

OMAHA PROTEST ON LEMON DUTY

Jobbers of Gate City Declare Raise
Leaves Them at Mercy of
California Growers.

TELEGRAM TO SENATOR BROWN

Nebraska Member of Upper Body
Dispense Importation

PRUSHA POSTMASTER WELLS

Itinerary Soon to Be Completed for
Inspection of Military Posts.

DAKOTA LAND DRAWING IN FALL

Senators Gamble and Crawford Urge
Secretary of Interior to Com-
plete Allotments for
This Purpose.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, April 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Omaha jobbers largely interested in citrus fruits are up in arms against the duty on lemons, as scheduled by the Payne bill and as amended by the Aldrich bill, which lays a duty of 1 1/2 cents per pound on this fruit, as against the present duty of 1 cent per pound.

Henry Strought, R. Bingham & Son, Snyder, Trimble Co., Haley & Lang company, O. W. Butts and Davis & Baudouin of Omaha have joined in a telegram to Senator Brown asking that the present duty on imported lemons be maintained at 1 cent per pound. These jobbers say that the contemplated advance places all users of lemons at the mercy of the California fruit growers and shippers. Nearly 60 per cent of the lemons imported last year, which amounted to \$2,000,000, having a value of \$2,000,000, were imported from foreign countries, and these shippers say that under the bill now pending in the senate California will secure 40 cents per box additional duty. They ask Senator Brown to protest against the advance, which will come out of the consumer's pocket while destroying importations.

It is not clear to the minds of Nebraska as to the way patronage is being dispensed in the state of Nebraska. It was removed today when Senators Burkett and Brown joined in recommendations for places in the First and Third districts. In the First district the senators recommended the appointment of Earle D. Brooks, to be pension examiner at Pawnee City. In the Third district they today recommended the appointment of Frank J. Prusha, to be postmaster at Howells. This recommendation terminates a rather bitter contest at that place. Ex-Congressman Reed had recommended Prusha for the place, which the senators felt morally obliged to carry out, hence their action today. Prusha succeeds the present postmaster, Thomas Weber.

Senator Brown took up with the Post-office department today the establishment of a postoffice at Woodville, Platte county, and presented a numerously signed petition in support of its creation.

Through persistent efforts of Senator Brown, who on several occasions has gone over evidence with the morning committee of the senate, the pension claim of Mrs. Clara Brown of Central City was allowed today at the rate of \$5 per month from October 9, 1896, and \$12 from April 19, 1898. The widow of Oscar Brown, late of Company C, 11th New York, had her application for pension pending for a number of years, but one thing or another intervened to keep her out of her rights, when finally Senator Brown took up the case personally and secured its allowance.

Inspection of Military Posts.
At the meeting of the military affairs committee of the senate this morning the subject of visiting military posts of the United States and Alaska was taken up. This committee was authorized during the sixtieth congress to inspect military posts of the country for the purpose of observation and education, but owing to the Brownsville scandal, it was unable to perform the duties assigned it. During the closing days of the sixtieth congress the committee was constituted in the sixty-first congress was directed to make an inspection of military posts both in the United States and Alaska, hence the preliminary discussion of this morning of the probable itinerary.

It is altogether likely the committee, of which Senator Brown is a member, will visit military posts in the intermountain region shortly after the adjournment of congress, going to Boise, Idaho, and thence to Alaska, returning by way of California, in order to visit to Forts Crook and Omaha, after a visit to Forts D. A. Russell and Logan.

The itinerary, as finally outlined, including the visit to Alaska, will take all of ninety days, and the committee being able to reach their homes early in October to participate in campaigns in several states which will be under way during that month. After election a visit by the committee or subcommittee may be mapped out to posts in southern states, the committee getting back to Washington in time for the meeting of congress in December. While this is in a measure tentative, it is expected that at least a portion of the country will be visited by a majority of the military affairs committee and as large a number of posts as possible to suit the convenience of members will be taken in on this inspection tour.

