THE OMAHA BEE

A clean, reliable newspaper that is admitted to each and every home.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

WEATHER FORECAST

For Nebraska—Fair and warmer.
For Iowa—Fair and warmer.
For weather report see Page 3.

VOL. XXXVIII—NO. 224. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1909—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

EFFORT TO SAVE FARM MAGAZINE

Publishers of Omaha Paper Seek to Have Postal Department Reverse Its Ruling.

REFUSED PRIVILEGES OF MAIL

New Congressman from This is a Banker at Washington

WAS A FARMER BEFORE ELECTION

Makes a Break in the House on First Appearance.

PREDECESSOR SAVES THE DAY

Senator Gamble's Postal Appointments Favorably Reported, but Chance of Confirmation is Slight.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Whether the Farm Magazine published in Omaha is to have a clean bill of health as far as the mails are concerned is up to the Postoffice department. This magazine, which is an adjunct of the Omaha News, was prohibited from circulating through the mails on account of alleged "fake circulation." Mel Uhl, business manager of the News, was in the city yesterday and had a conference with the assistant attorney general for the Postoffice department, looking to the reinstatement of the Farm Magazine in the good graces of the department. Mr. Uhl has retained Frank B. Kellogg, the "trust buster," to save his paper.

Latta Does Queer Stunts.

The new congressman is a joy forever. Frequently he makes good, but sometimes he fails to appreciate his opportunities and he gets left at the post when election day comes around. Just where Congressman-elect Latta of the Third district will get off remains to be seen. His start is hardly up to the pace which he set when he ran against Congressman Boyd. James P. Latta was elected on the platform of being the "farmers' candidate," but the card which he sent in to his democratic associate, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, today, stated that he was president of the Forst National bank of Tekamah, Neb. At home Latta is the friend of the toiling masses, in Washington he forgets his farmer friends and takes upon himself the garb of plutocrat. This, however, is a mere incident in passing of what Mr. Latta is doing in Washington. What he tried to do in the house yesterday cannot be passed idly by, for unconsciously Mr. Latta broke all the rules of that august body by introducing on the floor during a session of the house his friend, Edward Burnham of Norfolk, president of the First National bank of that city.

Just how Mr. Latta took Mr. Burnham on the floor is not known. The ship subsidy bill was up for consideration and the house was in considerable of an uproar, when one of the doorkeepers espied Mr. Burnham on the floor. At the same moment Congressman Boyd, whom Latta succeeds, saw the situation and immediately hustled Burnham out of the chamber, explaining to him that the rules prohibited any person going on the florr except those who had a right there. Mr. Latta explained that Mr. Burnham had followed him into the chamber unconsciously, but those who know the new congressman-elect from the Third Nebraska district do not believe Burnham would follow anybody without invitation. And so Latta starts on his career.

Gamble Scores a Point.

The senate committee on postoffices today made favorable reports on the nominations of postmasters in South Dakota as follows: F. E. McLaughlin, Geddes; F. D. Williams, Hurley; Sumner E. Wood, White, and Alex B. Cotts, Hudson. These nominations have been opposed by Senator Kittredge, they being presumably friends of Senator Gamble. The committee, however, has made a favorable report recommendinf confirmation, but it is doubtful whether in these closing hours of the session an executive session can be had to confirm.

Dolliver Entertain.

Senator and Mrs. Dolliver tendered a reception at their home, 1415 Massachusetts avenue, this afternoon in honor of Governor Carroll and wife of Iowa, which, in spite of adverse weather conditions, was largely attended. Mrs. Cummins and all other women of the Iowa congressional delegation assisted Mrs. Dolliver in receiving her guests. Aside from some 200 resident Iowans, there were a number of notables visiting here for inaugural, including the governors of Massachusetts, Vermont and Kentucky.

J. Q. Anderson of Chamberlain, S. D., is in Washington to attend the inaugural.

Captain Dick of the Indian police of the Omaha agency arrived today.

T. W. Tuttle with three others of the Crow Creek Indians arrived in Washington today upon business before the Interior department. They have certain claims against the government growing out of an old treaty which they seek to have adjudicated as speedily as may be.

The bill extending for one year the time in which the Yankton, Norfolk & Southern railway may commence its proposed bridge across the Missouri at Yankton, S. D., has passed both houses and has been signed by the president.

