THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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ROOSEVELT TO HALE

President Adds Stirring Chapter to Secret Service Controversy.

ANSWERS HEMENWAY REPORT

Senate Committee is Accused of Misstatement and Exaggeration.

SERVICE GROWS BUT SLIGHTLY

Cost for the Year Little Over Million and Half.

MEN OF PROMINENCE CONVICTED

No Complaint Against Use of Wilkie's Men Until They Made it Possible to Punish Big Offenders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. — President Roosevelt today added another stirring chapter to the secret service controversy in a vigorous and lengthy reply to the attacks made on this branch of the government in a report made recently by Senator Hemenway of the senate committee on appropriations. Senator Hemenway in his report upholding the limitation in the scope of the secret service, asserted that it never had been the intention of congress to build up a "spy" system and with evident reference to this part of the report, the president declared that if the limitation of the secret service had been in force when the sensational land frauds were unearthed a few years ago, a senator, a representative and various men of wealth and high political influence, who at that time were convicted, would all have escaped punishment. The president's letter is addressed to Acting Chairman Hale of the senate appropriations committee. Characterizing as "inaccurate and misleading in various important respects" both Senator Hemenway's report and the debate which it aroused in the senate, the president presented a mass of facts and figures in defense of the secret service during the seven years of his administration. Some of the president's data is based upon information supplied by Attorney General Bonaparte and Secretary of the Interior Garfield in support of the efficiency of the secret service in the detection of crime.

Text of the Letter.

The president's letter, dated February 13, follows:

"I have seen the report presented by Senator Hemenway on behalf of your committee in reference to the secret service matter. The report is inaccurate and misleading in various important respects, and I desire to make certain corrections in reference to statements which appear therein and in the subsequent debate.

"Until last year the secret service, a small body of sixty or seventy men in the Treasury department under Chief Wilkie, was probably the only body of public servants engaged in purely criminal investigation. The secret service men were assigned at different times to different departments to investigate crime and criminals. They were thus assigned on different occasions, for instance, to the State and Navy departments, but, above all, to the Interior department and the Department of Justice. During the seven years of my administration they were instrumental in bringing to justice great numbers of criminals. I append herewith the occasions on which they were furnished by the request of the attorney general to the Department of Justice during the year 1907 and the first six months of 1908. They rendered invaluable assistance in securing the conviction of many criminals of desperate character and of many other offenders of great wealth and of social and political prominence. In not one single instance during these seven years has it been shown that their action jeopardized any man who was not connected with illegal transactions. In no single instance has it been shown that it took any but proper steps against a criminal. No pretense has been made that they did not do their work against criminals efficiently. I desire to put on record my emphatic belief that the secret service under Chief Wilkie has been composed of men of an exceptionally high grade of character and capacity, who have rendered exceptional service to the public and that Chief Wilkie himself in a very trying and responsible position, has shown qualities of the highest kind and has been one of the main standbys of the government. No other man in the government employ is so dreaded and hated by lawbreakers and they especially desire to see his activities and those of the men under him restricted in every way.

Congress Hampers Justice.

"Congress last year forbade by law the use of the secret service men to put a stop to crime aside from counterfeiting and thereby not only hampered justice in other departments, but deprived the secretary of the treasury, the official guardian of a billion and a half of the nation's actual money, of the power effectively to exercise that guardianship.

"Moreover, the congress provided no substitute whatever for the secret service. In consequence, the Department of Justice was obliged to develop as speedily as possible its corps of special detectives to take the place of the secret service agents, which it had previously used, and the nucleus of this force was made up of officers formerly employed in the secret service and trained in its methods. I call your especial attention to the fact that if the Department of Justice had not taken this action there would have been a complete failure to enforce the law against many types of criminals, and as it was in the early months of the present fiscal year, during the Morse prosecution in New York and in connection with certain other important cases, serious inconvenience and anxiety were caused to the prosecuting officers by this action of congress in depriving them of the aid of the experienced operatives of the secret service on whom they had been accustomed to rely. I call your attention to the further fact that the Department of Justice had never taken any steps to organize this force as long as it could get men detailed to it from the secret service. In other words, the action of the congress in reference to the secret service would have caused the grossest miscarriage of justice had it not been in large part nullified by the prompt action of the Department of Justice on its own initiative and without any further legislation of any kind by congress, in providing a species

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA—Generally fair Monday.
FORECAST FOR IOWA—Partly cloudy Monday.
Temperature in Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	34
6 a. m.	32
7 a. m.	33
8 a. m.	37
9 a. m.	40
10 a. m.	43
11 a. m.	45
12 m.	47
1 p. m.	49
2 p. m.	50
3 p. m.	52
4 p. m.	53
5 p. m.	51
6 p. m.	50
7 p. m.	48

PIONEERS GANQUET TODAY

Douglas County Association Will Hear Addresses at Rome This Afternoon.

