

CHARTER STOPS PAY ENVELOPES

Eighty-Two Men in City Engineering Department Affected by Democratic Laws.

SALARY OF 22 CUT OFF SHORT

This Will Happen When Governor Shallenberger Signs Bill.

ONLY COUNCIL CAN PUT BACK

Old Employes Must Now Be "Confirmed" if They Serve.

LONG LIST GIVEN TRANSFERS

Fifty-Nine Men Under Hummel Fall Under New Rule and May Not Be Able to Work for Street Commissioner.

Eighty-two men in the city engineering department will be affected by the charter when it becomes a law by the approval of Governor Shallenberger. Of this number twenty-two will be cut off from any pay immediately upon the taking effect of the act and until they have been confirmed and their compensation has been fixed by the council.

Under the old charter the employes of the department did not have to be confirmed by the council and therefore none of them have been. The new charter provides that the city engineer shall appoint all inspectors, laborers and office employees necessary to carry on the work of the department, that the mayor and council shall fix their pay.

This is the First List.

E. T. Peterson, chief clerk, M. Hughes, Charles Leachman, H. E. Cotton, L. Hendrickson, Frank Mayne, C. A. Hubbard, William Mulhall, William Sage, J. O. Snowden, P. R. Gerhardt, J. J. Kasper, J. P. Ford, S. J. Rothwell, Lew Rothchild, S. R. Spreiten, John Dennison, George Dolan, J. C. Holt, George Rourt, Sadie J. Hutton and Effie Turner.

The same section provides that the city engineer shall have general supervision of public works "except street cleaning and ordinary street repair grading, which work shall be done by the street commissioner under the direction of the mayor and city council."

This is the Second List.

Andrew Hummel, George Redman, Henry Omstead, A. C. Taylor, Ben Keegan, Joe LaFolch, Carroll Parrish, James Dolan, Will Lewis, Allen Lewis, Mike Keegan, Albert Saunders, John Trickey, W. H. Warren, P. Lew, Hans Olson, Z. Lovelady, W. H. Richards, D. Ryan, M. L. Butler, Mill Billy, H. Thorman, W. Alexander, H. Schlopfelt, H. Backman, Mat Miller, S. A. Garver, Jerry Glavin, George Monson, A. F. Mayne, Tommie George, Bert Murray, C. C. George, George LaFolch, J. L. Wells, Burt Poland, William Norton, Jr., F. C. Anthony, W. A. Cummings, Sam Reel, Dan Berg, S. R. McDonald, W. B. Hamilton, W. W. Higgins, Joel A. Griffin, E. Simmons, D. A. Davis, James D. N. Miller, Charles McCarty, Henry Turick, Nick Farley, John Hillman, W. B. Alexander, Frank Case, Peter Sarigo, Paso Morasco.

Man Arrested in Straw Stack Admits Helping in Imogene Bank Robbery.

SHENANDOAH, Ia., March 22.—The safe-blower found in a straw stack two miles from this place has confessed to having assisted in robbing the First National bank at Imogene Saturday and with the officers went today to the straw stack and dug up \$1,500 of the \$5,000 taken. Two other suspects have been located at White Cloud, twenty miles north of here. The robber in jail refuses to give his name.

PANAMA VISIT NEXT MONTH

Secretary of War Dickinson Will Leave Washington April 15.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary of War Dickinson stated at the White House today that he will leave Washington about April 15 for his visit to the isthmus of Panama. He does not know how long he will be gone, but intends to stay long enough to fully inform himself as to work and conditions in the canal zone.

FIRST WARD CITIZENS MEET

Zimmerman and Candidates Will Speak at Six o'Clock, Pierce Tonight.

A meeting of First ward citizens will be held at Sixth and Pierce streets this evening at 8 o'clock. H. B. Zimmerman and the First ward candidates for the city council will speak.

WOMEN LEAD ATTACK ON PARTY OF STRIKE BREAKERS

Police Charge Mob Aided with Stones and One Is Injured.