Charles E. Magoon of Lincoln, who has been minister to Panama, governor general of the Canal zone and provisional governor of Cuba, has returned from his trip to his old home and is in Washington for the inauguration. Governor Magoon has planned a six months' trip in Europe before he thinks seriously of the future.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hayward of Nebraska City arrived in Washington today and are guests at the Driscoll.

A. H. David of Nebraska City is in town for the inauguration.

Rural carriers appointed: Nebraska, Arcadia, route 1, Frank D. Maddox, carrier; Rose E. Maddox, substitute; Ord, route 4, George E. Dennis, carrier; Georgia E. Dennis, substitute. South Dakota, Frankfort, route 1, John C. Ferris, carrier; Eugene B. Stedman, substitute; Hitchcock, route 2, George E. Voas, carrier; F. L. Voas, substitute; Plankington, route 4, Roy D. Roberts, carrier; Jessie H. Roberts, substitute; Scotland, route 2, Lewis J. Bardell, carrier; Polla Bardell, abustitute; Willow Lake, route 1, James T. Pettit, carrier; C. F. Pettit, substitute.

Napoleon J. Wilmsen has been appointed postmaster at Plana, Brown county, S. D., vice E. C. Tague, resigned.

Maybray Gang is Indicted by Jury at Little Rock

Charge Grand Larceny and False Pretenses in Kile Case—Maybray Goes to Council Bluffs.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 3.—The grand jury today returned one indictment in which J. C. Maybray, alias J. C. Gordon; F. M. Clark, alias George Leonard; J. I. Warner, alias Dr. James; J. C. Johnson, alias J. C. Lovejoy, and H. M. Stockwell were indicted for grand larceny and false pretenses in the alleged swindling of Kile of Cisco, Ill., out of $10,000 here February 12. Bond was fixed by Judge at $10,000. All of the men but May- will be held here. Maybray will be to Council Bluffs to answer charges of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

Those who were present to testify were J. C. Cavanaugh of Pine Bluff, who was relieved of $37,000 on a wrestling match in New Orleans; J. G. Kile of Cisco, Ill., who lost $10,000 here February 13, on a horse race; J. P. Walker, J. C. Bowman and C. N. McCain of Denver and G. S. Bedford of Greeley, Colo., who lost heavily on horse races at Council Bluffs; J. P. Tierney of Streator, Ill., who lost $10,000 on a wrestling match in New Orleans; T. W. Ballew, who lost $30,000 on a horse race at Council Bluffs; W. W. McGrath of Pine City, Minn., who lost the same amount; Samuel Sutor of Cass Lake, Minn., who lost $5,000 on a horse race at Council Bluffs.

Senate's Last Slap at Teddy

Solons Say Real Mean Things About Retiring President in Bailey Resolution Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Consideration of the Bailey resolution directing the return to heads of departments of communications from them made in response to demands of the senate, which purport to be sent "by direction of the president," was resumed by the senate today.

Mr. Bailey said that he did not expect so much executive insolence from the next administration as there had been in the one now expiring. He was sure that there would be less if Senator Knox, who is to be Mr. Taft's secretary of state, could control the matter.

Mr. Rayner supported Mr. Bailey's position and exclaimed:

"The fourth of March is rapidly approaching. After that date we will have a president who will obey the requirements of the law and will not evade the constitution—one who knows the limitations of the executive authority."

Senator Cummins offered and Mr. Bailey accepted a substitute "declaring the right of the senate to direct heads of departments to furnish the senate papers, documents and information in all proper cases, and that such heads of departments are bound to furnish the same without the interference or intervention of any authority whatsoever."

Kansas Passes Guaranty Bill

Measure Will Become a Law as Soon as Signed by Governor—Trust Companies Not Included.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 3.—The house and senate today voted to concur in the second conference report on the bank guarantee law and the bill will become a law as soon as it is signed by the governor and published. The new measure is similar to the old one defeated in the senate. Trust companies are not permitted to come under the provision of the law. New banks must wait a year before being permitted to become guarantee banks, savings deposits are protected when not in excess of $100 for each individual depositor.

MINERS ENTOMBED BY GAS EXPLOSION AT WILKESBARRE

Ten or Fifteen Men Said to Be Trapped in Burning Mine—One is Dead.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 3.—One miner was killed and it is said from ten to fifteen men are entombed as the result of an explosion of gas today in the Baltimore slope of the Delaware & Hudson Coal company in the eastern section of this city. The mine is burning.

