THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

VOL. XXXVI—NO. 260. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1907—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

CALL FOR PUBLICITY

New York Conference Asks National Campaign Committees to Open Books.

RESOLUTION CAUSES LIVELY DISCUSSION

Mr. Chandler Corrects Misstatement About President Roosevelt's Attitude.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN STATES HIS VIEWS

He Asks Passage of Law to Prevent Secret Contributions.

EVIL NOT CONFINED TO ONE PARTY

Nebraskan Would Have Report Published Before Election and Receipt of Contributions After that Time Prohibited.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A resolution intended to secure the publication of the contributions made to the republican and democratic committees at the last canvass was offered at a special meeting today of the National Publicity Law organization. It caused the members to engage in a lively discussion. The meeting had been called by President Perry Belmont to further the movement for an effective national publicity law which would require a public record of campaign contributions and expenditures. The resolution, which was offered by Alexander Troup of Connecticut of the democratic national committee, recommended the chairmen and treasurers of the two great parties who served at the last convention to make public a statement as to how the campaign funds were raised. The attitude of President Roosevelt on campaign funds was brought into the question by Mr. Troup's insistence that the president should favor the throwing open of the books of the last campaign as well as those of the coming national contest. The memorial was referred to the national executive committee, which will report later.

William J. Bryan urged the passage of a law by congress providing for a public declaration both by the donor and the recipient of all campaign funds. He wanted violations of this law punishable as criminal offenses. By this means alone, he held, could the secret contributions given for a sinister purpose be stamped out and a great hindrance to honest politics be overthrown. Other speakers were Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, and Governor Warfield of Maryland.

Plans were formed for renewing efforts at the next congress for a publicity law of national scope.

Perry Belmont Presides.

The adoption of an effective national publicity law, which would require the publication of the contributions to national and congressional committees, as well as the expenditures of these committees, was the question discussed today at a meeting of the National Publicity Law organization at the Victoria hotel. Perry Belmont, the president of the association, was the chairman and the guests included William J. Bryan and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Many states were represented by the members who were present. Among the latter were former Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, Dr. E. L. Jones, chairman of the state democratic committee of Maine; Alexander Troup, member of the national democratic committee from Connecticut; W. H. Martin, national democratic committeeman from Arkansas; former Governor Tyler of Virginia, George Fred Williams and Josiah Quincy of Boston, John Brisben Walker and Abraham Strauss of New York and John W. Tomlinson of Alabama.

Mr Belmont, in his opening remarks, after pointing out that the publicity law of the state of New York was brought about by the combined efforts of organized labor, democrats and republicans, and that this law already had proved beneficial, urged united and nonpartisan effort to secure a national law. The bill before the last congress, compelling a publication of contributions and expenditures, had been energetically supported by the minority members of the committee having the measure in charge, but as eventually reported was so drastic that it was almost impossible of enactment. Mr. Belmont's opinion was that the bill failed because it interfered too much with states' rights, an interference which the democrats could not cordially support. Mr. Belmont made an appeal for a practical law that would be in operation in the national elections of next year.

Bryan States His Views.

William J. Bryan was introduced as a man who had given powerful aid to the publicity movement. In a brief speech Mr. Bryan told what he thought the national publicity law should be. He said that all contributions over the minimum should be made public before the elections, both by the committee receiving it and by the person or corporation making it. Failure to comply with this, he said, should be punished as a penal offense. The publicity movement, he declared, rests upon the principle that politics should be honest, but he declared there could be no honest politics when any interest could purchase before election a promise that certain things shall be done after election, and when this promise is concealed from the voters.

Mr. Bryan said that the evil of campaign contributions was not confined to any one party and quoted evidence given before congressional committees to prove his statement. Ten days in advance of the election, he said, a supplemental statement should be filed giving the contributions up to that time, and it should be made unlawful to receive any contributions after it was too late to publish them. The surest way of allowing the people to have the kind of government they want, he said, is to regulate campaign contributions.

Samuel Gompers, who next spoke, said that corporations made their campaign contributions for specific purposes and a continuation of that policy meant continued corporation domination of the parties.

The meeting was thrown into considerable excitement by a resolution offered by Alexander Troup of Connecticut which called upon the chairmen and secretaries of the republican and democratic national committees of the last national campaign to make public all their receipts and expenditures of the campaign. Mr. Troup quoted from a newspaper dispatch stating that President Roosevelt wanted the campaign books opened in the next campaign canvass.