The annual midwinter reunion and banquet of the Douglas County Association of Nebraska Pioneers will be held at the Rome hotel this afternoon, beginning at 1:30. The banquet will be served at 3 o'clock, during which the general program will be given, with Major B. D. Slaughter, U. S. A., as toastmaster.

The attendance will be confined to the membership of the association and the wife or husband of any member. All members are requested to wear their badges.

Captain A. N. Yost will introduce President Joseph Redman, who will deliver the address of welcome, which will be responded to by Harry C. Brome.

At the banquet, at which Major Slaughter will preside, the talks will be limited to five minute responses by members of the association, reminiscent of pioneer days.

Mrs. Samuel Rees will have charge of the musical exercises. The committee of arrangements will consist of Martin Dunham, David Anderson, Augustus Lockner, M. J. Feenan and A. N. Yost.

These will comprise the reception committee: Henry T. Clarke, sr., Mayor and Mrs. J. C. Dahlman, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Howell, Mrs. Josephine Carroll, Mrs. David Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Scott King, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Fitzmorris, Patrick McArdle, Ralph H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Pickard, Mrs. Byron Reed, Judge Langdon, Mrs. Augustus Lockner, Mrs. Margaret Swift, Mrs. Charles Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Creighton, Mrs. Ida Spooner, Mrs. Port Redman, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Grebe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Withnell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Karbach and Louis Reed.

JAPS HAVE NO THOUGHT OF WAR

Ambassador to Great Britain Says No One Has Idea of Such a Mad Scheme.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The newly appointed Japanese ambassador to Great Britain, Count Takahira Kato, in an interview today said that he saw no reason why Japanese relations with the United States should not remain excellent in the future, despite the loud talk of a small, excited section.

"How highly we prize the statesmanlike and loyal policy of President Roosevelt in this connection," said the ambassador, "it is hard to say, but speaking for my country, I can assure you that nobody ever conceived such a mad scheme as fighting with the United States."

Count Kato declared that there could be no dominant power in the vast waters of the Pacific. "We have no interests there," he continued, "that can clash with the United States. We mean to have our own sphere of influence in our own part of the Pacific, but not to the detriment of a single power, for we are not seeking any exclusive prestige."

ALFONSO WATCHES SPORTS

Feats of Ski Runners Greatly Interest the Spanish Monarch.

PAU, France, Feb. 21.—King Alfonso attended high mass today at the cathedral of St. Martin. The sacred vessels presented by Queen Isabella in 1708 were used. The Spanish anthem was played by the organist as the king entered the edifice.

After the mass the king proceeded to Eaux Bonnes, where he witnessed the skiing competitions. He was greatly impressed with the wonderful feats of the Swiss and Norwegian military teams. He shook the hand of Lieutenant Orre, the commander of the latter team, and warmly congratulated him, remarking that it was quite a new sport to him and that if he were paying a longer visit he would have tried it himself. King Alfonso left for San Sebastian this afternoon via Biarritz.

NEPHEW OF PRESIDENT KILLED

Steward Douglas Robinson Falls from Window of Harvard Dormitory.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 21.—Stewart Douglas Robinson, 19 years old, a nephew of President Roosevelt and a sophomore of Harvard college, fell from a six-story window of Hampton hall, a dormitory on Massachusetts avenue, today, and was killed. He was a son of Douglas Robinson.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Perugia	Patricia.
NEW YORK	La Savoie	St. Paul.
NEW YORK	Baltic	Cedric.
NEW YORK		Madonna.
HAVRE		La Touraine.
SOUTHAMPTON		Minnehaha.
GLASGOW		Caledonia.
ANTWERP	Zeeland	Kroonland.
PLYMOUTH	Plymouth	
NAPLES		San Giovanni.
ROTTERDAM		Nordam.

"I can't get a dressmaker to do my work." That will be the cry from a lot of women-folks before long.

