

CITY ENGINEER ROSEWATER DEAD

Noted Engineer Passes Away at the Paxton Hotel of Heart Failure.

WIFE AND SON THERE AT TIME

Throused by Her Husband in Pain, She Called Physicians.

WIDOW COMES BEFORE THEY DO

Death Viewed by Prominent Men as Keen Civic Loss.

GLORIOUS CAREER AT ITS CLOSE

Forty Years Citizen of Omaha, Twenty-Five City Engineer, His Professional Distinction Was Nation-Wide.

Andrew Rosewater, city engineer for a quarter of a century and a citizen of Omaha since 1867, died of heart trouble in his apartments at the Paxton hotel at 4:45 o'clock Saturday morning. He was in his 61st year.

He was a brother of the late Edward Rosewater and of Dr. Charles Rosewater. As soon as he learned of Mr. Rosewater's death Mayor Dahlgren ordered the flag at half-mast on the city hall, and the engineering department, upon instructions of Assistant City Engineer Crick, was closed for the day.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Mrs. Rosewater was awakened by her husband who had seemingly had an attack of some kind. She attempted to restore him by every means possible and summoned aid at once. Dr. Charles Rosewater, his brother, and Dr. G. E. Hoffman responded. Before they arrived life was extinct. Mr. Rosewater had passed away between 4:30 and 4:45 o'clock with no one but his wife and son with him.

Mr. Rosewater had retired about 11 o'clock. He was in good spirits, though he had worked hard the day before. He was feeling especially gratified because he had just been endorsed and nominated by republicans as candidate for city engineer, which position he had held for so many years. There was no evidence of illness Friday evening nor during the day, when he was in his office and meeting his friends on the street. Care of the campaign just opening had, however, begun to weigh on him.

Just Built New Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosewater had just completed twenty-five years of married life, all of which have been in Omaha. Their only child, Stanley M. Rosewater, had just finished his law course at Ann Arbor and began the practice of law in Omaha.

After living in apartments at the Paxton hotel for a number of years, Mr. and Mrs. Rosewater had just arranged to move into a new home on Thirty-eighth street. This they had intended to do the coming week.

One of the last things Mr. Rosewater did was to appear before the city council and secure the confirmation in office of the many employees of his office under the new charter enacted by the legislature had to be confirmed by the city council.

Though Mr. Rosewater had had friction with the present city council and some feeling developed, he said he went before the body, laying aside any personal feeling he had in the matter, and presented his request that the present office force be confirmed because of his desire to assist the men who had wives and children dependent on their employment.

Born in Bohemia.

Andrew Rosewater was born in Bohemia, October 29, 1848, coming to America with his parents, who made their home in Cleveland, O. Of the family of six brothers and three sisters, Edward Rosewater, founder of The Bee, and one sister, Mrs. Fell, were the only ones left.

Mr. Rosewater was educated in the public schools of Cleveland and when he came to Omaha in 1867 it was a rodmann or flagman with the engineer corps engaged in the construction of the Union Pacific railway. He was self-educated in his profession. His first connection with the engineering department of the city of Omaha was in 1868, when he was municipal assistant city engineer. His first term as engineer of the city was from 1870 to 1875 and he held the position except for short intervals for twenty-five years since.

On The Bee a While.

Leaving the engineering department in 1875, Mr. Rosewater was associated with Edward Rosewater in publishing The Bee. He was manager and for a short time associate editor of The Bee, leaving the newspaper business to take charge of the construction of the Omaha & Northwestern railway in 1876. Following his work for this railway company Mr. Rosewater served as assistant engineer for the Omaha Water company until 1881, when he began his long term as city engineer.

Receives High Honors.

When Washington, the capital of the nation, needed a permanent way to handle electric wiring and President Harrison was authorized to appoint a commission to make plans with such foresight as would meet the needs of the capital for many years to come, the president named Andrew Rosewater as chairman of the commission. Mr. Rosewater wrote the report to the president which the commission made when the plans were completed.