Chandler Defends Roosevelt.

"I think the public wants the books of the last campaign opened," exclaimed Mr. Troup, who added that in 1904 the president

(Continued on Second Page.)

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Wednesday, April 17, 1907.

1907 APRIL 1907

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday fair.

FORECAST FOR IOWA Fair Wednesday and Thursday, slowly rising temperature.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	25	1 p. m.	34
6 a. m.	25	2 p. m.	37
7 a. m.	25	3 p. m.	38
8 a. m.	25	4 p. m.	40
9 a. m.	26	5 p. m.	39
10 a. m.	27	6 p. m.	39
11 a. m.	29	7 p. m.	38
12 m.	34	8 p. m.	36
		9 p. m.	35

DOMESTIC.

The Thaw family, with the exception of Mrs. Harry Thaw, will leave New York for the summer after the question of bail has been decided. **Page 1**

The woman's meeting is the most important part of the peace congress Tuesday. **Page 1**

Mrs. C. J. Holman, mother of Mrs. Harry Thaw, makes statement saying she knew nothing of relations between daughter and White and that she would have killed the latter had she heard story told Thaw. **Page 1**

United States court of appeals affirms decision in rebate case against the Alton railroad, John M. Falthorn and Fred A. Wann. Fines aggregating $60,000 will be enforced. **Page 1**

Latter Day Saints' conference does not put absolute ban against secret societies, but passes resolution which says the church "discourages" members from joining such socities. **Page 1**

National Publicity organization passes resolution asking republican and democratic national committees to publish list of contributors for campaign of 1904. **Page 1**

NEBRASKA.

Edward Good of Wahoo and E. C. Calkins of Kearney succeed Alberts and Oldham on the supreme court commission, the other members being reappointed. State Board of Assessment ascertaining taxable valuation in other states of roads operating in Nebraska. **Page 3**

Attorney General Thompson files in the supreme court a petition asking that Attorney A. G. Fisher of Chadron be disbarred from practicing in this state. Case grows out of Goedde claim before the legislature. **Page 3**

Former Senator Allen announces he will test the validity of the state-wide primary law. **Page 1**

WASHINGTON.

Former Governor Larrabee of Iowa expresses opinion state legislatures have not been unjust to the railroads in legislation they have enacted. **Page 1**

The president does not answer protest of American Federation of Labor regarding Moyer and Haywood. **Page 1**

FOREIGN.

Members of revolutionary societies are arrested at St. Petersburg and Minsk. **Page 1**

LOCAL.

A. J. Van Dyke, grand master of Workman lodge in Nebraska, dies suddenly of stomach trouble. **Page 1**

Commercial club will retain its present quarters for another year probably. **Page 7**

City Prosecutor Daniel's bonding firm furnishes security for woman convicted of running disorderly house. **Page 7**

New fire and police board orders clean-up of houses with bad repute in residence districts. **Page 5**

Burlington crop report says peach and plum blossoms were killed by last week's hard frosts. **Page 5**

Judge Munger overrules motion of defense that jury be directed to return verdict of acquittal in land fraud cases and taking of testimony proceeds. **Page 7**

Outlook for Christian foreign missions are better than ever, says Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston of New York, after tour of world. **Page 12**

SPORTS.

President O'Neil of the Western league condemns Ban Johnson for repudiating his promise to support the Topeka deal, but predicts best season in its history for the Western. **Page 4**

Boston Americans win from Washington by driving Graham from the box. **Page 4**

Third Baseman Perring, formerly with Omaha, is sold to Toledo American association team. **Page 4**

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Live stock markets. **Page 9**

Grain markets. **Page 9**

Stocks and bonds. **Page 9**

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	K. P. Wilhelm	
NEW YORK	Gallia	
NEW YORK	Francesca	
NEW YORK	La Gascogne	
NEW YORK	Nieu Amsterdam	
NEW YORK	Minnehaha	
QUEENSTOWN	Caronia	
QUEENSTOWN	Westerland	
ANTWERP	Kroonland	
PALERMO		Re Italia.
LIVERPOOL	Parisian	Ivernia.
HAMBURG		Armenia.
SOUTHAMPTON	Celtic	
HAVRE	La Bretagne	
NAPLES	Brasile	
NAPLES	Sofia Hohenburg	
LONDON	Minneloska	
BOSTON	Marquette	
BOSTON	Alexandra	
PLYMOUTH		Patricia
PORTLAND, ME.	Southwark	

STATE MAKERS RECONVENE

Oklahoma Constitutional Convention May Ignore Order of Court as to Election.

