

RIOTS IN SPAIN GROWING WORSE

Alfonso's Government is Facing Serious Crisis in Affairs of Kingdom.

MARTIAL LAW IS DECLARED

King and His Advisers Determine to Suppress Mobs.

COUNTRY UNDER BAYONET RULE

Masses of People Oppose Conflicts in Morocco.

PIERCE FEEL AGAINST WAR

Movements of Character Rapidly Taking Aspect—Spain in Battle I

MADRID, July 28.—The situation in Catalonia has reached a serious stage. There is much bloodshed and artillery has been employed in the streets of Barcelona to quell the outbreaks. The city is terror-stricken. The revolutionists are reported to be fighting desperately behind barricades. The troops include mounted artillery, and the defense of the rebels have been raked with shot.

King Alfonso hastened back to Madrid from San Sebastian today, and at once issued a decree proclaiming martial law and the suspension of constitutional guarantees throughout Spain. Orders have been given to the governors of the province to crush the revolution at any cost, without hesitation and without pity.

Today marks a black chapter in Spain's history, for there was tragedy, both at home and abroad.

Bloody Battle with Moors.

The king reached here in time to learn that part of his army at Melilla had had a bloody battle with the Moors, which, though the final victory was won by the Spaniards, cost the lives of twenty-one officers and a total of 300 Spaniards killed or wounded.

An exact estimate of the dead and wounded in the clashes between the troops and rebels in Catalonia is impossible, owing to the rigid censorship, which prevents the sending of private dispatches, and the government has not fixed a total.

The government admits, however, that rife shots have been killed and wounded in several cities and towns, including Barcelona, Alcoy and Cahorra.

Details of the latest disturbances at other points are either meager or lacking altogether.

Rioting in Many Cities.

There has been rioting at Saragossa, Vendrich, Riola, Per Bona and Lianon, and a general strike was declared today at Biscay. At these places there has been much destruction of property.

The cause of the rebellion in Barcelona is to which the government is turning extra troops, a dispatch this morning said that the Barcelona revolutionists had been defeated as a result of desperate charges by the troops, but a dispatch at noon was that fighting had begun again, the artillery using heavy guns to demolish the barricades.

The peaceful section of the population fled in flight to their homes and looked and barred themselves in. A military proclamation has been issued at that city that no life is safe and warning peaceful citizens to remain under cover.

The greatest inquietude reigns in Madrid. King Alfonso was escorted until a late hour with Premier Mauras, and an official note was issued, saying that the situation is exceedingly grave and that the rebellion must be repressed with an iron hand as the Catalonians were struggling to engulf all Spain in a revolution.

Summary of Disturbances.

The minister of the interior tonight issued an official note, giving a summary of the latest events in Catalonia. At Reus near Tarragona, serious disorders have occurred. At Alcoy there has been much rioting in the streets, the gendarmes using their rifles and killing or wounding many of the manifestants. Order was quickly established at that place.

At Cahorra, a place of 10,000 inhabitants, the populace invaded the railroad station, destroyed the switches and did other material damage, which resulted in the blocking of the trains transporting the troops. Soldiers opened fire on the rioters of whom some were killed. The troops succeeded in re-establishing train communications. Similar incidents occurred at other localities. At Vendrich, a railroad was torn up to prevent the passage of trains conveying soldiers from Valencia to Barcelona. The note says:

The government has acquired proof that the agitators seek at all cost to produce a seditious movement throughout Spain of a character clearly revolutionary, with the object of preventing the movement of troops and to block the action of the government, especially so far as it concerns the campaign at Melilla.

Advices received this morning from Barcelona, after the re-establishment of the telegraph state that fighting still continues in the streets and because of this fact and the spread of the movement the government has ordered the governors of the provinces concerned to employ the most stringent measures and to maintain order at any cost.

People Hated War.

The hostility of the people against the Moroccan campaign which has been followed by widespread disturbances, is based on resentment that the nation has been plunged in a foreign war and that the nation's sons are being sacrificed merely because of opposition to a private mining undertaking. The poorer classes from which the regiments are chiefly drawn, are especially bitter in complaining that the man who can pay best is exempt from military service. It is the poor therefore who are forced to go to Africa to meet death. The greatest antagonism has been aroused by the mobilization of the reserves. Many of the men in the reserve forces have large families, without means to support either them or the home. Touching scenes occurred when the poor workmen were called to the colors. They wandered distractedly about the streets, leading their children, whom finally they were forced to abandon. At the last moment, however, the government decided to keep the reserves in the home garrisons, and charitable people came for-

Appeal McPherson Rate Decision to Supreme Court

State of Missouri Will Have Two-Cent Fare and Freight Rate Case Reviewed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—An appeal to the United States supreme court from the decision of Judge Smith McPherson in the Missouri railroad rate cases was filed by Sanford B. Ladd, representing the state, in the United States district court here today. In his decision Judge McPherson declared that the Missouri railroad passenger and freight rate law was confiscatory and unconstitutional.

