Talks of Merger.

The war between Honduras and Nicaragua, according to Frederico Mejia, the new Salvadorean minister to the United States, will likely be settled without embroiling other Central American republics. Senor Mejia said:

"It is highly to the interests of the republics of Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala that peace should be brought about as soon as possible in order to avoid the chance that the war may be extended into their respective domains.

"To that end the representatives of these countries here will do all they can. Meanwhile those countries have found it expedient to mobilize troops on their respective frontiers. When I left home Salvador had about 2,500 men on the border, though it would be possible to increase that number to 25,000.

"Even though Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala are not directly engaged in the war, they necessarily suffer as long as the war continues. Their commerce is destroyed to a large extent. Business must be dormant for the time being. Communication must be interrupted. The people are thrown into unrest.

People Tired of War.

"The conservative people of Central America are tired of these wars which have continued for half a century. They realize that if all the money that has been spent for slaughter and the satisfaction of the selfish ambitions of some individuals during that time had been turned to the building of good roads, schools and other instrumentalities of civilization, Central America would probably compromise a united, prosperous and happy nation today. Those means of communication that have been established already have brought the people of the countries into closer relations, but the time has not yet come when when it would be possible to amalgamate them into one confederacy, either by force or convention. The nation would again break up as a result of the insufficient means of putting down numerous insurrections. But within ten years the time may come when such a plan would be entirely feasible."

Puerto Cortes Captured.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 6.—Puerto Cortes, on the north coast of Honduras, has been occupied by Nicaraguan troops, according to reliable advices received here.

With the exception of the seaport of Amapala, where President Bonilla is surrounded by his enemies, the revolutionists of Honduras, in connection with the forces of Nicaragua, are in possession of practically all Honduran territory.

CHICAGO BANKERS ON TRIAL

C. S. Darrow Says Bank of America Was Wrecked in Ten Days.

CHICAGO, April 5.—In the trial of former Judge Abner Smith and other officials of the defunct Bank of America in the criminal court Clarence S. Darrow, who was a stockholder and depositor, testified today that the bank was looted by F. E. Creelman and Abner Smith within ten days from the date on which it opened for business.

Mr. Darrow also testified to having warned Jerome V. Pierce against Smith and Creelman and of his having demanded that Smith be forced out of the bank. He also stated that he had told Smith personally to "get out" and that Smith had refused to do so.

FATAL STORM IN ALABAMA

Five Whites and Two Negroes Killed by Tornado Near Luverne.

LUVERNE, Ala., April 5.—Seven persons, five white and two colored, were killed by the tornado, which passed through this county yesterday. The dead:

JAMES KNOWLES and his son.
HUGH FARRER and his two children.
TWO NEGROES.

Mrs. Farrer was seriously hurt. Several persons in various localities were hurt.

SOURCE OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS

San Francisco Grand Jury Looking Into This Phase of the Last Municipal Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Contributions to municipal campaign funds of 1906 were investigated by the grand jury today. Among the witnesses called were James V. Kelly of Los Angeles, Chief County Tax Collector George Berger, Secretary Louis Levy of the Board of Public Works, Supervisor John J. Furey, State Senator Frank Markey and Fairfax H. Wheelan.

Louis Levy was questioned at length to determine the source of the fund used to defray the expenses of the public reception given to Mayor Schmitz in December, 1906, upon his return from Europe. Levy testified that $4,500 was raised for that purpose among municipal employes, "each one contributing about $25." He said that the money was collected by George Berger, John McGlynn and Supervisor Furey, under the direction of the Metropolitan league, a political organization; that it was turned over to himself, and that he in turn gave it to President Duffy of the Board of Public Works; that Duffy disbursed the money and that the accounts were audited by a committee composed of Berger, Supervisors Ferry, Duffy, Rea and Coleman, and T. F. Woodward and Max Fennman.

"Is it not a fact," asked Assistant District Attorney Heney, "that these municipal employes you speak of contributed to the fund because they feared that if they refused to do so they would lose their jobs?"

"Well," replied Levy, "they were all human, you know."

"Did either Sheriff O'Neill or Coroner Walsh contribute to the reception fund?" was another question.

"They may have," replied the witness. "I do not know."