Route in Allotment Urged.
Senators Gamble and Crawford this morning called upon the secretary of the interior to urge the utmost expedition in the matter of the allotment and appropriation of lands to be opened to white settlement on the Cheyenne river and Standing Rock Indian reservations in December. The senators were assured that so far as allotments were concerned work on this phase of the department would undoubtedly be completed next week and then the secretary would be in position to appoint a commission to visit these lands and commence making appraisements. Senator Gamble said today that work in this matter would be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible and he felt assured that registration for selections on these reservations would occur during the coming fall and final filing upon lands in the spring of 1910.

Senator Gamble today introduced a bill granting to the state of South Dakota 25,000 acres of unappropriated public lands in the state for the maintenance and support of the state.

Danish Minister Will Be Dined by Countrymen

Count C. Moltke Will Arrive This
Morning to Make Acquaintance
of Nebraska and Iowa Danes.

Danes of Omaha and vicinity will give a dinner at Hanson's this evening in honor of Count C. Moltke, minister from Denmark to the United States. Count Moltke will arrive in the city this morning. He comes from Washington to meet the vice consuls for Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa and to acquaint himself with the people of his nationality in this part of the world.

An automobile trip is on the program for the afternoon and tomorrow the minister may be taken to a ball game if he stays so long. Vice Consul Wolff will also call the Danish Singing society together if circumstances will permit.

The committee in charge of the dinner includes Vice Consul Wolff, City Electrician Waldemar Michelsen, Colonel S. F. Nebel, Park Commissioner J. L. Nebel, Mr. Michelsen will be toastmaster. J. H. Masland, vice consul for Kansas, has arrived from Topeka and V. Lamson, vice consul for Iowa, will come over from Council Bluffs to meet Count Moltke. Prominent Danes will meet the minister at the depot Friday morning.

Family Ignorant of Artist's Divorce

Frederick Macmonnies and Wife Se-
parate Without Knowledge
of Children.

PARIS, April 15.—It is learned here today that the French courts in November of last year granted a divorce between Frederick Macmonnies, the American sculptor, and his wife, who was a Miss Mary Fairchild of New Haven.

It is understood that the divorce was arranged amicably and that it was kept quiet in order to avoid gossip. Not even the two children of the couple are aware that their parents have legally separated.

Mrs. Macmonnies was questioned on the matter this afternoon and said: "There was no scandal and there has been no recrimination on either side. The partnership simply ceased. Under the terms of the decree the children will spend half their time with me and half with their father."

Mrs. Macmonnies, who is living with her mother, has taken a studio in Paris and is working in the Louvre making copies of paintings for the Boston Museum of Art.

Mr. Macmonnies retains his home and his studio at Giverny-Vernon, near Paris.

Turkish Capital is Normal Again

Appointment of New Commander Al-
lays Friction in Army and
Restores Quiet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.—The Turkish capital is again assuming its normal aspects and there is this morning little outward evidence of the political ferment that has marked the previous two days.

The new ministry has promptly removed Yaver Pasha from the command of the First Army corps and given this post to Nazim Pasha. Nazim Pasha was minister of war for a brief period prior to the fall of the Kaimil cabinet, and the malcontents among the troops have urged his reappointment to this post. He is a popular and able officer, and the command given him today will in all likelihood be a stepping stone to his return to the ministry.

It is believed his appointment will have a very good effect toward restoring order and discipline in the army.

Salome Dance is Barred by Law

New Iowa Statute Signed by Gov-
ernor and Goes Into Effect
at Once.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 15.—Today Iowa's anti-Salome dance law went into effect. The law was signed by the governor and provides a fine and a jail sentence for anyone engaging in any "obscene, indecent, immoral or impure drama, play, exhibition, show or entertainment." The enforcement of the law is left to the sheriffs and to the police of the state.

Hopkins is Still Shy.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—On the morning of today Hopkins received 74 votes; Fox, 16; Stringer, 5.

Why Prisoner Refuses to Leave Jail at End of Term

Early Thursday morning James Haddock, prisoner in the county jail, peeked out the window to discover what the weather was like. It seemed a trifle unpleasant, but the doors, the sky was overcast and scurrying bits of paper indicated that a strong wind was blowing—probably a cold one. Haddock shivered at the thought.