In planning sewerage systems of cities Mr. Rosewater was a recognized expert and enjoyed a world-wide reputation as such. He was called to Mexico City by President Diaz to assist in the public improvements being made there. As a consulting engineer he participated in the plan-

Boy Aged Twelve Shoots Himself to Avoid Punishment

Leroy Roby of Tilden Commits Suicide When Father Threatens to Chastise Him.

NORFOLK, Neb., April 17.—(Special.)—A special to the News tells of the suicide by shooting of Leroy Roby, a 12-year-old boy, at Tilden today. The boy sent a bullet into his right temple rather than submit to punishment at the hands of his father for a mischievous misdeed in the latter's bakery earlier in the day.

The lad was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Roby. The father had told the boy to go home and had forbidden him of punishment to be administered by a little later. The boy went directly home, a distance of three blocks, secured a revolver kept in the house and sent the bullet crashing through his brain.

The report of the revolver was heard by his mother in another room. The mother has been very ill and it is feared the tragedy will result gravely with her. The boy is said to have been always mischievous, though never vicious, and his father has been compelled to punish him severely at times, though the punishments are said never to have been cruel. The boy was in the fifth grade at school.

New Grand Jury for Haskell Case

If Land Fraud Charges Are Reconsidered It Must Be Before Panel of West District.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The attorney general today wired the United States attorney at Tulsa, Okl., that the present grand jury cannot legally re-investigate the Haskell cases, but that a new grand jury from the western district of Indian territory, in order to reconsider those cases in case they are to be reconsidered at all. The Department of Justice still has under consideration the question whether or not Judge Marshall's decision leaves open any new means of procuring indictments against Haskell and his associates.

No Change for Year at Least

Harvey W. Scott Says Appointment of Mexican Embassy Will Not Come at Present.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Harvey W. Scott, editor of the Portland Oregonian, whose name has been reported in connection with the ambassadorship to Mexico, arrived here today. Mr. Scott said: "This appointment could not take place until nearly a year hence, when it may be time to talk about it."

Niagara Ice Gorge Carries Away Dock

Clearing of River Attended by Considerable Damage, and More is Threatened.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 17.—The ice in the Niagara river below the falls broke up today at the whirlpool and also in the vicinity of Lewiston, Queenston and Youngstown. Considerable damage was done at Queenston, one dock being carried away and several fishing shanties have been destroyed. It is feared there will be great destruction later. Dynamite will be resorted to in an effort to save the docks.

WELCOME FOR JAP SQUADRON

Rear Admiral Swinhorne, Commanding Pacific Fleet, Will Give Glad Hand to Orientals.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Rear Admiral Swinhorne, in command of the Pacific fleet, arrived here today on his flag ship, the West Virginia, which was accompanied by the armored cruiser Pennsylvania. The warships will remain in this port to welcome the cruisers Aso and Soya of the Japanese training squadron, due to arrive on April 25. The Navy department has instructed Rear Admiral Swinhorne to do everything in his power to make pleasant the visit of the Japanese to this coast.

No More Corn Land, Other Crops Salvation

"The solid good sense of the American shows itself in the last few years in the avidity with which they have seized upon the cheap land of the west and northwest, especially irrigated land in Wyoming, Colorado and Montana," said L. W. Wakely, general passenger agent of the Burlington. "Nebraska farmers have not improved their opportunities to a like degree and have been slow in improving their corn yield. The corn growing area of the world is practically exhausted and the corn land of Nebraska is practically all in cultivation and it is up to the farmers to get a bigger yield per acre. Year after year the reports show that the yield is practically the same, varying with the seasons."

"Railroads have sent seed corn specialists over the country to educate the farmer in improved methods. Lectures have been given all over the country by experts and propaganda on corn yields have been spread all over the corn belt and still there is no perceptible increase. The National Corn exposition may bring better results. "Patton's contention that high prices are being paid for wheat and corn and, in fact, all products of the soil or not the result of manipulation, but the natural increase in the demand as against a slight correspond-

UNITED ACTION FROM WEST

Senators of Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota and Kansas Talk Over Tariff Needs.