GUTHRIE, Okl., April 16.—The constitutional convention, which adjourned a month ago, after drafting a constitution for the proposed new state of Oklahoma, reconvened here today to finish its work by signing the engrossed document.

During the intermission it has been discovered that the convention's power is limited and the recent decision of Judge Burford of the Oklahoma supreme court will force the convention either to draft an entirely new election ordinance or to ignore the order of the court.

President Murray and some of the other leading delegates to the convention, it is stated, will advise the convention to disobey the injunction.

It is expected several new propositions will be submitted by delegates. It is impossible to say how long the convention will remain in session. After the constitution has been signed it will be ready for submission to the people at the special election on August 6 next

MORE SHOCKS IN MEXICO

Quakes Along the West Coast Continue Until Tuesday Morning.

FOUR VILLAGES REPORTED DESTROYED

Rumor that Part of Acapulco Was Swept by Tidal Wave—Loss of Life is Probably Heavy.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 16.—Heavy earthquake shocks continued on the west coast until 4 o'clock this morning. Late news from the earthquake area shows that the devastation wrought was greater than at first supposed. Besides the destruction of Chilpancingo and Chilapa it is now said that Tixtla also was leveled. Messengers reaching Chilpancingo say the towns of Ayutla and Ometepec have been wiped out.

The population of Ayutla is small and it is thought the loss of life there will be insignificant.

Ometepec is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants and the loss of life probably is large.

Tlapa, near the border line of the state of Oaxaca, is also reported to be wiped out. A report from Chilpancingo says the whole of the west coast from Acapulco south to Salina Cruz has been badly damaged.

Damaged Places Remote.

The damaged places are remote and news from the stricken district consequently is incomplete. Only one wire is working to Chilpancingo. Through the courtesy of the Federal Telegraph company the Associated Press was given this wire today at noon while it was working through to Chilpancingo. The operator at Chilpancingo declared that up to that time he knew nothing as to the number of dead beyond the fact that he had seen about a dozen dead bodies and knew of about thirty wounded.

A dispatch to El Pais, the organ of the Catholic church here, from the bishop of Chilapa, confirms the report of the total destruction wrought in that neighborhood. Fourteen are reported to have been killed in one house, and the number of wounded is given at thirty-nine.

In Tixtla it is reported that twelve dead bodies have been taken from the ruins and that twice that number of wounded are being cared for. The operator at Chilpancingo reports that the state government has provided tents for the homeless.

Up to 4 o'clock this morning the shocks continued with more or less severity in the vicinity of Chilpancingo, doing some damage to public buildings. The hospitals, schools and the jail are in ruins. The prisoners from the jail were placed under guard by the rurales. Up to this time the total number of deaths reported is thirty-eight, and the wounded ninety-three. However, in view of later reports, it is thought these figures will fall far short of the real number of fatalities.

Acapulco Partly Submerged.

It is reported that Acapulco is partly submerged by great waves. On the night of the first shock the harbor took on the appearance of a typhoon-swept ocean. Just how much of the port has been submerged is not known. A vague message says that "the houses as far as the church are under water." A number of ships were in the harbor at the time, but it is said all escaped.

Reports from nearly all the large cities in the southern part of the republic have been now received and although many of these places felt the shock severely, no loss of life has been reported and the property loss is insignificant.

News is anxiously awaited from the isthmus of Tehuantepec, where it is feared the earthquake may have done much damage.

PREMIERS GUESTS OF LONDON

Captured Transvaal Flag Removed from Guild Hall Out of Respect to Botha.

LONDON, April 16.—The colonial premiers were presented with the freedom of the city at the Guild hall this afternoon and subsequently were entertained at luncheon by the lord mayor and the city corporation. Each of the visitors received letters patent as a freeman, enclosed in a gold casket. The premiers drove in procession to the Guild hall, General Botha, the Transvaal premier, as "the Benjamin of the brotherhood," riding with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian prime minister, and bringing up the rear.

The luncheon at the Guild hall was attended also by Premier Campbell-Bannerman, the archbishop of Canterbury and other cabinet ministers, and Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who joked with General Botha about their experiences on the veldt.