Before he entered the jury room Fairfax Wheelan issued to the press a long typewritten statement denying that the San Francisco Republican league, of which he was chairman, accepted any sum of money from individuals or corporations in the 1905 campaign with the understanding that by such acceptance the league was bound as to its policy or obligated to support the candidacy of any person, either before or after election.

W. A. CLARK FALLS IN RIVER

Former Montana Senator Rescued as He Was Being Washed Under Ice.

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 6.—While former United States Senator W. A. Clark of Montana was crossing a river twenty miles west of Trinidad yesterday his carriage broke through the ice and was upset. The senator was plunged into the stream and was rescued by other members of the party as he was being washed under the ice. Mr. Clark is confined to his bed in his private car today in the care of a physician. He has a severe cold, but no serious results are expected.

The senator was hurriedly taken to a ranch five miles away and when he arrived there his clothing had frozen. After being furnished with dry clothing the party proceeded to Weston, eight miles distant, where the senator's private car was waiting. The senator, who is accompanied by his wife and daughter, will resume his trip to Los Angeles this afternoon.

Senator Clark was on a tour of inspection of his coal properties when the accident happened.

Tonight Senator Clark had completely recovered from the effects of the shock sustained by reason of his unfortunate experience, and, accompanied by the other members of his party, resumed his journey, traveling in his special car over the Santa Fe. While en route to Los Angeles Senator Clark will take the opportunity to inspect his property at Jerome, Ariz., and Gallup, N. M.

TWENTY-FIVE DEAD IN STORM

Bodies of Man and Woman Are Found in Trees Near Alexandria.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Fully twenty-five persons dead and more than twice that number seriously injured were results of yesterday's tornado which swept through Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Less than half of those killed were white persons. Among the last bodies found were those of a man and a woman in trees at Alexandria, La.

The experience of being caught by the tornado in the middle of the Mississippi river on a stern wheel packet is described by Louis Knopp, who was aboard the steamer Betsy Ann.

"The smokestack and stage plank were blown away in a jiffy," said Mr. Knopp, "and the boat began tossing from side to side like a cradle. I'm a pretty strong man, but the wind was so terrific at one time that it was all I could do to keep hold on the railing of the boat. At the same time I was dodging flying timbers and broken glass. The pilot turned the boat's bow toward the bank and managed to drive its nose into the levee, but by this time the upper works of the steamer were barely able to stand alone."

The women passengers were safely landed on the levee with the aid of a skiff.

VON STERNBERG GOES HOME

German Ambassador Will Visit Fatherland and Will Talk Tariff Treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Baron von Sternberg, the German ambassador, called at the State department today to say good bye to the officials before departing on a short visit to his ancestral estate in Saxony. He expects to sail with the baroness April 9.

Negotiations for a new agreement to continue in force the present rates for duty on American imports into Germany have proceeded so far as to warrant the statement that the finishing touches can be added in Berlin, probably during the ambassador's stay there, and certainly, before the expiration in June of the existing German decree on that subject.

LAKE FISHING BOAT LOST

Two Members of Crew Go Down with the Vessel Near Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., April 6.—A report reached the police today to the effect that two men had been drowned in the bay through the capsizing of a fishing boat. The night watchman at the Casino resort reported seeing a skiff in which two men were busy pulling nets, overturn and disappear. No trace of men or boat could be found. A heavy sea was running on the bay today. Managers of fish companies are unable to throw any light on the report.

LEGISLATURE AT END

House Winds Up at Half Past One, but Senate Hangs on for Hour.

DEFECT IN ENROLLED BILL THE CAUSE

Appropriations Amount to Over Three and a Half Millions.

IN EXCESS OF THE ESTIMATED REVENUE

Governor, However, Still Has the Final Shot at Them.

SPEAKER NETTLETON ON THE RESULTS

Enacted More Important Legislation Than Any of Its Predecessors, but People Must Remain Awake to Hold What They Gained.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, April 6.—(Special.)—"The legislature has accomplished a vast amount of good work, but whether it will be lasting or not depends upon whether the people remain wide awake to look after their own interests. Should the next legislature be controlled by the corporations, the good work done by this session may all be undone. It may be that in some details some of the laws enacted will have to be revised later, but that was to have been expected when so much of importance had to be done. This session may mark the beginning of a new era, all dependent upon whether the people keep on the watch. It has, I believe, forever ended the secret caucus for the organization of the house. This legislature set the precedent and likely never again will the members of the house go back to the old way of organizing."