A little later a deputy sheriff found him stretched out on his bunk. Apparently Morpheus had him in his clasp, for it was hard to awaken him. "Get up, you highly esteemed son of a marine chef," shouted the deputy, or words to that effect. "Lemme sleep," murmured Haddock. Somewhat suddenly he finally rose. James stretched and rubbed his eyes. The deputy went away, remarking that most men got up with more alacrity when their time was up.

An hour later he came back and found Haddock sitting in a chair by his bunk. Haddock was stirred, except for trousers and one shoe. "Somebody's stole my pants and shoe," said Haddock. "Get out," said the jailer, nobody would take them pants as a gift.

NEW TARIFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES

President Taft Sends Special Message
Urging Changes in Schedules
for the Islands.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN RATES

Intention is to Favor Manufacturers
from United States.

ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST

Present Regulations Difficult for
Exporters to Comply With.

DRAWN BY BOARD OF EXPERTS

Letter of Explanation from Secretary
Dickinson and General Edwards
Accompany the Mes-
sage.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The president today sent to congress a special message in relation to the Philippine tariff. The message transmits recommendations by the secretary of war for a revision of the Philippine tariff so as to permit as much customs revenue as possible for the islands and at the same time to extend to the islands the principle of a protective tariff for its industries.

The message and accompanying letters, with a copy of the proposed act, were submitted to both houses of congress shortly after they convened. Generally speaking, the bill submitted by the president makes a slight increase in the rates of duty now provided in the Philippine tariff, but its framers say its tendency is to insure as far as practicable the benefit of the Philippine market for American manufacturers and products. The measure makes some additions to the free list. There will be an increase in internal revenue duties by which it is hoped to make up the loss which the Philippine islands will sustain by the operations of the free trade provisions in the pending Payne tariff bill.

The internal revenue laws for the Philippines are enacted by the Philippine assembly.

Text of the Message.

"To the senate and house of representatives: I transmit herewith a communication from the secretary of war, inclosing one from the chief of the bureau of insular affairs, in which is transmitted a proposed tariff revision law for the Philippine islands.

"This measure revises the present Philippine tariff, simplifies it and makes it conform as nearly as possible to the regulations of the customs laws of the United States, especially with respect to packing and packages. The present Philippine regulations have been cumbersome and difficult for American merchants and exporters to comply with. Its purpose is to meet the new conditions that will arise under the section of the pending United States tariff bill, which provides, with certain limitations, for free trade between the United States and the islands. It is drawn with a view to preserving to the islands as much customs revenue as possible and to protect in a reasonable measure those industries which now exist in the islands.

"The bill now transmitted has been drawn by a board of tariff experts, of which the insular collector of customs, Colonel George R. Colton, was the president. The board had a great many open meetings in Manila and conferred fully with representatives of all business interests in the Philippine islands. It is of great importance to the welfare of the islands that the bill be passed at the same time with the pending Payne bill, with special reference to the provisions of which it was prepared.

"I respectfully recommend that this bill be enacted at the present session of congress as one incidental to and required by the passage of the Payne bill.

"WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Necessity for Change.

Secretary of War Dickinson, in forwarding the papers to the president, says: "I have not had time to examine the bill in detail and have not sufficient acquaintance with the subject to say whether or not it is what it should be, but General Edwards, who is familiar with the matter, recommends it and I have no doubt that with your own familiarity with the subject, you will be able to dispose of it."

The letter of General Edwards, dated April 11 and addressed to Secretary Dickinson, after describing the measure and its purpose in the same language as the president's message, says: "It will be understood that the result of the free admission of American goods into the Philippine islands must revolutionize business in the Philippines, and unless the adoption of that policy is accompanied by a revision of the present Philippine tariff it will be disastrous to some important industries in the islands and also result in such serious loss to the customs (Continued on Second Page.)

Nowhere to Go but Out!



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MANY ARMENIANS KILLED Roosevelt Party Lands at Aden

Murder of Two Moslems by Chris-
tians at Messina Starts Riot.

TROUBLE IS NOT POLITICAL

Due to Racial and Religious Differ-
ences—No Relation to Recent
Events—Nebraska Woman
in Danger.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.—A massacre of Armenians is in progress today at Aden, a seaport of Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean.