The Boer flag, captured by the city special vounteers at Jacobsdale, which usually ornaments the banqueting hall, was removed on this occasion, so as not to offend General Botha and his party.

General Botha is becoming quite the central and picturesque figure in the gathering of colonial premiers. He was complimented by War Secretary Haldine at the banquet to the premiers given tonight by the "Eighty Club."

Mr. Haldine said: "As the secretary of state responsible for the War office, I welcome a new general among us and a very great general too, and I believe my general staff and I are going to have the pleasure on Saturday of conferring with him on the mutual defense of the empire."

At the Guild hall reception Lord Roberts sought out General Botha in the reception room and sat next to him at luncheon.

While driving to the Guild hall today it was noticed that General Botha saluted in passing the statue of Gladstone. It was Gladstone who restored the Boers their independence after Majuba.

REVOLUTIONISTS ARE TAKEN

Twenty-Five Members of Fighting Society in Hands of St. Petersburg Police.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—Twenty-five members of the fighting organization of the social revolutionists were arrested here yesterday, among them being seven women.

The majority of those who were taken into custody are recent arrivals in St. Petersburg, but one of them has been identified as an accomplice of the terrorists who made an attempt on the life of Premier Stolypin August 25 last. The police attach the greatest importance to the captures, which are regarded as nipping in the bud the plans for a new series of assassinations. All the prisoners have been confined in the fortress.

MINSK, Russia, April 16.—In consequence of the plot to assassinate the governor of Minsk which was discovered April 14 by the police, who captured two terrorists who were hiding opposite the governor's palace, the local authorities have arrested all the members of the terrorist organization here.

BAN ON SECRET SOCIETIES

Latter Day Saints "Discourage" Their Members from Joining Them.

LAMONI, Ia., April 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The regular business meeting of the world's conference of Latter Day Saints began promptly at 2 o'clock, Frederick M. Smith presiding. The question which has been for three days under discussion was disposed of today without a speech by the introduction of an amendment to the substitute, which passed by a large majority, the only practical difference between it and the original motion being the use of the words that "we discourage Latter Day Saints from joining any secret order requiring oaths or obligations under penalties," etc., instead of those stating that such joining would be improper.

A motion to take up the question on divorce and re-marriage failed to carry and it is presumed that the matter will not be considered at this session, owing to the pressure of time. The time limit for new business was set for 2:15 tomorrow afternoon.

The recommendations contained in the report of the first presidency regarding the calling of certain young men to the office of high priest were taken up and the names were considered separately. The following men were selected and chosen to that office: David A. Anderson of Lamoni, Ia.; Thomas U. Thomas of Sharon, Pa.; Thomas W. Chatburn of the Oregon and Washington mission, William Johnson of Vancouver, B. C.; George Bushland of Canada, Evan E. Davis of Kansas, Samuel Twambly of northeastern Kansas, Hiram A. McCoy of Minnesota, Walter W. Smith of Philadelphia, Alonzo R. Manchester of Akron, O.; Charles Fry of Omaha, Thomas A. Hougas of Henderson, Ia.; Robert J. Parker of Independence, Mo. The presidency was authorized to provide for their ordination, which will set them apart for the work of presiding over districts or branches.

Alma Booker of the southern mission and Osro J. Haun of Michigan were called to the office of seventy and their ordination also ordered.

A committee consisting of the first presidency, twelve and quorum of seventy was appointed last year to ascertain the exact jurisdiction of the branches over members under discipline who happen to be away from their home branch. Their report today precipitated some debate. Final action declares that members are under the jurisdiction of and amenable for their misconduct to the branch where they reside, whether temporarily or permanently. Also that members not in branches are subject to that branch most convenient to them.

The ordination of Isaac A. Monroe to the office of second counsellor to the president of the second quorum of priests was ordered.

Consideration of the report of the joint council concerning the matter of conference appointees being restrained from engaging in selling mining stock, etc., was made a special order for tomorrow at 2:30.

The question as to whether a minister retired because of age or disability should retain his official title or not came before the assembly and received some attention, but final action was deferred, subject to call.

An ordination meeting was held in the basement this evening in charge of the quorum of twelve. Preaching tonight was by J. A. Grant of Michigan.

BRYAN'S BOOM GIVEN A PUSH

Speakers at Democratic Banquet in Brooklyn Declare for Nebraskan for President.