ORANGE, N. Y., March 22.—Women among an angry crowd of 200 persons played a part today in an attack upon a party of a dozen men arriving at the railroad station here to go to work at the hat factory of F. Berg & Co., where a strike is in progress. A force of twenty-five police was obliged to charge the mob, in which several women were thrown and a policeman injured slightly. The mob was driven back amid shrieks of the women and some slight resistance from the men.

WEALTHY MAN SHOT AT MILL

No Motive Known for Killing of Pine Bluffs Lumber Man.

PINK BLUFFS, Ark., March 22.—D. Henry Duncan, vice president of the Bluff City Lumber company, was shot and killed at his mill at Clito today. No motive for the killing can be ascertained. Mr. Duncan was one of the wealthiest men in this section of the state.

Frank Banner Beats His Wife to Divorce Court

First Heat in Race and Files Petition Day Before Woman's Goes on File.

They are moving fast in the Banner divorce suit. Frank Banner yesterday afternoon filed his petition for divorce from Mrs. Banner. Mrs. Banner had announced a few days ago that she would sue him for divorce. Another item is the announcement of the marriage Sunday of Marjorie King, daughter of Mrs. Banner, to Albert Erickson of Grand Island, Neb.

It was a foregone conclusion that Mrs. Banner's trial over divorce proceedings would be initiated, and Mrs. Banner intended to lose no time, but file within a week. However, her husband "beat her to it," and a cross petition will be the result.

When Attorney Murphy heard yesterday afternoon of the petition of Frank Banner, he declared that he would file this morning a motion for temporary alimony, and for court costs and attorney costs. "The suit will be fought to a finish, on our part," he declared.

Frank Banner, in his petition prepared by his attorney, John O. Yelner, declares that he was married to defendant in 1908, and always conducted himself "as a loving and provident husband, and that there was nothing to justify the conduct of defendant toward this plaintiff, as hereinafter alleged."

The petition goes on to charge "extreme cruelty," and says that Mrs. Banner threatened on several occasions to kill him, and made an assault upon him with a knife.

Marjorie King has been courted four years by the young Grand Island man, who, as it is said, present in court several times during the trial, in the course of which the girl herself was a prominent witness. The wedding will take place, probably, at the home of Mrs. Banner, 807 South Thirtieth street, Omaha. Mrs. Banner has been living there with her brother, Winwood Hudspeth, and her daughter. The defendant in the present case just over has been supporting herself by sewing. Her daughter has had some money through a bequest by her grandparents on the King side.

Safe Blower Gives Up Loot

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Joe Keenan Saves a Friend From Third Degree as Mike

Postoffice Inspector J. S. Swenson, who left Monday for Little Rock to aid Uncle Sam in wrapping his rope around Colonel Maybray and his confederates, had just got in from Davenport, Ia., where he had been to learn more facts about P. M. Clark, when the Maybray machinations became the subject of conversation among a group of men at the Henshaw. This led to the narration of an interesting story by Joe Keenan, chief clerk at the Henshaw. He said that he had been in the watch for them and kept out of sight and got away all right. He wrote me from Rapid City a day or two afterwards thanking me for giving him the right tip, and admitted that he was just \$1,000 to the good by my caution."

Mr. Davenport Swenson ascertained that Clark's real name is Monte McCall and that he has a brother living in Davenport. Clark was released from custody at Little Rock Friday, having given a \$5,000 bond. The name of Clark does not appear in the Council Bluffs indictments, nor is he included in the two indictments found against Maybray by the federal grand jury. There is no certainty when Maybray will be brought back to Council Bluffs on the federal indictments for using the mails for purposes to defraud. It is the desire of the United States district attorney at Little Rock that J. C. Maybray may be kept there for several days yet. Inspector Swenson received a letter to that effect from Little Rock Monday morning.

"The Louisiana authorities have been unable to secure enough good evidence to convict Maybray and his pals thus far, although \$2,000 or \$3,000 have already been expended in the purpose," says Inspector Swenson.

Mr. Swenson thinks federal cases can be proven against the gang for its work in New Orleans. The federal jury will meet there Thursday and en route to that city he will confer with a number of the victims of the gang. He will be absent several days.