SENATE AND HOUSE FINISHING WORK

Conference Reports on Nearly All Big Supply Bills Have Been Agreed To.

PRESIDENT'S SALARY IS $75,000

All Other Increases in Dispute Are Eliminated.

PENAL CODE BILL IS PASSED

Sections Objectionable to Democratic Senators Stricken Out.

BUSY DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

President Roosevelt Signs Number of Measures, Receives Governors, Interstate Commerce Commission and Others.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Never has a congress expired more peacefully than the sixtieth congress. The democratic filibuster against the penal code bill in the senate was drawn to a close today by an agreement eliminating from the measure the objectionable features authorizing the use of troops at election places and the measure was passed without actually changing the law now on the statute books.

The Bailey resolution declaring the right of the senate to demand papers and information from heads of departments was referred to the committee on the judiciary after an animated debate, during which Senators Dolliver and Beveridge made vigorous defense of the president.

The conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was agreed to. The conferees eliminated all salary increases in dispute except that of the salary of the president, which was fixed at $75,000.

At 6:30 o'clock the senate took a recess until 8:30 p. m.

House Adopts Conference Reports.

On the eve of final adjournment the house of representatives today transacted its business with a facility unusual for a dying congress, although at times there was much confusion which the speaker had difficulty in controlling. With scarcely any debate the conference reports on the military academy, legislative, executive and judicial and penal code bills were agreed to.

The bill amending the copyright laws of the United States in regard to "canned music" was passed as were also a large number of private bills.

Having practically wound up the consideration on all other pressing business the house at 6:15 p. m. took a recess until 10 p. m.

Busy Scenes at White House.

Men who have been fifty years at the White House have no recollection of scenes such as were witnessed there today in the closing hours of President Roosevelt's administration. It is estimated that between 11 and 12 o'clock at least 2,500 visitors called to exchange farewells with the retiring executive.

During all this time the president stopped at intervals to sign bills coming in from congress or to attach his name to photographs brought to him.

The president signed today the District of Columbia, the fortifications, and the army and navy appropriation bills. The latter bill contained the provision designed to restore the marines to the ships of the navy, from which they were taken by order of President Roosevelt. The Brownsville bill, which permits the discharged negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry to re-inlist in the army upon establishing their innocence has not reached the president, but he said today that he had decided to sign it.

Every cabinet officer in the city went to the White House during the day with the heads of bureaus and the principal officials of their departments.

Reception for Governors.

President Roosevelt this afternoon received Governor Draper of Massachusetts, Governor Hughes of New York, Governor Hadley of Missouri and the governor of Rhode Island with their respective staffs.

Among those received by appointment were the members of the Interstate Commerce commission. The president exchanged with each member cordial personal greetings.

Chairman Knapp, speaking for the commission, said the country was indebted for the president's persistent efforts and commanding influences for notable measures of regulation. In response the president said: "You have done the work, while I have seemed to get the credit for it. I have

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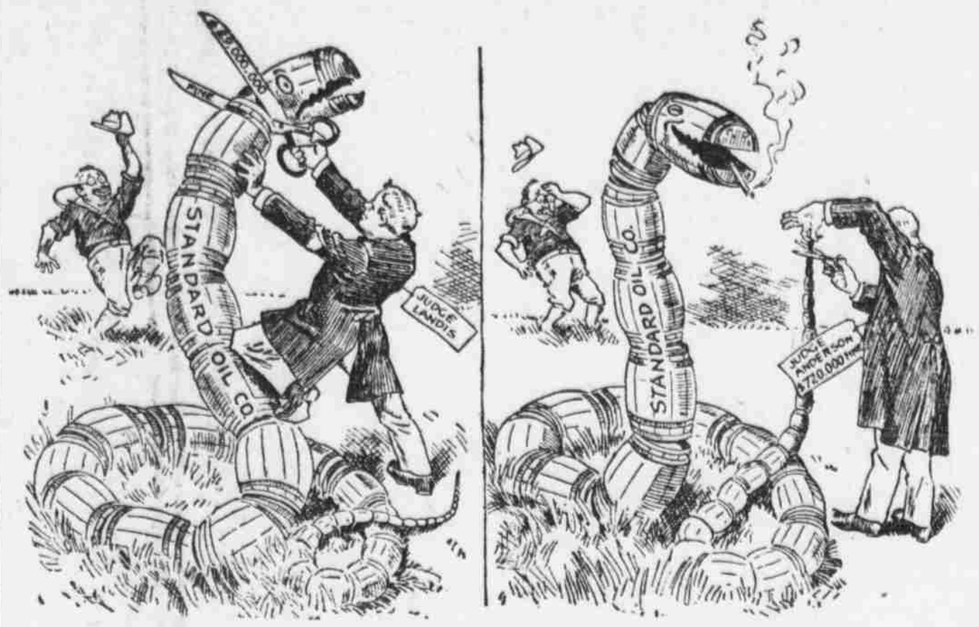

From the Philadelphia Record.