CALLED BY SENATOR BURKETT

Agreement Reached with Ease Surprising to Them All.

FREE LUMBER, COAL, OIL, IRON

These Are Some of Provisions for Which They Will Stand.

TAX ON HIDES IMPORTANT PART

Free Tea and Coffee, Dingley Rate on Lemons, Hosiery and Gloves Also Are Agreed To.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, April 17.—(Special Telegram.)—An offensive and defensive alliance was effected today, or at least it had that appearance to a rank outsider. At Senator Burkett's call there met in his room today a dozen or more senators with one object in view, to get together on schedules in which the great Missouri valley is interested in the pending tariff bill. Up to this time a sort of hit and miss effort has been made by individual senators to take care of particular schedules in the tariff bill in which their states were most interested and as a result of this individual scouting for preferential advantage little or nothing has been accomplished. It seemed, therefore, of highest importance to interests of the west that the effort should not get all the pieces in the tariff bill to the exclusion of the west and in consequence of this condition Senator Burkett called a meeting in his committee room today, which was attended by Senator Brown of Nebraska and in addition Senators Cummins of Iowa, Senators Gamble and Crawford of South Dakota, Senators Bristow and Curtis of Kansas, and Senator Burkett explained why the meeting had been called, expressing the hope that some concerted action might be agreed upon to bring about not theoretical but practical reductions in a number of schedules. For one he stood for revision downward in keeping with the platform of the republican party.

The conference lasted long into the afternoon, every member in attendance expressing himself as heartily in favor of unity of action looking to western interests. Result of Conference. As a result of the "love feast" for it cannot be called by any other name, it was decided to stand for free coal, free lumber, free iron, free petroleum, free tea and coffee, the Dingley rate on lemons, hosiery and gloves and for a tax on hides, unless manufacturers of boots and shoes would agree to free entrance of the finished product of hides into the United States, in which event these senators might be induced to be free hides.

The conference was unanimously rather surprising in view of the complexity of the tariff. It was stated at the meeting that at least twenty senators would be found making common cause in the interest of the schedules above named, and it was decided to begin a systematic canvass of the senate to bring about the program outlined today. Senator Curtis of Kansas, in conjunction with Senator Burkett, will begin Monday a canvass of the senate in favor of substantial reductions in many of the schedules in the Payne-Aldrich bill and it would not be surprising if, unless generous concessions are made to these so-called insurgents, they will tie up the senate until September, which hardly seems likely.

Omaha's Interest in Scrap Iron.

A well known dealer in iron, of Omaha, has written Senator Burkett protesting against the proposed reduction of duty on scrap iron. The present rate of duty is 54 per cent; the Payne bill reduced it to 50 cents per ton. The senate split the difference and made the duty on scrap iron \$2.50. Commenting on the tariff situation as revealed to him through his correspondents, Senator Burkett said today: "It is a hard matter to ascertain just what is the right thing. There are 4,000 schedules. As an example, I have been thinking that iron ore and its products certainly should be reduced. When the house in its bill put scrap iron down to 50 cents a ton, I welcomed the reduction. I thought it all right not less than \$200 an acre. If he puts a part of his farm into fruit, as is being done by a great many farmers in the Big Horn Basin, a natural home for Jonathan and Wealthy apples, his property will bring him from \$200 to \$2,500 an acre."

Everything on the want ad pages from pianos to poultry, Speaking of pianos.

They know that want-ad readers look for real bargains there. Often they, or other people, have slightly used pianos, too, that may be bought for a fraction of what a new one would cost. Have you looked at the Bee want ads yet today?

Any Sunday from Now On



BLOODY RIOTS SPREADING

Christians on Pains Coast in Danger of Moslem Knife.

HUNDREDS KILLED AT ADANA

Armenian Quarter Is Destroyed by Flames and Alarm Is Felt in Beirut, Tarsus and Erzeroum.