Now is the time to get work done without having it rushed. It will be done more promptly and done better, than when the rush season begins.

The best dressmakers in Omaha have their advertisements under the head of "Dressmaking" on the Want-ad page. They will make your clothes now—and probably for less money than when the rush is on.

DEMOCRATS NOT PLEASED

Bank Bill Does Not Make the Hit Its Framers Anticipated.

STANDARD OF BANKING LOWERED

Nebraska Measure Lacks Many of the Good Features of Law in Force in Oklahoma, According to Bankers.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Feb. 21.—(Special.)—Great disappointment prevails among democrats over the work of the joint committee which drafted the guaranty bank measure. The bill will be out of the hands of the printer early in the coming week, but a number of interested persons have read it over and there is scarcely one who does not find some flaw in the work of the members and their $300 attorney, who spent two weeks trying to get up something that would be court-tight and staunch enough to withstand legislative jolts. Judging from the amount of criticism heard, the measure will be shot full of holes and instead of going through the legislature like a cannon ball, with the whole democratic majority helping it along, as one senator promised would be the case, so many changes will be demanded that it may be unrecognizable before the time of final enrollment, if that time is reached at all.

The bill had rough sledding in the joint committee. It was drafted and redrafted and then made over and portions eliminated and additions were made until some who profess to know a little about banking think it will prove one of the most unpopular acts, if passed, to which the democratic majority could devote its attention. The "immediate" payment provision is declared a farce. The provisions with regard to rights of stockholders to borrow money are said to throw down the bars for indiscriminate lending. The tax upon bankers is declared exorbitant. Generally recognized standards of security for loans are not fixed as compisory upon all banks. Bank examinations are not made in a nonpartisan manner, but, on the contrary, the insistent demand of the administration was for partisanship and when the bill was once drafted, with a few nonpartisan features, Governor Shallenberger forced the committee to accept the opposite theory. The only safeguards added to the present banking system, it is declared, are prohibition of loans to bank officers and employes and requiring the approval of the banking board of banks selected as reserve depositories.

Bank Standards Lowered.

One criticism is that a distinct lowering of the standard of banking in Nebraska will result by the removal of the limitation of the present law that aggregate loans of stockholders of state banks may be 50 per cent of the capital, which will permit stockholders to borrow all of the bank's funds if desired, subject to the 20 per cent of capital limitation applicable to all borrowers.

The bill is declared to be not up to the Oklahoma standard in that stockholders are there limited to 50 per cent of the capital stock, fidelity bonds are required from bank officers, speculation by bank officers on boards of trade and stock exchanges is prohibited, while the present bill does none of these things and besides, omits to bestow the power of removal of delinquent bank officers by the banking board, and does not prohibit loans to bank stockholders upon the security of bank stock. A friend of the Oklahoma bank law, in pointing out this difference between the act just introduced and the one in force in the southern state, said the senate banking committee is only waiting a favorable time to recommend the postponement of the Hatfield banking bill, S. F. 2, which is a copy of the Oklahoma law. So much have Mr. Bryan's ideas changed since he fathered the proceedings of the Oklahoma legislature that he has publicly expressed his satisfaction with the bill just introduced and sanctions the intent of the legislative leaders in postponing a replica of the Oklahoma act.

A few more portions of the proposed guaranty law are pointed out as in conflict with the spirit of good banking. All of the safeguards of the present law are not retained, as has been shown, and in addition, on the capital stock required for organizing new banks is not raised or the alternative incorporated of limiting the number of banks to the size of the towns, to prevent the organization of a host of new institutions as soon as the provisions of the law becomes effective. Besides this, generally recognized standards of security for loans are not fixed by statute as compulsory upon the banks.

Security on Bank Loans.

"It is a matter of surprise to me," said a leading member of the legislature, "that the new bill does not attempt to fix the matter of security on bank loans. The present law is silent on this. In several eastern states there are provisions of this kind and it was expected that a guaranty deposit law requiring one bank to become surety for another would prescribe the securities in which a bank could invest its funds, or at least the major portion of them."

The feature of partnership in the general makeup of the law caused a big rumpus in the committee that drafted the bill, but on the practical demand of Governor Shallenberger that he be given full power to name all officers created by the act, the committee yielded. In so doing, it has been declared that provision for complete examinations has been overlooked and the bill, if it becomes a law as ratified, will permit the appointment of a host of examiners with little of the compulsory nature determining their duties outside of banks. One complaint now is that examinations are incomplete, while under the new law, with an army of examiners possible, there is no provision for their duties to be extended—in other words, the bill gives unlimited political power and the banks are made the excuse for its existence.