CUTTING ITS HEAD OFF.

TEN PERISH IN FIRETRAP

Thirty Families in New York Tenement Caught by Flames.

BLACK HAND AT FIRST BLAMED

Blaze Started in Basement Following Receipt of Threat by Tenant—Many Thrilling Rescues by Firemen.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cut off from escape by a burning stairway, ten persons perished early today in a five-story tenement house at 372-4 Seventh avenue. The victims, who were all Italians, with the exception of an unidentified Frenchman, ranged in age from 80 years to an infant girl of 4. Five persons, including a policeman, who was cut by flying glass, and a male child about 1 year old were injured and taken to hospitals. It was at first believed the blaze was incendiary, following a "black hand" blackmailing notice which an occupant of the building received several months ago.

There was about thirty families, mostly of Italians, in the tenement house and policemen and firemen rescued many of them by ladders and by swinging them across from windows to neighboring buildings. Several babies were thrown from the windows and caught by firemen who were standing on the extension ladders.

Most of the occupants of the tenement were asleep when the fire began and many of them were overcome before awakening.

Policemen Reilly and Gallagher obtained access to the upper floors of the burning building by climbing to the roof of an adjoining structure and creeping along a cornice to the rooms of an apartment occupied by Attila Pasifo, who, with his wife and son Louis, aged 7, were taken out of the window and carried along the cornice to the adjoining building, whence the firemen took them to the street.

Two Babes in Arms, Catches Third.

Three babies were taken from the rooms on the fourth floor by the thrilling work of two firemen. Standing on an extension ladder outside the windows, Robert Nelson, one of the firemen, caught two of the children as they were thrown to him by another fireman from the windows. As Nelson started down the ladder with the two babies in his arms, the man again appeared at the window and called out: "I have got another baby here; catch it." Before Nelson could reply the man threw the baby out of the window, and Nelson, with two babies already in his arms, managed to catch the third and carried them all down the ladder to the street.

The work of rescue was delayed by the falling of three firemen from the second and third floors when their scaling ladders slipped off the window sills. The firemen were not much hurt. Many of the occupants were taken down on scaling ladders and later on extension ladders which

(Continued on Second Page.)

Report Servia Will Withdraw First Demands

London Advices Say it Will Not Insist on Territorial Compensation—Peaceful Settlement Expected.

LONDON, March 3.—It was learned conclusively in London today that Servia, in accordance with the advice of the powers, has withdrawn her demand for territorial compensation at the hands of Austria-Hungary. The semi-official news published in Vienna to the contrary, is therefore erroneous. The question of the autonomy of Bosnia was not raised in the representations made by the powers at Belgrade. It is believed that this decision on the part of Servia forshadows an early and peaceful settlement of her difficulties with Austria-Hungary.

VIENNA, March 3.—Semi-official advices received here from Belgrade set forth that Servia refused to withdraw her demands for territorial compensation at the hands of Austria-Hungary and the autonomy of Bosia. Servia's claim arises from the annexation of Bosia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary last fall. The situation between the two countries has been critical of late and the powers of Europe have been negotiating as to the best means of securing settlement. It had been hoped that Servia would forgo her demand for territory.

PARIS, March 3.—The sensational report from Vienna that Servia had refused to accede to Russia's request to abandon its demand for territorial compensation finds no confirmation here and is not believed. Advices received at the foreign office early this afternoon indicate the contrary, namely that Servia has decided to follow the advice of the powers.

Would Dismiss Two-Cent Cases

South Dakota Supreme Court Takes Motion of Attorney General Under Advisement.

PIERRE, S. D., March 3.—Acting under orders from Judge Garland of the United States court, Attorney General Clark appeared in the supreme court today and moved dismissal of the cases brought in that court on the 2-cent rate law. The court took the motion under advisement.