PAYNE OPENS TARIFF DEBATE

Ways and Means Chairman Makes Four Hours' Speech in Explaining Schedules.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM RATES

Speaker Says Great Benefit Will Result from These Schedules.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SECTION FOUR

Maximum Not to Apply to Preference Granted to Mother Country.

QUESTIONS ABOUT IRON ORE

Michigan Representatives Will Fight Proposition to Place it on Free List—James Asks About Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The tariff bill held full sway in the house today. The measure was promptly put before the body immediately after conference and in anticipation of the opening of the debate there was practically a full attendance of members and crowded galleries. Mr. Payne of New York, chairman of the committee on ways and means, made an exhaustive speech in explanation of the bill, the time he was actually on his feet being four hours and ten minutes. Then, somewhat fatigued, he suspended until tomorrow.

He was subjected to a crossfire of questions, all of which he endeavored to answer.

Mr. Payne, in speaking of the maximum and minimum features of the bill, predicted that France, Germany and other European countries would hasten to equalize their duties on American products that they would derive the benefit of the minimum rates offered.

Payne Opens Debate. The first gun in the tariff debate was fired in the house today by Mr. Payne of New York, the majority leader and chairman of the committee on ways and means.

Before he began his remarks an agreement was reached under which, while the bill is under consideration, the daily sessions shall start at 11 o'clock instead of noon. In opening Mr. Payne declared that the country was overwhelmingly in favor of a protective tariff, which is an American policy. He said, "and it seemed to be acquiesced in by the great majority of the American people." He did not believe, he added, that there was a man within the sound of his voice who would rise in his seat and say that he was in favor of tearing down every custom house in the United States from turret to foundation.

Mr. Payne recited the conditions surrounding the enactment of the McKinley, Wilson, Dingley and present tariff measures. In the first case, he said, "there was a superabundance of receipts and we tried to get rid of some of them by that bill."

Coming to the Dingley bill, Mr. Payne declared that it had proved to be a boon to the people of the United States, in proof of which statement he cited the immense collections of revenues and expenditures under it given in his recent report on the bill.

Those expenditures, he said, included \$50,000,000 for the Panama canal, for which no bonds were issued.

"So that," he said, "the entire surplus over the ordinary expenditures of the government have been about \$150,000,000 during that period."

There had, however, been a deficit for the period in the postoffice receipts amounting to \$99,144,479, which he attributed largely to the enormous expenditures on account of the rural free delivery. Notwithstanding such enormous drains, he said, there was a surplus of \$2,000,000 of ordinary receipts of all kinds over expenditures. "Barely," he said, "not a bad showing for a revenue bill which was also a protective measure."

Maximum and Minimum Tariffs.

Discussing maximum and minimum tariffs as against the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley and Dingley bills, Mr. Payne said the minimum tariff was on the basis of a protective rate while the maximum tariff was much higher, even 100 per cent increase in some instances, over the tariff period."

Nebraska Senators Fare Well. Nebraska, in the realignment of committee places in the senate, is generally to be congratulated on the assignments given its senators.

Senator Burkett leaves a place on public buildings and grounds he secures a much more important place in the committee of the senate and country, that of a seat in the committee on appropriations. He retains his old chairmanship, Pacific railroads, and places on agriculture, District of Columbia and geological survey.

Senator Brown becomes chairman of the committee on patents, and takes places on military affairs, Indian affairs and Mississippi river and its tributaries. Senator Dolliver, who has become one of the most progressive of the progressives, magnanimously leaves the committee on interstate commerce in order that his colleagues may have a more important place in the committee.

Not a Shave; Just a Trim



"Oh! it won't hurt a bit; I'll just shape 'em up a little." From the Cleveland Leader.

AGREEMENT ON PATRONAGE

Burkett to Care for First District and Brown the Third.

WESTERN SENATORS FARE WELL

Congressman Kinkaid Busy Organizing Western Congressmen for a Fight Against the Free Hide Provision.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, March 22.—(Special Telegram.)—From sources thought wholly reliable it was learned today that Senators Burkett and Brown had reached a tacit agreement regarding patronage in the First and Third districts recently represented by republicans in congress, but now by democrats.