The above is the way Speaker Nettleton spoke of the session of the Nebraska legislature which has just closed. It was feared by some of the speaker's friends that the strain incident to being the presiding officer and having so much responsibility placed upon him would be so great that his health would be seriously impaired, but no such thing resulted. With the exception of being tired, the speaker said this morning he felt as well as he ever did, and he looks it.

"I have always been a republican," said the speaker, "but when I was elected speaker I tried to remember that I was a Nebraskan and to forget republicans and democrats and populists." That the speaker did this was attested by every member, all of whom have spoken of the fairness with which he has presided.

Total of Appropriations.

The bills carrying appropriations passed by the legislature, now in the hands of the governor and not acted upon, amount to $3,491,191.90 against the general fund, while bills approved carry appropriations amounting to $116,949.42, making a grand total of $3,608,141.32, against the general fund only. The estimated income for the biennium is $3,476,870, a sum less than the total appropriations, which means that some appropriations will have to be sliced. The deficiency claims bill carried an appropriation amounting to $117,581.11; the claims bill, $28,420.79; the current expense bill, $1,947,880, and the salary bill, $864,560.

By someone's carelessness the emergency clause was not attached to the general appropriation bill and unless some way is found to get it attached, the state officers will not be able to use this money until July 4, while the employes of state institutions will also work on credit until that date. The engrossed bill has the emergency clause and the bill was passed with the emergency clause. The governor, however, has no power to attach the "get-the-money-quick" clause.

Senate Last to Adjourn.

Probably no Nebraska legislature ever had a more trying time going out of existence and into history. Since Thursday at 12 o'clock both houses struggled in the death throes and it was exactly 1:35 before Speaker Nettleton knocked the house end in the head and ceased the agony, and it was 2:45 before President Saunders between bites on a ham sandwich mumbled that the senate stood adjourned sine die. That the upper body lived and wiggled after the lower body had ceased to exist was due to the discovery of a couple of mistakes in the enrolled appropriation bill which had to be corrected after the house quit business. Two items had been left out in the rush incident to the final finish. One was appropriating $27,000 belonging to the cash fund of the State university to the use of the university, money now in the treasury, and the other was a $2,000 item for furnishing the executive mansion. These were discovered when the bill was taken to the governor's office and he promptly refused to accept the measure, and it was sent back for correction. It took some tall figuring to see how to do the business, as the house quit even before the committee had reported back that the bills had been delivered to the chief executive. The engrossed bill, however, showed that the items were in the bill and that they were left out of the enrolled bill by mistake. The clerks were ordered to make the corrections and the senate waited, in session and able to do business.

Very few members waited over until this morning, but there were enough to appoint on committees to carry messages from one house to the other and to the governor and that was all that were needed. Noyes of Cass, McCullough of Gage and Keifer of Nuckolls informed the senate there was nothing more doing in the house and Byrnes of Platte and McKesson of Lancaster acted as the notification committee from the senate that the end was in sight. Farley of Hamilton, Barrett of Buffalo and Shubert of Richardson acted as the members of the house to wait on the governor in conjunction with Root of Cass and Saunders of Douglas. Thorne of Nuckolls was a member of this committee but he didn't wait to see the end.

Lock Horns Over Dates.

Governor Sheldon and officers of the house and senate nearly went to the mat over the date placed on bills delivered to the executive. So far as the legislature is concerned time stopped at Thursday noon and every bill passed and signed by the legislature bears date of April 4. Bills received yesterday and today by Governor Sheldon of course bore this date, but the five days after the session adjourns to pass on measures, bills delivered today could only be considered for three days. He holds the bills must be in his possession the full five days in which he has to consider them. The upshot was the governor has received the bills on April 5 and 6 and it is so shown on the bills, while the records show they left the house and senate on April 4. The presumption is that the bills had a rocky road to travel and were delayed in transmission. Ac-