An Exorbitant Tax.

The guaranty fund tax is bound to meet with opposition from many sources and this was also a matter of dispute in the committee.

"The way I read the bill," declared a banker who had been given an opportunity to perusc its pages, "I believe it permits a tax of 1 per cent on average deposits practically within six months, and an additional tax up to 2 per cent of the deposits within the same time in emergency. This is exorbitant, I think, in view of the small losses sustained through failures in Nebraska banks during the last ten or twelve years. Mr. Bryan, Governor Shallenberger and other democratic orators during the campaign preached continually that the

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FRANCE'S FIRST WOMAN JUDGE

Mme. Clemence Jusselin is Sworn in to Try Disputes Between Employers and Employes.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—(Special.)—"The procureur of the republic invites Mme. Jusselin to be at the Palace of Justice on 6th January, 1909, at 11:45 a. m.

"Object: To take the oath."

This prosaic notice is quite epoch-making in its way. It may be stated without fear of contradiction that no woman—in France, at least—ever received such a message before, and unpretentious as it is, it is yet a proof that French democracy is steadily moving along the path of social progress and reform. The femme-judge (the woman-judge) is now a reality. True, she may not don the ermine or the scarlet robe of a judge of the civil or criminal court, she may not hear herself addressed by budding counsel as "Your Honor," but she may don a silk sash with a medal pinned thereon and call herself a conseiller prud'homme, or, if she prefer it, conseillere prud'femme.

The Conseil des Prud'hommes, or council of good men and true, is a court which sits to try trade disputes between masters and workers. Its headquarters in Paris are at the Tribunail de Commerce, a handsome dome-shaped building opposite the Palaise de Justice. The court consists of three "patrons," or employers, and three workers, who are to all intents and purposes experts in their several vocations. Five categories of workers are represented: those employed in the building trade, tissues (including seamstresses, dressmakers, milliners, etc.), chemical products, metal workers and, lastly, those employed in trade and commerce generally.

The questions which come before the Conseil des Prud'hommes deal solely with disputes as to wages or for dismissal without the customary week's notice. Up to 200 francs ($40) the decisions of the council are final. Otherwise there are two higher authorities to whom an appeal may be carried: firstly, the Tribunal de Commerce, and secondly, and in the last instance, the Judge de Paix.

The first step toward the admission of women to a voice in the settlement of trade disputes was taken in 1907, when they were placed on the voting register for the election of conseilliers prud'hommes, but the rubicon was not entirely crossed until last autumn, when they became eligible as councilloresses themselves. Thus it came about that Mme. Clemence Jusselin was the first to have this honor thrust upon her by the almost unanimous voice of her peers.

Mme. Clemence Jusselin is quite a remarkable woman in her way. She started life as a couturiere, or dressmaker, and for the last dozen years she has been unremitting in her efforts to serve the toiling, but only too often cruelly oppressed class of workers to which she belongs. By dint of argument and persuasion she succeeded in organizing the dressmakers into a syndicate, of which she holds the proud position of secretary. Her headquarters are at the Bourse du Travail, or Labor exchange, where she is to be found every morning with clock-like regularity, quiet, energetic and business-like, watching over the interests of the needlewomen.

Such is the woman who, though barely 30 years old, has been singled out for judicial honors, the first of her sex to sit on the "bench" in France. The other day, dressed in black, with a fur toque and aigrette of feathers on her head, she walked into the first chamber of the civil court and took the oath with uplifted hand at the bar:

"I swear to fulfill my duties zealously and with integrity and to keep our deliberations secret."

President Ditte, in his imposing red robe, unbent and smiled approvingly on the business-like young woman, who, after uttering the formula in a clear and steady voice, bowed to him respectfully and passed on out of the court.

LORD PIRRIE MADE KNIGHT

Famous Ship Builder Nominated for Honor in Order of St. Patrick.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—(Special.)—Lord Pirrie, the famous Irish shipbuilder, who has been nominated as a knight of St. Patrick, succeeds the earl of Rosse in that honor. Quite aside from his new honor, Lord Pirrie deserves attention. He is the head of the world famous firm of Harland & Wolff, and might be called the master mind of the modern merchant marine. It is mainly through his efforts that such great ships as the Oceanic, the Adriatic and other leviathans of the deep have come into existence. Nothing daunts him in the ship building line. One of his friends recently said, "If Pirrie could get enough water to float it he would undertake to build a ship 3,000 miles long."