Enraged at the murder of two Moslems by an Armenian and the fact that the assassin was not apprehended, the Mohammedan population of Aden, which counts a total of 10,000 inhabitants, took the law into its own hands and attacked the Armenian quarters.

The Christian communities of Aden are appealing to the consuls here for help. Two American missions are represented at Aden.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The American missionaries now located at Aden are Rev. C. A. Dodds and wife, Rev. Robert E. Wilson and wife of Mornington, Ia.; Dr. John Peoples of Pennsylvania; and Miss Elma French of Winchester, Kan. They all reside in the building of the boys and girls' school conducted by the foreign missionary board of the Reformed Presbyterian church. There are many American pupils in the school, which has an attendance of about 200 boys and girls.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Unrestness is felt by Chicago church workers over the situation of missionaries who are stationed in the danger zone of Turkey. Among them are Rev. William N. Chambers of Chicago, stationed at Adana, Turkey, who is assisted by Mrs. Chambers; Rev. and Mrs. Thomas D. Christie, at Tarsus; Miss Elizabeth S. Webb, at Adana; and Miss Sarah Louis Peck, Miss Peck is from Nebraska and Miss Webb from Missouri.

Miss Peck was a native of Nebraska, but lived in Minnesota, according to information available from Rev. Frederick T. Rouse and Rev. L. O. Balf of the Omaha Congregational churches. She is working under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Her commission for the field is from the Women's Board of Interior Mission Work, whose headquarters are at Chicago.

Adana, in central Turkey, is her station. She sailed from America for Turkey last September. Before fitting herself for missionary work she graduated from the Minnesota State university and taught school at Crookston, Minn.

BACK AT THE OLD STAND

The business office of
The Bee is to be found
again in the ground
floor corner of the Bee
Building, which has
been enlarged and re-
fitted to accommodate
the growing needs of
the office force and
patrons. Entrance from
Farnam street.

DAY OF TUMULT IN WHEAT PIT

July Advances to New High Level
and Suddenly Drops More
Than Four Cents.

SMALL SPECULATORS RUINED

Pyramided Fortunes of Little Fellows
Vanish in a Trice.

PATTEN FINALLY PREVENTS RUIT

Big Bull Leader Buys Three Million
Bushels in Few Minutes.

PRICES RISE AT THE CLOSE

Fraction of Loss is Regained as
Result of Vigorous Support—
Battle Now Transferred to
the July Option.

CHICAGO, April 15.—It was a day of tumult and sharply shifting fortunes in the wheat pit of the Board of Trade, July wheat following an advance to a new high level, suddenly dropped 4 1/2 cents. The "pyramided" fortunes of small speculators vanished in a trice and the day was saved from rout only by the vigorous exertions of the bull leader, James A. Patten.

Within the last fifteen minutes of trading Mr. Patten bought 3,000,000 bushels of wheat for July delivery. "Nothing but a flurry," he said, but that was after the turbulent pit had been deserted for the day. During the final quarter of an hour he was a busy man. Into the corridor of the Western Union building, in which the Bartlett-Patten offices are to be found, floated the sound of high-pitched, nervous voices as clerks at the telephone, shot in buying orders to other clerks in the pit. "Buy fifty, buy a hundred, buy twenty-five." These numbered thousands of bushels of wheat, and there were many smaller ones, so many in fact that not all of them were filled. It was a physical impossibility to do so.

Patten Directs Campaign.
Mr. Patten personally visited the floor of the exchange and directed his own deals by word of mouth. It was Patten against the field, and the final gun showed that the former, apparently, was as mighty as ever. His purchases and those of his followers, together with the profit-taking of the shorts, who lost no time in securing the result of their bearish daring, caused a reaction of over a cent all along the line. But before this occurred the board of many a small speculator had gone.

Far from the maddening strife in the board, in hundreds of bakeries, there was a different, although related, scene. Flour had risen and bakers, with corrugated brows, were trying to find out where their profits were coming from, unless the price of bread could be raised.