Marker Steals Enormous Sum

Amount Taken by Assistant Cashier at Tipton at Least Hundred and Ten Thousand.

TIPTON, Ind., July 28.—An examination of the affairs of the First National bank of this city was begun today by Miller Weir, examiner at large for the treasury department, to determine the exact amount of the losses incurred in the institution of which Noah R. Marker was the assistant cashier. Marker disappeared last Saturday, \$60,000 in cash was missing after Marker's departure.

Democrats Try for Congress

Hitchcock of Nebraska Member of Congressional Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The democratic congressional committee will soon begin its campaign work. Its effort will be to win a majority in the next congressional election.

Wealthy New Yorker Elopes

Bride is Daughter of Former Miss Wagstaff of Paola, Kansas.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28.—Frank C. Jones, jr., son of a wealthy New York manufacturer, and Miss Gladys Kemp, were married here last night at the parsonage of St. Joseph's church. The affair is spoken of as an elopement.

American Woman in Jail

Mrs. Thomas Appleton of Seattle Arrested on Charge of Hotel Debt.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 28.—Mrs. Thomas Appleton of Seattle, Wash., has been arrested on the complaint of the proprietor of a hotel here where she had been stopping since May last, for failure to pay a bill of \$800. An American pastor here has assumed charge of Mrs. Appleton's 19-year-old son and 17-year-old daughter, pending their mother's release.

Western Matters at Capital

Rural Mail Carriers Are Appointed for Routes in Iowa and South Dakota.

Omaha Joke Gives Tom Allen a Bad Half Hour

Some commotion was caused in democratic circles at Lincoln Tuesday when Chairman Tommy Allen exhibited among delegates to the state convention a telegram signed "Norman Mack" stating that the sender of the message was enroute to the convention in an automobile.

THAW EVIDENTLY OF SOUND MIND

Slayer of Stanford White Makes Fine Impression on Witness Stand.

PROVES MATCH FOR JEROME

Answers All Questions Propounded Readily and Intelligently.

SAYS CRIME WAS WICKED ACT

Shows Disposition to Protect Reputation of His Wife.

BELIEVES IN HIS OWN SANITY

Thinks He Was Legally Insane, However, When He Fired Fatal Shot—To Have Another Ordeal Today.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 28.—Harry K. Thaw's fate lay in his own hands today. For six hours he occupied the witness stand while District Attorney Jerome, the man who twice tried to send him to prison and who once has thwarted an effort to release him from a criminal insane asylum, delved into his life history.

Thaw emerged creditably from the ordeal. Whatever Jerome and his allies may make of the examination, to the eye and ear of the layman Stanford White's slayer showed no signs of insanity on the stand today.

Tonight Thaw, the members of his family and his retinue of attorneys and experts were unanimous in their opinion that he has proved his fitness to be at large.

But Thaw's ordeal is not over. He will remain on the stand tomorrow and perhaps a day longer. The state's attorneys believe that if he is insane he will be more likely to betray himself toward the end when wearied by Jerome's continued hammering.

Both Are Good-Natured.

Neither Thaw nor the New York district attorney displayed anything but the utmost good nature today. Frequently the dialogue resembled the chat of friends at an afternoon tea. Sometimes Thaw thought he had scored a point and smiled with the keenest enjoyment. The smile was always reflected on the face of his white-haired mother, who sat in the court during the day with other members of the Thaw family.

Says Allentown Were Misdled.

Thaw explained the evidence of his allentown at the trial by saying that in declaring him insane they had been misled.

"They were told," he said, "that the charges made against White were untrue and they inferred that the charges must be delusions."

At times the witness scored on the district attorney so palpably that the whole court room joined in his smile of triumph. One characteristic episode occurred when Jerome asked Thaw to explain his hostility to Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, one of the state's former allentown. Thaw said he did not know exactly why he disliked Hamilton.

"It was the case of Dr. Fell," he added. "Who is Fell?" inquired Jerome innocently.

"Why don't you know?" exclaimed the witness in real or feigned surprise. Then he quoted the first two lines of the nonsense rhyme:

"I do not like you, Dr. Fell, The reason why, I cannot tell."