LUCKY BALDWIN LEAVES HEIRS TWENTY-FIVE MILLION

Veteran Plunger Disposes of Immense Holdings in Way Satisfactory to All Members of Family.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 3.—The will of the late E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin, the famous turfman and plunger, diposing of property valued at about $25,000,000, was placed in court by his attorney, Bradner W. Lee, today.

All of Baldwin's near relatives are recipients of large bequests. It is understood that the disposition of the property is entirely satisfactory to all of the family and that no contest on their part will result.

STEEL PRICES MAINTAINED

Reduction on Plates, Shapes and Bars Are Not Material.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION LARGE

Wire and Tin Plate Business Active and No Cuts Have Been Made in Quotations—Large Contracts for Coke.

CLEVELAND, March 3.—The Iron Trade Review tomorrow wil lsay: The readjustment of conditions following the recent declaration of an open market has proceeded in an orderly manner. While a moderate amount of business has been developed, manufacturers are not showing the disposition of past years to take orders regardless of cost, and careful estimating is being done to avoid selling at a loss. In spite of unconfirmed rumors to the contrary, the quotations on plates, shapes and steel bars are being well maintained. There is less talk concerning the making of Chicago a basing point, but it is believed that prices will be based on Chicago if necessary to take orders. The Lackawanna Steel company, which last week based its qotations on Buffalo, has returned to the Pittsburg base.

It is not to be expected that the recent reduction, sweeping as it is, will make its effect felt in all lines into which iron and steel enter. For instance, there seems to be no likelihood of a reduction in prices of machine tools.

Pig Iron Production Increases.

The production of pig iron continues at a greater rate than is justified by the demand, the daily production for February being 60,051 tons, compared with 57,924 tons in January. The February total was 1,681,423 tons. Some companies favor a general movement for the banking of all furnaces for thirty days, or the blowing out of many stacks. The demand is limited, and in some cases, especially in the south, where iron is sold rather freely at $12 for No. 2, the situation is weak.

The wire business is in such a flourishing condition that no difficulty has been experienced in maintaining the old price and expected reductions have not been made. The same is true of tin plate, the manufacturers of which are hoping that the price of their crude material will not be reduced.

Orders for about 12,000 tons of plates have been taken by the leading interest, and a manufacturer of cars has placed an order for 7,000 tons of shapes. Rumors of orders for cars, including 8,500 fo the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, are current, but nothing definite in regard to them has developed. Independent interests have announced a reuction on black sheets of from $2 to $3; on galvanized $4 to $6, and on corrugated roofing $2 to $4. Reports of lower quotations are current.

Few Large Structural Contracts.

Structural iron contracts of large tonnage are not numerous. The books of the American Bridge company for the last month amounted to about 10,000 tons, and those of the independent interests to about 40,000 tons. Quotations on rolling billets have been established at $23 Pittsburg, and $25 Pittsburg on sheet bars. In the east rolling billets are sold at $23 at the mill, and the Chicago price is $23.50. It is understood that in all cases full freight charges are to apply.

GUARANTY BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

Advocates Admit the Measure Will Not Guarantee All Deposits in the Banks.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT A MYTH

All But Committee Amendments Are Promptly Voted Down.

ONE SALOON BILL FINALLY DEAD

No Chance to Pass the Seven O'clock Closing Measure.

SINK BED SHEET BILL PASSES

Senate Gets Tangled Up and Forgets to Officially Take a Recess, but the Members Stop to Eat Just the Same.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 3.—(Special.)—Though admitting the banking bill does not provide for the actual guaranty of deposits and neither does it provide for the immediate payment of losses in case of bank failures, the democratic majority in the house this afternoon recommended the bill for passage, following an all-day discussion of the measure.

The majority party refused to take from the governor the control of the banks which the bill gives to him and place it in the hands of the State Banking board, composed of the governor, the attorney general and the state auditor, as made up in the bill, even though the members of the majority party were elected under the slogan, "Let the People Rule."

It was pointed out by republican speakers that while the attorney general and the state auditor were elected members of the board by the people, just the same as was the ogvernor, this bill provided they should be mere figureheads on the board. But it had no effect.

Killen of Gage told the members that Nebraska had a governor who at one time was a banker and that the records showed he was a very poor banker, and he called upon Victor Wilson, at one time a bank examiner, to verify the statement, but Mr. Wilson ignored the question because Wilson's explanation might have opened the eyes of the majority party to the seriousness of its action in placing the governor in absolute control of the banks of Nebraska.