ALEXANDRETTA, Asiatic Turkey, April 17.—The Christians of the Pains coast have been attacked by Mussulmans. Two Christian villages have been burned over and the Lazarist mission is in great danger.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.—The news received here this morning from Asia Minor is distinctly alarming. There is great excitement among the Mussulmans at Beirut and Erzeroum and massacres are feared.

No confirmation yet has been received here of the reported killing of two American missionaries at Adana. The latest intelligence tells that several hundred Armenians and Moslems were killed at Adana in the rioting and that the Armenian quarter of the town was finally overwhelmed and destroyed by flames.

The British vice consul at Mesina, Major Daughy-Wylie, was wounded in the arm while endeavoring to quell hostilities at Adana.

It appears that the Armenians made a good fight and defended their quarter of the town well against the fanatical Mohammedans, but in spite of the brave resistance they were driven back and their opponents sacked their homes.

Three hundred Mohammedans, armed with rifles, left Adana by train for Tarsus about twenty miles away. Since the departure of these men, communication with Tarsus has been interrupted. Grave apprehensions are felt regarding the situation there.

The information in the foregoing dispatches was received in consular advices that have come in here this morning.

MANY SHOT AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Score Killed and 800 Wounded During Army Uprising.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.—Reouf Pasha, who was at one time vail of Balouki, has been appointed minister of the interior in succession to Adil Bey, and given a temporary place in the hastily formed cabinet. The position of minister of police, vacated by the former occupant on the demand of the men for the force, has been given to Ali Pasha, a well known army officer.

The work of Nazim Pasha, who is in charge of the troops at Constantinople, and the priests among the troops urging them to a strict observance of discipline and respect of the constitution, has had a quieting effect on both the military and civilian elements. The Moslem Theological association, which has branches everywhere in the provinces, is preaching conciliation.

The casualties from stray bullets during the mutiny of Tuesday and Wednesday were heavier than was at first reported. Most of the wounded were removed by friends, but in addition to the score of men killed it appears that upwards of 800 persons were more or less seriously shot.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 17.—The reports telegraphed here from abroad that Russia contemplates a naval demonstration in Turkish waters was authoritatively denied today. The existing situation in Constantinople does not affect the interests of Russia.

Robber Tries to Hold Up Seattle Bank With Gun

Demands Money and Shoots at Official When Teller Dodges Behind Counter.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 17.—A daring but unsuccessful attempt to hold up the American Savings Bank and Trust company at the point of a revolver was made by an unidentified man this morning. Arthur Drew, the paying teller, dodged behind the counter when commanded to "come through with some money." The would-be robber then fired at Secretary Harry Welty and escaped.

Loss in Wheat is Recovered

Penny Advance in Liverpool Sends the Price Back Near Top Notch.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Under the stimulus of a penny advance at Liverpool the work of wheat bulls to recover the losses of last Thursday was practically accomplished at the opening of the Board of Trade today.

May wheat sold 1/8¢ over yesterday at \$1.27 1/2 to \$1.28 1/2. July 1/4¢ higher at \$1.17 1/2.

School Girl Takes Poison

Edith Loper of Guide Rock Swallows Carbolic Acid and May Not Recover.

GUIDE ROCK, Neb., April 17.—(Special.)—Edith Loper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Loper, swallowed about an ounce of carbolic acid last night and is in a critical condition. It is not known whether the girl took the acid by accident or not. She is about 16 years old.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED

James Welch, Illinois Central Emigrant, Victim of Heart Disease.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., April 17.—(Special Telegram.)—James Welch, one of the Illinois Central's widest known immigration agents, was found dead by his family in bed late last night. Heart failure was the cause.

Taft Will Tour West and Will Make Trip to Alaska

WASHINGTON, April 17.—President Taft, who believes that the chief magistracy of the nation should keep in as close touch with the people as the duties and requirements of the office admit, is planning a rotatable trip during the late summer and early autumn, provided congress decides to continue the annual appropriation of \$5,000 for traveling expenses, allowed during the closing years of the Roosevelt administration.