NEW YORK, April 16.—With William Jennings Bryan as the chief attraction the democracy of Brooklyn tonight in observance of the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson engaged in an enthusiastic demonstration. The function was the annual dinner of the Brooklyn Democratic club. Mr. Bryan gave a characteristic discourse, taking for his subject, "Thomas Jefferson."

Besides Mr. Bryan the speakers included Edward M. Shepard of New York, George Fred Williams of Massachussetts, Former Governor J. Hoge Tyler of Virginia, Colonel John W. Tomlinson of Alabama, Governor Edwin Warfield of Maryland, Augustus Thomas, the playwright, and Congressman Ollie James of Kentucky.

Mr. Shepard praised Mr. Bryan, whom he welcomed with the words that the Brooklyn club "declared its strong and loyal hope that Mr. Bryan would lead the party in 1908."

Mr. Williams, discussing government ownership of railroads, said:

"I see no escape from the conclusion that if government ownership is right it should be adopted now, if regulation is wrong it should not be attempted at all."

Mr. Williams believed, however, that regulation was not right, not possible and not expedient.

Ex-Governor Tyler of Virginia said the people of the south are practically united for Bryan and that the mention of his name is as potent in flashing a magic spell of enthusiasm as it was in 1896.

A message from the southern democracy was delivered by Representative Ollie James of Kentucky, who hailed Mr. Bryan as one of the pioneers of the democratic party, and added:

"The southern democracy tonight gathers about William J. Bryan. The democracy of all Dixie proclaims that it wants Bryan to lead in the next great fight."

ANTI-FUSION BILL VETOED

Governor of Colorado Holds that Measure Violates the State Constitution.

DENVER, April 16.—Governor Buchtel today vetoed the anti-fusion bill passed by the last general assembly, which made it unlawful for the name of any candidate to be placed upon the official ballot as the nominee of more than one political party. The governor holds that the bill is a violation of the constitution in that it restricts and impairs the freedom of the people to act without restraint in making choice of public officials.

LAND CONVENTION CALLED

States Containing Public Domain to Send Delegates to Meeting to Denver.

DENVER, April 16.—Governor Buchtel today addressed a communication to the governors of all the states containing public lands asking them to join him in calling a convention to meet in Denver June 18, 19 and 20 of this year to discuss the whole question of public land laws. The letter suggests that a general policy should be agreed upon to be advocated at Washington.

THAWS TO LEAVE NEW YORK

Wife of Defendant Only One to Remain in City with Him.

PLEA OF INSANITY IS TO BE RENEWED

Dan O'Reilly Says Story of Evelyn Thaw Will Be Corroborated by Documentary Evidence Not Used Before.

NEW YORK, April 16.—It is stated that after District Attorney Jerome returns tomorrow and the question of bail is discussed with him, the entire Thaw family with the exception of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, will leave New York. The countess of Yarmouth will sail for England, Mrs. William Thaw will go to Crescent, Pa.; Josiah and his wife will go to Watchliff, R. I., and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Carnegie will make a tour of the south. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will continue to live at the Lorraine.

"If another trial is held it has been agreed that the same line of defense as that used in the first trial will be followed. Evelyn Thaw will tell her story again, but her testimony will be greatly strengthened by documentary evidence that was not used before."

This is the statement credited to Lawyer Dan O'Reilly of Harry K. Thaw's counsel last night.

It has been reported that O'Reilly would be chief of the defense when the trial is called again, but this report was not confirmed, and it was even stated semi-officially that none of the lawyers who officiated at the last trial had been dispensed with by Thaw. On the other hand, it was said that several of them had been paid the stipulated fee, and, while there would not be a formal announcement of their dismissal by Thaw, they would not reappear in the case.

As to Mr. O'Reilly's reference to documentary evidence it was said tonight he referred to letters written to Evelyn Nesbit by Stanford White.

McPike Gets No Exhibits.

The first open indication of the oft-reported trouble between the array of attorneys who represented Harry K. Thaw came today when Henry C. McPike, associate of D. M. Delmas, called on Clerk Penny of the supreme court and demanded the immediate surrender of some of the exhibits introduced by the defense during the trial. These exhibits included the letter and notes written by Thaw to Mr. Delmas during the trial and later submitted by Mr. Delmas to the commission in lunacy. Clerk Penny replied that he could not surrender any of the exhibits unless so directed by a court order. Mr. McPike said he would endeavor to procure the order. All the exhibits had been locked up upon request of Daniel O'Reilly, one of Thaw's counsel. O'Reilly and A. R. Peabody, another of the Thaw counsel, called on the prisoner today. Neither Mr. Delmas nor Mr. McPike have visited Thaw recently.