Thiessen of Jefferson and McColl of Gage voted with the democrats when the roll was called upon the motion not to concur in the report of the committee of the whole, but to substitute another measure for this bill, which left the banking laws as they are at present and changed the guaranty fund to an unlimited amount. Thiessen explained that he had promised his people to vote for a guaranty bill, and he believed this is the bill which will pass, and McColl said he voted no because he was opposed to the guaranty of bank deposits.

Vote on the Bill.

Those who voted to recommit the bill for the specific amendment to substitute the Myers bill, now pending in the senate, were the following:

Yes—Armstrong, Baker, Barclay, Barrett, Begole, Black, Brown of Lancaster, Bushee, Chase, Ellis, Fannon, Griffin, Hadsell, Johnson of Adams, Johnson of Burt, Moore, Nettleton, Noyes, O'Connell, Raines, Raper, Rathsack, Saberson, Smith, Taylor of York—25.

No—Bates, Boelts, Boland, Botts, Bowman, Brodrick, Brown of Sherman, Butt, Bygland, Carr, Case, Cab, Clark, Connolly, Cooperrider, Dolezal, Dostal, Eastman, Evans, Fogarty, Fries, Gerdes, Graff, Greig, Groves, Harrington, Hector, Heffernan, Holmes, Hospodsky, Kelley, Kotouc, Kraus, Lawrence, Lux, Marlett, Miller, Murphy, McColl, McVicker, Pickens, Pilger, Ritchie, Scheele, Schoettger, Shoemaker, Sink, Skeen, Snyder, tedman, wan, Talcott, Taylor of Custer, Taylor of Hitchcock, Thiessen, Thomas, Weems, West, Wilson, Worthing, Young, Mr. peaker—62.

In the discussion this afternoon Humphrey of Lancaster moved that instead of giving authority to the governor to appoint the examiners that these appointments be made with the approval of the State Banking Board. The motion was promptly voted down.

In the debate on the bill Monday Taylor of Custer secured an amendment providing that the reserve funds shall be deposited in depositories approved by the banking board. Under the original bill this power was given to the governor alone. Today Taylor moved to reconsider that motion, but after a lengthy debate the motion to reconsider was lost. In discussing it Clark of Richardson said:

Too Much Power to Governor.

"I am in favor of keeping those words out (giving power to governor to select depositories). Too much power has already been given to the governor. We expect this law to be in force for many years, and I want to denounce on the floor of this house the proposition to give to the governor the power to say where this money should be deposited. It say it is almost a crime."

Broderick tried to get in an amendment cutting out the words "other than bank stocks," referring to the section which provides that stockholders of banks must have property other than bank stock, subject to execution, of twice the value of their bank stock. But he lost, though it was explained this section made the banking business the business of the rich man only. Graff explained this applied only to banks yet to be organized.

At the conclusion of the debate on amendments Brown of Lancaster moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, giving as his reasons that the bill did not provide for the guaranty of bank deposits; that it tended to dishonest banking; that it gave to the governor too much power.

At the conclusion of his speech Brown of Nuckolls moved that debate be limited to five minutes to each speaker. Taylor moved that debate be shut off in five minutes, but he withdrew his motion when a howl went up. Then the Bowman motion carried.

In his talk against the bill, Taylor of York told the democrats: "When this bill becomes a law the people will say 'we asked for bread and you gave us stone.' I heard an unlimited guaranty fund talked during the campaign. The fund in this bill is limited. You raise $650,000 a year. This is just like the insurance against hog cholera. The insurance was good until the hogs begun to die of cholera. The bill will tend to decrease the capital stock of banks and thus lessen the liability."

Clark of Richardson and Graff spoke for the bill, admitting that while it was not all that might have been expected and that it might not be perfect, it was a start in the right direction. It was the foundation

T. F. Stroud of Omaha One Man Who Beat Swindlers

T. F. Stroud of the Stroud Manufacturing company of Omaha, was one "Mike" the Maybray gang not only failed to land for a neat sum, but thinks he is probably the only "Mike" who got away with some of the gang's money. He allowed the gang to lead him to the final show down and then failed to produce.

Stroud had sold a steam shovel in Joplin for $7,500 and as the swindlers were then at work in Webb City, which is near Joplin, they conceived the idea that it would be a good plan to work on Stroud and take his money away from him when he went to Missouri to collect his bill on the steam shovel.