The president's plans for the summer as far into the heated term as August 15 have been completed. Mr. Taft will leave Washington as soon as he can arrange matters after the adjournment of congress, and has been told that the extra session will end June 1. The president will go direct from the White House to his summer home at Woodbury Point, Beverly, Mass., and will spend two months or more there as quietly and as free from official worry as possible. Mr. Taft will devote most of his vacation to golfing, motoring, and perhaps will take short cruises along the northern coast. The reassembled Atlantic fleet of sixteen battleships will maneuver off the New England coast during the summer and the president undoubtedly will want to see some of the work of the ironclads.

STATE COURTS TO KEEP OUT

Judge McPherson Reserves Exclusive Jurisdiction in Missouri Rate Case.

ROADS ASK FOR MORE CHANGES

Court Asked to Strike Out Clause Saying Two and a Half Cent Rate Would Be Compensatory.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17.—Judge Smith McPherson, in an amended decree handed down in the United States district court here today, reserved exclusive jurisdiction in Missouri's rate cases and in effect instructed the state courts to keep out of the case. The decree will dissolve the injunction against the railroads now pending in the state courts and started by the state officials to enjoin the eighteen railroads operating in Missouri from putting the recent passenger rate into effect.

"Today's decree," said Frank Hageman, representing the Missouri railroads, "means that the federal court retains absolute control of the rate situation in Missouri. It will prevent any future interference on the part of the state courts."

Roads Want More Changes.

Judge McPherson, after handing down the amended decree today, said he would file a supplementary decision within a few days. The attorneys for the railroads asked Judge McPherson to make certain changes in his original opinion of March 2. They desired to have stricken out his suggestion that a passenger rate of 2 1/2 cents would be compensatory, and there were other objections. The judge today did not say whether or not he would make the changes desired.

The Burlington and the Rock Island railway systems had already announced a passenger rate of two and one-half cents, effective May 1, and today a third railway, the St. Louis and San Francisco, announced its intention to follow suit. Railroad officials here profess to believe that all railroads in Missouri will be forced to take similar action. The question of whether or not the railroads will return to the three-cent rate will depend upon Judge McPherson's forthcoming supplementary decision, which it is expected will pass definitely upon this latter point.

State Will Dismiss Suits.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—That the suit against the eighteen Missouri railroads to restrain them from putting a three-cent passenger rate into effect will be dismissed when it is called for hearing on April 22, was indicated in unofficial advices received from Jefferson City today. Officials of the Frisco, Rock Island, Cotton Belt and Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad systems had already announced that the lead of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will submit a flat rate of two and one-half cents a mile will be followed.

Elkins Brewery Fails.

ELKINS, W. Va., April 17.—A petition was today filed in the United States court to force the Elkins Brewing company into involuntary bankruptcy. The plant is valued at \$250,000.

OMAHA MARKET HAS HIGH RANK

Operations on Local Grain Exchange, Youngest of All, Crowding the Leaders.

WHEAT AND CORN COME STRONG

Total Receipts Here for Two Months Exceed Eight Cities Combined.

SOME VERY INTERESTING FIGURES

New Traffic Bureau is Expected to Improve Omaha's Chances.

POSSIBILITIES ARE TREMENDOUS

Solid Beginning of Development of Milling Industry Gives Promise that Nebraska Will Soon Take Front Rank.

Omaha has the baby grain market of the country, but it's a whale of a baby. It has sturdy underpinning, and its hands reach out and grasp a very large section of the rich cereal pie. When the new tariff bureau is properly lined up to take care of this youngster's interests, it will naturally want a much larger slice, because it is clearly entitled to more. Uncle Sam's report of the internal commerce of the United States for February of this year gives the Omaha market considerable cause for boasting. In the table showing commercial movement of grain at interior markets for that month, Omaha stands third in receipts of wheat, being preceded only by Minneapolis and Kansas City. For the two months ending February it holds the same relative position, leading St. Louis, Duluth and Chicago.

In receipts of corn, for the same months, Omaha stands second to Chicago. As an oats market Omaha lines up fourth in the table, following Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis.