The personal story of Lord Pirrie is fascinating. Though an Irishman, he was born in Quebec in 1847, the mere "incident of locality" having little to do with his nativity. His family have long been residents in Ulster. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to the ship building firm of Harland & Wolff, which, before he joined it, was not a very pretentious affair. Young Pirrie took such tremendous personal interest in the concern that he attracted the attention of the head of the firm, and at the age of 27 became a partner through sheer ability. Mr. Harland was a man not only of ship building knowledge, but of ideas, and his young partner caught from him some of the "fire of conquest," as it were, and resolved to make the name of Harland & Wolff known on the seven seas.

Pirrie forsaw that the age of big ships was coming and each year he induced the firm to lay down bigger machinery and to extend their yards so that greater and greater ships could be built. A recent biographer boasted that after Pirrie joined the firm of Harland & Wolff advanced "by leaps and bounds, until in a few years there was not a tree, or leaf, or blade of grass on the whole of Queen's island," near Belfast, where the shipyards are situated.

It might be said with truth that it is solely to Lord Pirrie's efforts that the modern great liner has "arrived." He made it his business to travel for years to various ports, studying types of shipping at first hand, and as the result of his investigations he revolutionized modern traffic and became one of the greatest maritime authorities of the day.

The firm of which he is head pays out in wages the huge sum of $100,000 a week, employing between 10,000 and 12,000 men. In addition to his immense ship building works Lord Pirrie has expanded his business into general engineering and today the Pirrie firm represents the largest ship building and engineering "combine" in the world. Recently it absorbed the almost equally important firm of John Brown & Co. of Sheffield and Clydebank.

George Washington Said

TO THE efficacy and permanency of your union, a government for the whole is indispensible. No alliance, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, unifluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

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Toward the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.—Washington's Farewell Address, September 19, 1796.

BIG FLEET REACHES HOME

Squadron Now Lying Outside Capes Waiting to Come In.

BIG REVIEW TO COME OFF TODAY

Norfolk and Surrounding Towns Are Crowded with Visitors to Welcome the Great Fleet to Home Port.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 21.—The returning battleship fleet reached the southern drill grounds, fifty miles off the Virginia capes, early today and the battleship Connecticut was in constant wireless communication throughout the afternoon. The fleet will remain on the drill grounds until 5 o'clock tomorrow morning, getting under way at that hour in order to make the capes by 10 o'clock and begin passing the Mayflower at the Tail of the Horseshoe in Chesapeake bay one hour later.

The weather was well nigh perfect off the coast today and the battleships during their breathing spell on the drill grounds will be polished and painted afresh for the review tomorrow, which will go down in history as one of the most notable in the annals of the American navy.

The number of vessels in the line that will file by the Mayflower will not be so great as at other reviews, but never before has the president personally visited so many of the ships as he plans to do tomorrow. The review will also be notable in that it will bring together the greatest number of battleships ever assembled under the American flag. There will be twenty first-class battleships in the imposing column, two more than at the review in San Francisco harbor last May. In anticipation of tomorrow's pageant, the waters off here tonight are filled with brilliantly lighted yachts and many classes of government vessels. All water lanes seem to be leading to Hampton Roads.

President is Enroute.

Word was received tonight that the president and his party on board the Mayflower are well on their way down the Potomac. The Dolphin is enroute from Washington with the members of the house and senate naval committees on board. A specially chartered steamer is bringing here a party of more than 100 members of congress. From Baltimore, Richmond and New York veritable fleets of excursion boats are making their way to the reviewing grounds and tomorrow will find the roads filled as seldom before with a host of all manner of floating craft.

Rear Admiral Sperry reported the arrival of his fleet and the welcoming squadron under command of Rear Admiral Arnold to the Navy department this morning as soon as the twenty-five ships of the joint command were brought to a standstill at the ocean drill grounds. Practically all of the messages sent to the Norfolk navy yard wireless station by the flagship Connecticut were in cipher code. None but official messages were exchanged, Admiral Sperry having given orders to the wireless operators neither to send nor receive personal or commercial messages. Whether or not Admiral Sperry will take advantage of the stay at the drill grounds until tomorrow morning to inspect any of the vessels is not known, but it is believed by the officers that are here that he will leave this duty until after the president's review.