According to one of the largest bakers in the city the price of flour has advanced in the last six years. Hard has done likewise, milk has advanced 35 per cent, delivery charges have doubled and yet the price of bread remains the same. Some years ago when flour prices were on a rampage many bakers saved their profits by reducing the weight of their loaves and the quality of flour used. But it is said there is no further extreme of economy to which they can go and meanwhile they allege their net earnings are nil. So far, however, no concerted action has been taken with regard to the situation.

Without indications of the sensation to come. May and July rose to new high prices, the former to \$1.94 and the latter to \$1.85. The July price was the highest since 1877, when a European war exhausted resources, but neither mark caused unusual comment. Either one or the other of the options mentioned last week, it is said, has since the first of the month. There has not been a trading day since that one or the other has not created a new top price.

Patten bought and sold as usual, mostly buying July and selling May. He is said to have disposed of 1,000,000 bushels of his May holdings today and to be practically out of that option. His energies are now centered largely in July.

"I still have some May," said Mr. Patten. "But I'm chiefly interested now in July. I'm not paying much attention to the deferred futures. They're new crop months."

Tornado Hits the Pit.
It was 10:05 or twenty minutes until closing time when the swirling tornado hit the pit. Stop-loss orders were out in a deluge and the bears, stirred by a sudden decline at Winnipeg, based, it was said, on reselling by exporters, attacked the market with great spirit. July tumbled 1/2 cent to \$1.84, an extreme loss of 4 1/2 cents. In larger jumps dropped to \$1.82 and September an undisputed new crop month, which had advanced \$1.08, declined to \$1.04.

Here the Patten purchases made their influence felt and the close of the session found July at \$1.84 and September at \$1.04.

In contrast to these prices those of a year ago are of interest. During April a year ago May wheat sold at an average of 95 cents and July around 85 cents. The first sale of wheat for delivery in May of this year was made here June 23 last at 94 cents. Whether it went to Mr. Patten or not is public record, but he was among the earlier purchasers. Since that time the price has risen nearly 50 cents. This, it is said, does not serve to give a line on the supposed profits of Mr. Patten and his associates. No estimate worth considering can be made, for even were details of their operations known it is safe to say the same capital has gone into the July deal, the outcome of which, of course, cannot be predicted.

Big Battle on July Contract.
With the May deal proper to all intents a thing of the past a battle royal will be waged in July. Mr. Patten, at the head of an influential following, insists that July will be an old crop month—that delivery must be made from the harvest of last year instead of the new wheat usually harvested in the winter wheat belt in time for delivery on July contracts. Unusually unfavorable weather for planting last fall is given as the principal reason for this belief. Mr. Patten says that even if some of the wheat were harvested early in July it will never reach Chicago, but will be snatched up by furnishing millers before it gets within hundreds of miles of this city. "Why," said Mr. Patten, "they're buying

Three Dead, Eleven Deathly Ill from Eating Bad Sausage

IDA GROVE, Ia., April 15.—(Special.)—Closely following the death of three members of the John Kolpin family in the town of Galva, Ida county, comes the news that no less than eleven others in that town are suffering from trichinosis and that many of them are dangerously ill.

Kolpin was a prominent druggist at Galva. The first of March he had a hog slaughtered and made up some home made summer sausage. The sausage was not properly cured, and to the eating of this raw pork are now attributed three deaths and the chances are that a half dozen more will follow.

Mrs. Kolpin and two of her four children were taken down first, and though specialists were sent for from Sioux City, they could make no correct diagnosis of the disease, and because of this fact every one who came to the home to assist in caring for the sick kept on eating the deadly sausage. Dr. D. W. Farnsworth, who had been sick in bed himself for some time, was finally called in and pronounced it trichinosis. Samples of the meat ex-

amined at Ida Grove under powerful microscopes by Dr. G. C. Moorhead show the stuff fairly swarming with trichinae. Mrs. Kolpin grew worse rapidly and died March 14, a month ago. On April 8 little Herbert died, and on April 11 the father himself died. Kolpin and the children were taken to the German Lutheran hospital at Galva, but died there, not knowing that his wife and son had preceded him in death and that the whole family were probably doomed to soon follow.