Senator Burkett will probably make recommendations for the First district lying south of the Platte, while his colleague, Senator Brown, will look after republican interests in the Third district, being north of the Platte.

It is no secret that ex-Congressman Pollard had hoped to control the patronage in the first district the same as a live congressman. It is well known that Mr. Pollard took up the question of patronage with the president, who frankly told him that he had always been identified with the republican leadership in the senate, he said that heretofore "when they took snuff I sneezed," but that from this time on he intended to act with more independence.

The republican senators listened attentively, making no changes in the committee assignments.

MRS. FARMER TO GO TO CHAIR

Governor Hughes Refuses to Interfere for Murderess Condemned to Die.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—Governor Hughes announced today that he had denied the application for executive clemency in the case of Mrs. Mary Farmer, who is under sentence of death at Auburn prison for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Bronman at Brownville, near Watertown.

Mrs. Farmer will be executed some time next week.

Marines Fight Marsh Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Two hundred United States marines fought a marsh fire near Fort Mifflin last night and succeeded in extinguishing the flames which for a time threatened the magazines on the government's reservation in which are stored many tons of explosives. Fort Mifflin is a supply station for ammunition used on most of the warships in the Atlantic ocean.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Emulating the ways and means committee of the house, the republican members of the finance committee will take extraordinary precautions to prevent the divulging of schedules agreed upon for the new tariff bill until such time as the bill has been perfected.

In the few sessions of the committee that have been held rates have not been discussed at all. The business has been confined to questions of procedure, such as agreeing upon the employment of certain experts in tariff making to aid in preparing a bill.

All of the republican senators have agreed that they will not discuss rates outside of the committee room. Following the usual custom, the democratic members of the finance committee will not be consulted until the bill has been completed.

They will have an opportunity to examine it, however, before the measure is reported to the senate, although this courtesy has not been shown in the past and is contrary to the procedure observed by the house committee on ways and means in connection with the Payne bill.

It was pointed out by Senator Aldrich and his republican colleagues that the finance committee is to take up the bill and put it in shape and then call the full committee together. The democrats then would have the unhampered chance of submitting a minority report to the senate at the same time the bill was reported. The minority members of the committee will not assume any responsibility for the measure if the ordinary custom is followed. It is likely, however, that they will take up the house tariff bill and dissect it and build a party measure which would become an important part of the minority report.

In maintaining secrecy on rates to be recommended by the finance committee it has been decided not to incorporate in the bill any figures until the form of the bill will be perfected before an effort is made to agree upon any of the several schedules over which there is likely to be conflict between the senate and the house.

Changes in Tariff Rates to Be Kept Profound Secret

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STEAM ROLLER CATCHES TAYLOR

Custer County Man Tries to Have Party Give the People What it Promised.

BANK GUANTY GOES THROUGH

Men Who Vote Him Down Admit His Strictures Are Just.

PYRAMID BANKING IS POSSIBLE

Also Charges National Bankers Dictated Terms of Bill.

OMAHA CHARTER BILL SIGNED

Joint Committees Agree on Tuesday, March Thirty, as Day for Adjournment, but Some Think That Too Early.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, March 22.—(Special.)—Over the protests of W. J. Taylor of Custer county, who denounced the measure as having been amended to suit the national bankers, and as not being the law promised the people of Nebraska by the democratic party, the house concurred in the senate amendments to the banking bill late this afternoon. It was a case of working the steam roller, and it went over Mr. Taylor by a vote of 53 to 43 on his motion not to concur in three of the senate amendments.

Mr. Taylor objected to the reduction made by the senate in the initial levy against the banks to create the guaranty fund from one-half of 1 per cent to one-fourth of 1 per cent. He objected to the action of the senate in striking from the bill the amendment adopted by the house providing that stockholders in a bank must own other property of equal value, and he objected to the decrease in the reserve to be held in the banks from 25 to 15 per cent.

He was opposed by Graff of Cuming, chairman of the banking committee which reported the measure; Bowman of Nuckolls, a member of the committee; Wilson of Polk and Clark of Richardson, both bankers.