MRS. HOLMAN MAKES STATEMENT

Mother of Mrs. Harry K. Thaw Tells of Her Attitude Toward Case.

PITTSBURG, April 16.—(Copyright, 1907, by the Pittsburg Leader Publishing Company.)—The Leader this afternoon prints a six-column statement from Mrs. C. J. Holman, mother of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, in which she defends herself against the accusations implied against her during the Thaw trial.

She says that two nights after the night upon which Harry Thaw shot Stanford White she received this telegram from her daughter:

"It is most important for you to say absolutely nothing."

Until now she has remained silent and has been forced to take the defensive because of the attack upon her by Mr. Delmas in his closing address to the Thaw jury.

She denies that she aided the district attorney in any way and that she had been seen by Mr. Jerome, Mr. Graves or Mr. Hartridge.

Mrs. Holman then details her struggle following the death of her first husband in her efforts to properly rear her two children, and says her daughter first posed for an artist named Storm of Philadelphia, who met Evelyn at a summer resort when a little girl.

"Florence," she says, "was in love with the stage."

She did everything to discourage her, but it was useless.

The story of Florence's first meeting with Stanford White, she says, is substantially as told by her on the witness stand.

When Florence returned she told her mother she had met the grandest man, and later when he, Mr. White, sent for her she went to his office.

Mr. White, she says, warned her specifically against several young men with whom Florence had become acquainted, but did not refer to Thaw.

His manner, words and actions were the personification of whole-hearted, disinterested generosity, Mrs. Holman says, and if ever a woman reposed implicit confidence in a man, she says, she did in him.

Mrs. Holman then asserts that if Florence underwent the experience that is said to have befallen her she did not take her into her confidence.

Concluding, she says:

"Had she told me what she told the Thaw jury, it would not have been necessary for Harry Thaw to kill Stanford White. I would have done it myself."

Speaking of the European trip, Mrs. Holman says:

"Every detail of the trip was and is a nightmare to me. Mr. Thaw joined us in Paris. Florence and I shared the same apartments. Mr. Thaw had apartments by himself. There was no pleasure in the tour for me. The things which appealed to Florence and Mr. Thaw in Paris did not appeal to me. Florence testified that we quarreled frequently while in Paris, in fact continually. The disagreements were caused by my protests to visits to various restaurants."

In closing Mrs. Holman says:

"I solemnly affirm that my love for my daughter is as deep and intense as it was when I first held her in my arms a helpless babe. Regardless of all that has transpired, my affection is unaltered. The door of my home is open to her and will swing wide at her lightest tap, today, tomorrow and always while I live."

MINE FIRE BEYOND CONTROL

Rock in Homestake So Hot that Fighting Blaze is Practically Impossible.

DEADWOOD, S. D., April 16.—The fire in the Homestake mine, which has been raging for two weeks, is reported today to be quite beyond control. The rock surrounding the flames is now so hot that it is almost impossible for men to get through the cave to fight the fire.

LARRABEE ON THE RAILROADS

Iowa's Former Governor Does Not Think They Have Been Ill-Treated.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Ex-Governor Larrabee of Iowa, returning from the south, stopped in Washington today. Speaking of railroad rate legislation in the several states, Governor Larrabee said that where railroad rates had been honestly fixed there was no complaint of discrimination. But where the rate was good for one person and bad for another dissatisfaction was bound to ensue. So far as he could see, the legislation enacted by the state tended toward the betterment of conditions and he could not subscribe to the opinion of the railroad presidents that state legislation had materially interefered in building up of enterprises. He said he took no stock in the pessimism which prevailed in railroad circles and cited that the railroad commission in Iowa had hardly had an appeal from its decision in years. He also called attention to the Canadian commission, which exercised control over the condition of railroads, and gave it as his deliberate opinion that what Canada could accomplish in the way of railroad regulation the United States could accomplish. He also took "with a grain of salt" the predictions of railroad manipulators that we were on the eve of panicky times. As for any "conspiracy" against the president, he knew nothing except to say that he always found there was a conspiracy against a man trying to be fair and just, not only in his business, but to the public, and he presumed President Roosevelt would find such a conspiracy opposed to his administration.