Hundreds of people who went to Virginia beach and Cape Henry today, hoping to catch a glimpse of the ships, were disappointed, as the ships lay off too far the coast to be observed even from high towers. The faint tracings of smoke from some commercial steamer passing up and down the coast occasionally set the throngs afiutter with excitement, but hopes were quickly dispelled when the unromantic vessels of commerce came within range of vision.

Big Crowd of Excursionists.

Both Norfolk and Old Point were fairly choked with excursionists and visitors and the hotels were crowded. The repair ship Panther, a converted cruiser commanded by Commander Valentine S. Nelson, stole in today, the third of the auxiliaries of the fleet to make home. A homeward bound pennant of red streamed behind as it entered the capes and proceeded to an anchorage almost directly off the government

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CASTRO LOSES HIS TITLE

Venezuela High Court Finds that He Instigated Plot to Kill General Gomez.

CARACAS, Feb. 21.—(Via Willemstad, Feb. 21.)—Cipriano Castro has lost his title as president of Venezuela, the high federal court having rendered a decision that sufficient evidence had been presented in the suit brought against him by the attorney general at the instance of Senor Alcantara, minister of the interior, on the charge of having attempted to bring about the assassination of Juan Vicente Gomez, the acting president. In its decision the federal high court transfers the suit to the criminal court and declares that Castro in consequence of the disclosures is constitutionally suspended from the presidency.

The suit to bring about the constitutional removal of President Castro was instituted several weeks ago at the instance of the minister of the interior, whose communication to the attorney general on this subject was accompanied by a large quantity of documentary evidence relating to the alleged plot against the life of Gomez. The minister declared that the documents showed this plot was the result of suggestions, advice and orders of General Castro. Castro, who has recovered from an operation which he underwent at a private sanitarium at Berlin, left that city yesterday for Dresden, where it is his intention to make a protracted stay.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS STARVING

Nurses Go on Strike and Three Hundred Inmates Left to Suffer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The steamship Prinz William IV, which arrived here today from Venezuela, brought reports of great distress in the hospitals at Caracas. A short time ago the physicians and nurses in the hospitals went on strike because the authorities had failed to furnish sufficient supplies of food and medicine. There were 300 patients in the hospitals where the trouble occurred and they were starving for want of the necessaries of life.

The passengers of the Prins Willem IV included U. Paulus Sannon, Haitien minister to Washington.

FEAR RACE RIOT AT OTTUMWA

Assault on White Woman Causes Mob to Collect Around City Jail.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 21.—A parallel to the anti-negro riots at Springfield, Ill., was feared here today. For hours a mob of several hundred confronted the city jail. The excitement followed the discovery that a brutal assault had been made by a negro at 2 o'clock this morning on Mrs. C. M. Johnson, wife of an Ottumwa commercial traveler. The negro forced an entrance to the Johnson home, in which Mrs. Johnson was alone with a baby. Bloodhounds and a posse immediately began searching for Mrs. Johnson's assailant, while angry crowds gathered near the jail, in which was confined a negro named Junkin, suspected of having murdered Miss Rosen, a white girl, two weeks ago. To avoid the mob Junkin was hustled out of town, but his departure did not dispel fear of rioting. Serious apprehension was felt that a bloody outbreak might occur at any moment.

At 6 o'clock tonight the mob that has been hanging around the city jail all day increased to about 1,000. Excitement is at fever heat and only a leader is needed to incite the mob to rioting.

Thus fr no arrests have been made, but 100 special armed deputies are scouring the country in search of Mrs. Johnson's assailant. No call has been made for soldiers, but the local company of national guard is remaining within call of the captain.

Light Plant for Scott's Bluff.

SCOTT'S BLUFF, Neb., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—An electric light franchise was granted by the town council last week to Clarence J. Morley of Denver and James C. Caine of Salida, Colo. They have put up a bond to begin work on the plant within ten days and have it in operation within five months. The lighting company will also pump the water for the municipal water works which are being put in. The light franchise is for twenty-five years, with a purchase clause, giving the city an option of buying at five-year intervals throughout the life of the franchise.

MOB ATTACKS THE GREEKS

Riot to Avenge Murder of Lowery by John Masauredis.

THOUSANDS IN THE MAD BAND

Fired by Jerry Howard, J. P. Kraus and H. C. Murphy in Speeches.