Third in Primary Receipts. In the table showing total grain received during the two months ended February, 1909, Omaha stands third to Chicago and Minneapolis, being strongly ahead of Kansas City and close up to St. Louis. Omaha received more grain, by almost 2,000,000 bushels than the eight cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Toledo, Little Rock, Duluth and Cleveland combined. Feoria received but little over one-third the total amount brought to the Omaha market.

Not so bad for a five-year-old market—just a kid compared to the forty, thirty and twenty-five-year-old markets at Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City. And this, too, after sleeping on its possibilities under a properly organized system until this week. In centralized push, team work that moves the load, Omaha has been sadly deficient. As one leader of the exchange said, "It took us a mighty long time to learn the lesson that was shown under our noses almost a century ago. We began business; but now we have learned it, and we mean to profit thereby."

It will be interesting and profitable to watch the game in which the newly organized traffic bureau is about to sit in.

What Government Figures Show. During the month of February, out of a total of 13,987,000 bushels of wheat received at fifteen primary markets Omaha took in 1,254,000 bushels, and out of 25,000,000 bushels received at the same markets during the two months Omaha took 2,726,000 bushels. Of corn Omaha received during February 2,850,000 of a total of 20,400,000 received at the fifteen primary markets, and during the two months the Omaha market got 5,104,000 out of 45,451,000 handled in the fifteen markets.

Oats receipts at Omaha for February were 721,000 bushels out of a total of 12,108,000 for the fifteen markets, and during the two months we took in 1,964,000 out of a total of 25,000,000 bushels.

The total of all grain received at fifteen primary markets during February was 52,197,000 bushels, of which Omaha got 4,923,700 bushels, and of the 102,722,000 bushels received during two months the local market received 3,201,600 bushels.

Grain receipts at the Omaha market for the crop period, 1908, (six months ending February 28) show that wheat increased from 4,842,200 bushels in 1908 to 8,821,300 bushels in 1909. Corn receipts increased from 6,272,400 in 1908 to 9,309,300 in 1909. Oats receipts went up from 7,497,600 in 1908 to 9,522,800 in 1909. In total receipts of grain at the Omaha market the figures are 23,116,200 for 1908, as against 18,093,300 for 1908.

Shipments of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley from the Omaha market during 1908 totaled 35,943,500 bushels, the grain going to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Illinois, Wisconsin, Mississippi river points, the middle states southeast and Mississippi valley, the seaboard, for export via the Atlantic and gulf ports. Interior points alone took 4,241,000 bushels. Omaha is in the grain game for keeps.

Nebraska Third in Grain Production. Among the principal grain growing states of the country, in 1908 Nebraska stood third, being surpassed in total production only by Illinois and Iowa. Far-famed Kansas was away behind, with a total of 265,300,000, as compared to Nebraska's total of 319,273,000.

In production of wheat for 1908 Nebraska ranked fourth, with 44,286,000 bushels; in production of corn third, with 30,747,000 bushels; in production of oats fourth, with 56,078,000 bushels; in production of rye second, with 1,269,000 bushels; in production of barley fifth, with 3,724,000 bushels. These figures make this state one of the real wheel horses in the agricultural pulling power of the nation.

During the ten years, 1899-1908, inclusive, the grain production of Nebraska has amounted to 2,238,695,788 bushels of the five cereals; Corn, 1,798,383,231; wheat, 47,944,197; oats, 56,371,947; rye, 29,839,823; barley, 28,466,838.

Marketing the Crops. Aside from the Nebraska grown grain that comes to the Omaha market, a very large amount goes to other markets, because of being nearer to the grower, and in a lesser degree because at times the price at Kansas City, for instance, may seem a little better to the shipper. Disintermediation in railroad rates, or disadvantages that have been secured through years of effort by the older markets, have also cut some figure, but a correction of these things will be secured, it is hoped, through the new traffic bureau. To correct any existing discrimination against the Omaha market will not be the work of a week or a month, however, it has taken the