J. C. Brown of Custer, S. D., was granted a permit to lease and occupy for the purpose of cultivation and to use as a pasture sixty acres of agricultural land and thirty-six acres of pasture land in the Black Hills national forest reserve.

George W. Smith, also of Custer, was granted a permit to occupy, with the privilege of enclosing with a fence, a tract of land, forty-six acres of which is plow land and 114 acres pasture land, in the Black Hills national forest reserve.

Rural carriers appointed for Nebraska routes: Bartley, route 1, Asa F. McCord carrier, L. E. McCord substitute; Bloomfield, route 1, Lewis J. Clements carrier, John R. Clements substitute; Hooper, route 2, James G. Mack carrier, M. I. Mack substitute; Howell, route 1, Charlie E. Warner carrier, W. J. Muckendorfer substitute; Humphrey, route 1, John F. English carrier, Amelie Guettler substitute.

Rural route No. 4 has been ordered established June 17 at Toledo, Tama county, Iowa, serving 500 people and 100 families.

Complete rural free delivery service has been ordered established in Tama county, Iowa, effective June 17, making a total of thirty routes in the county.

Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—Inavale, Webster county, Willis A. Carpenter, vice S. B. Carpenter, resigned. Iowa—Hepburn, Page county, John Henderson, vice D. M. Fulton, removed. South Dakota—Central City, Lawrence county, Harvey M. Ontank, vice W. E. Cooledge, resigned.

GRAND MASTER WORKMEN DEAD

Taken Sick Monday Evening with Stomach Trouble and Lives But a Day.

O. J. Van Dyke of Shelton, Neb., grand master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, died suddenly Tuesday night at 6:30 at the home of Dr. Hostetter, corner of Twentieth and Leavenworth streets, of acute gastritis. He was in Omaha transacting business for the order and was stopping at the Murray hotel, where he was taken sick Monday night and retired to his room.

Dr. Hostetter was called at 10:30 Tuesday morning and had Mr. Van Dyke moved to his home on Leavenworth about noon. He seemed to rest well until about 4:30, when inflammation of the stomach was noticed and he suffered until 6:30, when he died.

Mr. Van Dyke is survived by a wife and three children, all girls. They have been notified of his death and are expected to arrive today. He also has a brother and sister living at Shelton. The body was taken to the Dodder undertaking parlors at Twenty-third and Cuming streets, and the grand officers of the order notified of his death. Funeral arrangements will not be completed until the arrival of the family and the supreme officers, but it is thought the body will lie in state for a day at the Workmen temple.

Mr. Van Dyke was the head of an order with 40,000 members in Nebraska, who will mourn his death, as he was a popular and strong man with a large personal acquaintance among the members.

The grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was to hold the annual meeting in Omaha May 14, and it is said no change will be made in the time of meeting because of the death of Mr. Van Dyke. His successor will be elected at that time. Mr. Van Dyke was 55 years old.

PRIMARY LAW TO BE TESTED

Former Senator Allen Announces He Will Take It Into the Courts.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, April 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The statewide primary election law enacted by the last legislature is to be tested in the courts even before the people of the state have an opportunity to try it. Former United States Senator W. V. Allen himself, if no other, said he intended to attack the constitutionality of the act during the summer previous to the primary. Senator Allen, who is here attending court, holds the law is unconstitutional because it provides a person must tell his party affiliation before voting at a primary and other points he said are radically in opposition to the constitution. On general principles Mr. Allen opposes the law, holding it will be too expensive and will permit of corruption just as much as did the old convention system.

THOMAS SELLS BLOCK PATENT

Kearney Teacher Makes Deal While in East with Men from Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., April 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Plans are under way here for the organization of a company of local capitalists to purchase a formula for the manufacture of cement blocks from A. O. Thomas of Nebraska. Mr. Thomas, who is a school teacher in the western state, was here some time ago during the meeting of the National Educational association at Chicago and discussed the matter with a number of his friends with a view to selling out his interest in the patent. It is understood a very generous offer was made the Nebraska school teacher and that the deal is now almost certain to go through.

BUSY DAY FOR PEACE

Educators from Two Continents Speak at University Session of Congress.

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER PRESIDES

Speeches by Dr. John Rys of Oxford and Dr. John Finley of New York.

LABOR SESSION AT COOPER UNION

Samuel Gompers and Terrence V. Powderly Among the Speakers.

WOMEN MEET IN CARNEGIE HALL

Wives, Mothers and Daughters Protest Against Continuance of War—Commercial Aspect of Movement.