MASS MEETING AT CITY HALL

Legislators and Former City Attorney Make Impassioned Addresses.

MOB GOES FROM THERE TO WORK

Two Youths and One Man Are Shot by Flying Lead.

BUILDINGS FIRED AND WRECKED

Sheriff and Police Do Valiant Service in Effort to Enforce Law Against the Rage of the Mob.

Seeking to avenge the murder of Policeman Edward Lowery by John Masauredis Friday night, several hundred men any boys, fired by the oratory of two legislators and other speakers, swept from the South Omaha city hall down into the Greek colony yesterday afternoon, demolished every Greek house or store they could, setting fire to some, shot two boys and one man and began a riot which extended on into the night with menacing aspects.

The crowd that attended the city hall meeting, which began at 3 p. m., numbered about 1,000. It listened to impassioned speeches by Representatives Jerry Howard and J. P. Kraus, and by H. C. Murphy, former city attorney; Frank Dolezal and others.

"We must avenge the murder of this man," and "it is time we were ridding our city of such people," were typical utterances of the speakers.

Wildly cheering the speeches the crowd went directly from the city hall to the Greek settlement and bagan "getting rid of these people." The number in attendance at the mass meeting was soon augmented to several times 1,000. Streets were congested, street cars had difficulty in therading their way through and women and children were warned to keep indoors.

Passions Are Unbridled.

Passions were unbridled and, driven on by some shout of "Kill the Greeks," or "Remember poor Lowery," the crowd went from place to place demolishing property and knocking down occupants. Greeks and Roumanians looked alike. Wherever found they were attacked. Many fled at once, all as soon as possible. Hundreds made their way to Omaha. An unidentified man, said to be a Greek, fired a pistol into the crowd and hit Frank Sweeney, son of Mike Sweeney, 2305 Q street. Four birdshot pierced his abdomen and one struck over the eye, while three or four took effect in each hand. Joseph G. Gamble, another youth, was struck by the same discharge in the leg. Neither was seriously injured, but the incident served to intensify the determination for vengeance. An unidentified man was shot in the wrist.

Out at Thirty-third and Q street, shortly after 8 o'clock, the first building was fired. It was a Greek boarding house, and as soon as the fire brand had been applied the rioters set to work to cut off the water supply and defeat the firemen's efforts at extinguishing the blaze.

Chief John Briggs of the South Omaha police force and Sheriff Brailey of Douglas county had anticipated trouble all day Sunday, since the mass meeting had been previously advertised. They had their men in readiness and when the crowd assembled at the city hall they began their preparations for suppressing a riot.

But the tide of passion swept on in its irresistable course past them. Police and deputy sheriffs stood their ground, but the stream of mad men flowed with unconquerable force and, for a time, defied the majesty of law. Chief Briggs had his full force at work. Sheriff Brailey took fifteen deputies and stayed in the vortex of the storm from start to finish.

Early in the evening demand was made upon the police of Omaha for help, but Chief Donahue, sick in bed at his home, took the view that the public safety would be better subserved by him "keeping out of it." After considering the matter thoroughly he decided best not to comply with the request and no Omaha policemen were sent down. The chief's action was endorsed by Mayor Dahlman, who said:

"I think it would be unwise for us to take a hand in it now."

There was feeling that police sent down from Omaha would have a disconcerting effect upon the South Omaha police and would tend to incite new fury among the crowd.

State troops were not called for.

The murderer is still secluded by the sheriff. Where, no one outside the sheriff's office knows. Lillian Breese, the girl with whom Mausaredes persisted in keeping company, which led to the tragedy, was placed in the county jail early in the evening for safety.

The focal point of the violence which swept through the Greek localities leaving nothing untouched and many men suffering from personal violence, was the mass meeting at the city hall at 2 p. m. At this meeting the violent feeling burst out under the speeches of the several citizens.

Of these speeches the one which fired the passions most was that of H. C. Murphy, former city attorney. He was a personal friend of Officer Lowery, who was murdered Friday evening by John Masourides, a Greek.

Mr. Murphy eulogized the life of the deceased officer in the most unstinted terms and at the very climax he turned the attention of the men on the Greek and his countrymen by saying:

"It is about time for the citizens to take steps to rid the city of this menace. We should use means to get the corporations hiring this class of labor to desist. We should immediately lay this matter, with