"The tearing down of the bill," said Mr. Taylor, "has been done in the interest of the national banks. It has been trimmed down so the state banks will not have any edge over the national banks."

While Taylor was making his speech Senator Cripp, a member of the senate banking committee, was on the floor of the house working with the members and other members of the house who held a lever on the steam roller till their places to such an extent that the speaker had to call them to time and order them to remain in their seats.

String of Banks. In his statement Taylor told the members that the house should have the speaker appoint a conference committee so that the bill could be put in shape that would square with the pledges made to the people.

Then he moved to the blackboard and showed just what could be done under the bill in the way of capital stock of banks. He started out with a \$50,000 bank at Grand Island. Under the law fourteen men could organize that bank with about \$3,000 each. One-third of the capital could be used in the erection of a banking building. That would leave \$23,333. Under the bill eight times the capital stock may be loaned, or \$400,000. Under the law 100 per cent of the capital could be drawn out by the stockholders to start another bank at Ravenna. That would start a bank with a capital stock of \$25,000. Spend one-third of that for a building and it would leave \$16,666. Under the law 50 per cent of the capital stock of the 100 banks could be loaned to start a bank at Broken Bow. Take \$10,000 for the Broken Bow bank. Spend one-third of that capital for building and that would leave \$6,666 in the Broken Bow bank. Then take \$5,000 from Broken Bow and borrow \$5,000 from a "brother-in-law," and the fourteen stockholders could establish a bank at Merna. Put up a building at Merna, and that would leave, after paying back the brother-in-law, \$1,666.

This would leave in cash in all the banks, said Mr. Taylor, a total of \$18,222. With that much cash, when the banks began to do business, they could loan a total of \$700,000.

Wilson of Polk inquired how the bankers would be able to give security for the money they borrowed from the banks.

"Under this law this money may be loaned to the stockholders, with their permission," replied Taylor.

Wilson interrupted to say that could be done under the present law.

"But we promised the people a better banking law," replied Taylor.

Showing up the weakness of the guaranty provision, Mr. Taylor showed that a bank with deposits of \$100,000 would pay into the guaranty fund, under the first assessment, only \$200.

"Let us leave the matter to a conference committee," concluded Taylor, "so we can give to the people a real guaranty law, not a law framed according to the ideas of the national bankers. This law is the effect of the lobbying of the national bankers. It was our promise to the people to enact a law which would protect the minds of the depositors every iota of fear regarding the safety of their money."

"If I have not given you evidence enough to show you this is not the law we should enact, then vote down my amendment, but do not do it because of the cries of traitor, insurgent and sue him like and because the World-Herald has become hysterical over the matter."

Steam Roller at Work.

Graff of Cuming moved that the senate amendments be concurred in and he and Wilson and Clark, the republican members in their league to the bill, were not such as they could agree to its every provision, but they argued it was the best that could be secured under the circumstances.

On Taylor's motion not to concur in the senate amendments insofar as the three provisions mentioned above were concerned, the vote was as follows: Yes—Armstrong, Baker, Barclay, Begole, Black, Blystone, Botts, Brown, of Logan, Caster, Bushong, Butt, Bygland, Case, Chap, Cooper, Doland, Dostal, Eastman, Ellis, Fannoe, Fogarty, Fries, Griffin, Griesher, Hadson, Hopsosky, Howard, Johnson, of Adams, Kilian, Moore, Nettleton, Noyes, O'Connell, Haper, Roberts, Nettleton, Schewe, Smith, Stodman, Stoecker, Taylor of York, Taylor of Custer.

No—Allen, Arrett, Bates, Bland, Bowman, Boyd, Brodick, Brown of Sherman, Carr, Clark, Connolly, Evans, Gates, Gerdes, Glick, Connolly, Evans, Hector, Fefferman, Henry, Holmes, Humphrey, Johnson of Burr, Keagy, Kotsan, Kraus, Kuhl, of Burr, Keagy, Kotsan, Kraus, Kuhl, Murphy, McVicker, Pickens, Pilger, Blicke, Schlegler, Stoecker, of Elm, Swan, Snyder, Swan, Talbot, Taylor of Hitchcock, Tassan.

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