NEW YORK, April 16.—That intelligence, knowledge and culture are the things which the universities can contribute to the cause of universal peace was the concensus of opinion of the college presidents who spoke tonight at Carnegie hall, at the university meeting of the peace congress. Vice Chancellor Roberts of Cambridge university and Dr. John Rhys of Oxford were the two foreign educators who spoke. President John Finley of the City college of New York was the American representative in place of President Eliot of Harvard and President James of the University of Illinois, who were unable to be present. Dr. Felix Adler also spoke.

Labor Meeting at Cooper Union.

Another largely attended peace meeting was held in Cooper union, representative organized labor. Joseph R. Buchanan introduced the speakers, who included Terrence V. Powderly. The meeting, which had for its general topic "Organized Labor in Relation to the Peace Movement," was enthusiastic.

Mr. Powderly said: "It is fitting that labor's voice should be raised for peace. I think labor and capital have provided the way. It was not dreamed a few years ago that labor and capital would shake hands. Today we may meet, clasp hands and be friends, and this has come through the leadership of Samuel Gompers."

Samuel Gompers said: "It takes more courage today to engage in the silent patient sacrifices of life than it does to go into the carnage of war. Today, thank God, the white flag no longer indicates a yellow streak and it requires courage for a man to say 'Peace' instead of 'war.'"

The morning session of the congress was addressed by a number of prominent women including Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Ellen Hanrotin, Mrs. Lucy Ames Mead and Mrs. Frederick Nathan. Letters were read from Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. William Archer, one of England's most famous dramatic critics, spoke.

This afternoon there was a young peoples' meeting at Carnegie hall, while the "commercial and industrial aspects of the peace movement" were discussed at the Hotel Astor. The meeting will close tomorrow.

Universities and Their Work.

Tonight's session of the peace congress was devoted to the universities and their work in the way of bringing about world peace.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university, who presided, said the universities were foremost as representatives of highest ideals including peace.

"Infamous," he said, "is the nation that will not sacrifice everything for moral integrity, but it will find its moral integrity is following the teachings and the exhortations of reason, and to these teachings and exhortations the universities give constant and emphatic voice."

Dr. John Rhys of Jesus college, Oxford university, told of the great impetus to international fellowship supplied by the Rhodes scholarships, many of which are held by Americans.

"If the present scheme were to be doubled so as to provide for our sending students over to the American universities the exchange would be complete. But I foresee difficulties arising out of fears that the British contingent would never come home again, but settle down here to make money in the United States. Usually men who thoroughly understand one another are not always ready to rush at one another's throats at the slightest provocation or none at all."

Peace between America and Great Britain, he believed, would go a long way towards establishing the reign of peace throughout the world.

Appeal to the Clergy.

Rev. F. S. Roberts, vice chancellor of Cambridge university, urged the clergy to raise its voice in behalf of peace. One day in each year, he declared, should be set apart for this purpose by the ministers of both continents.

Dr. Felix Adler of New York said university men were under bonds to stand for sober second thought at times of general excitement. His address was made the occasion for an announcement by Dr. Butler that Dr. Adler had been appointed Theodore Roosevelt professor in the University of Berlin for 1908 and 1909.

Prof. John Finley of the College of the City of New York declared in his address that war was not needed in the curriculum of nations. It had, he said, kept back the advance of civilization.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull house, Chicago, said ignorance had caused war originally. The spread of knowledge, she added, combined with acquaintance between countries, would end war forever.

Meeting of Women.

The protest of mothers, wives and daughters against a continuance of wars among civilized peoples was uttered today at the fourth session of the First National Arbitration and Peace congress in Carnegie hall, presided over by Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer of Providence, R. I. The big hall was crowded with women gathered from many sections of the country, all wearing the white badge of delegates.

Following the morning session, at which "The Relation of Women to the Peace Movement" was discussed, there were two sessions of the congress this afternoon, one at the Hotel Astor, devoted to the "Commercial and Industrial Aspects of the Peace Movement," and at Carnegie hall, devoted to young people.

Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Association of Clothiers, presided at the Hotel Astor gathering, while at Carnegie hall William H. Maxwell, superintendent of the public civil service of New York, was in charge.

One of the notable addresses delivered at the women's meeting was that of Miss Mary E. Wooley, president of Mount Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass. Miss Wooley declared that the naval and military display to be made at the forthcoming