The steerers paid Stroud $100 for expenses from Omaha to Webb City, and, as he had to go anyway to close his own transaction, he took their money and went on the appointed time to collect his draft for $7,500.

The foot race was to be run the next day and Stroud was to go to the hotel where the "millionaires" were and bet the steerers' money on the race.

He went to the hotel and was given $30,000 in currency to go into another room to bet with the millionaires. Stroud took the money, which was in a satchel and went into the other room and the betting was still on. He was told in advance that the "millionaires" probably would not want to bet more than $10,000 or $15,000 on the race. When he got in the other room he found the "millionaires" playing bridge whist for big stakes, but when the foot race was spoken of the game immediately stopped and the betting began.

One "millionaire" offered to bet $5,000 on the race and Stroud took the bet. Another wanted to bet $10,000 and Stroud covered his money. The first man then wanted to bet $10,000 more and Stroud covered his money, making $25,000 of the steerers' money he had bet on the race.

"I'll just bet $10,000 more as a final wager," said Millionaire No. 2, but as Stroud had but $5,000 left he could not cover it and that was the cue for the gang to get busy.

"Don't let him get away with that money when we have a cinch," said one steerer. "Put up your own money and cover the bet."

Stroud did not want to bet and had no money besides. The crooks worked on him for some time and still he did not tell them he had sent his draft to Omaha.

"I'll just bet you $100 to your revolver you haven't got a draft at all," shouted one of the gang pulling a $100 bill from his vest pocket. The bluff was for the double purpose of having Stroud declare himself as to whether he had the draft or whether he had a gun. Stroud kept his peace.

The men became abusive and insinuated that they thought Stroud was a gentleman and that he had a little coin. Stroud held his ground and was soon able to back out of the room, having evidently intimidated the gang by his refusal to declare himself one way or the other as to whether he had a gun or a draft.

People don't have to be fooled into reading advertising. To most people its as important as any news in the paper.

What is more important to the average household than where they can get most for the limited amount they have to spend?

Take the want ads, for example. The advertiser who tells what he has to sell and why you should buy of him, gets returns far out of proportion to the little he has to pay for a want ad.

Why do they bring so much business?

Simply because people find advertising of live interest.

They know reading want ads pay for the time spend a dozen times over.

Have—you—read the want ads yet—today?

Program of Inauguration Ceremonies at the Capital

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Weather conditions will govern to no small extent the time consumed by the inaugural ceremonies tomorrow. If fair cool and pleasant, as has been predicted the ceremony on the stand in front of the capitol will be prolonged in order that the audience in attendance upon the proceedings within the senate chamber may make its way through the narrow corridors to the inaugural stand in time to see Mr. Taft take the oath of office and hear him deliver his inaugural address. In the event of rain Mr. Taft will immediately take the oath and begin his address, which in all probability would be materially shortened.

The program for the day has been carefully prepared. From 9 to 9:30 a. m. Cabinet officers, the joint inaugural committees of the senate and house and others will assemble at the White House at 10 o'clock, the start for the capitol will be made by the president, president-elect, committees, cabinet and other officers. Congress will have been in session and it has been agreed that the business of the senate shall conclude at 10:45, when a recess will be taken for one-half hour. The families of the president, president-elect, vice president and vice president-elect are expected to take seats in the family gallery at 11:10. At 11:15 the senate will again be called to order and will be occupied with the usual exercises and the appointment of a committee to wait on the president with the announcement that the business of the congress had been finished and that the body is ready to adjourn.

This committee will not return until 11:50. Vice President-elect Sherman will enter the chamber at the same time and take his seat at the right side of Vice President Fairbanks, who will administer the oath of office and then respond to the resolution of thanks to him. When he has concluded the adjournment of the sixtieth congress will be announced, which will take place at 12 o'clock sharp. Vice President Sherman will then swear in groups the new and re-elected senators.

At 12:25 the vice president will direct the sergeant-at-arms to execute the order of the senate for the inauguration. According to estimates of time it is estimated that Mr. Taft will take the oath of office at about 1:10 p. m., and that his speech will require about thirty minutes.

Luncheon will not be served at the capitol for the new president, which has been the custom of the past and Mr. Taft is expected to start immediately at the head of the procession for the White House. Mr. Roosevelt will begin his march to the Union station at about the same time. It is expected that about five hours will be occupied in reviewing the inaugural parade.