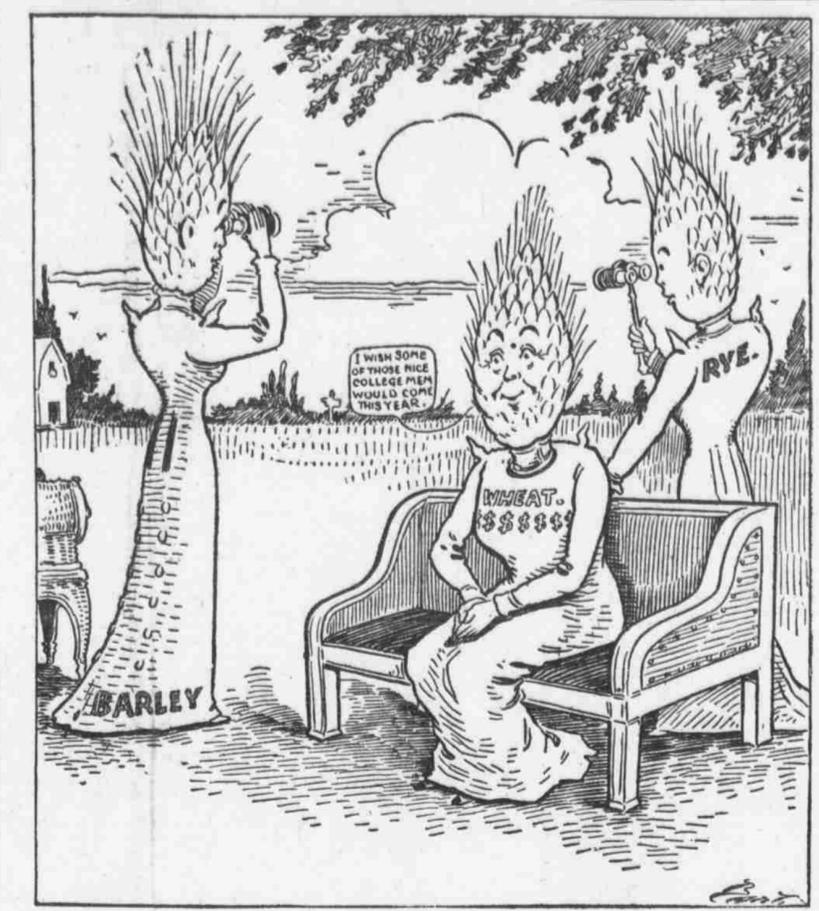
His Wife in Court.

Thaw's mood was not always jovial. Questions that made the witness knit his brows had to do with his relations with Evelyn Nesbit before their marriage. Although it has been alleged that Thaw has broken with his wife and that she is aiding the opposition, he showed a strong desire today to shield her name.

The young woman herself arrived in court during this part of the proceedings, and rewarded her husband's evident consideration of her feelings with several radiant smiles. At the same time Thaw showed strong reluctance to having his wife take the stand and had his attorney invoke the privilege of confidential relations to bar her.

Susan Merrill, who was the chief witness at Tuesday's session, was on hand today, but did not take the stand. Thaw swore that her most damaging statements against him were not true. She will probably take the stand again. The state expects to put on its three allentown to tell their impressions regarding Thaw's mental condition.

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MEN WANTED The Usual Shortage in the Northwestern Summer Resort From the Minneapolis Journal.

WALL STREET IS LOOKING UP

Senator Guggenheim of Colorado Says the Tone is Improving.

EAST WAITS ON THE WEST

West Has the Crops Which Are Going to Again Put Everything in the Best Possible Condition.

Senator Simon Guggenheim of Colorado passed through Omaha in his private car attached to Union Pacific train No. 3 yesterday afternoon en route to Denver from Elberton, N. J., where he and his family were enjoying an outing. Mrs. Guggenheim has been here since May 1 and part of that time Senator Guggenheim spent in Washington making tariff legislation. He yesterday was accompanied by Mrs. Guggenheim and their three daughters.

Asked about the financial temperament of the east and the money conditions in New York, Senator Guggenheim said: "I visited New York and Wall street daily for the last few weeks and I found the financial conditions improving. They are now the best they have been since the so-called panic of 1907."

"There is in New York now what I term a merchandise famine, which can be satisfied by the farmers of the west this year with big crops. New York and Wall street this summer are more dependent upon the farmers than at any time for several years."

"With big crops out here this summer the eastern financial conditions will become the best in many years. As I understand the western prospects it appears that the east will be satisfied, for there is sure to be a bumper crop season in this section of the country."

"There is no danger whatever of another panic in this financial center. As I said before, I was in the financial center of the country every day for several weeks and I can state to you that the United States never was in so little danger of a money stringency or any other contingency that might lead to a panic like that of 1907, or anything worse. The east, with the exception of the merchandise famine, never has been a better summer for Wall street and the business interests."

Crops Will Fix it All.

"The west, I feel sure, will give the east the crops to wipe out the famine and then the country will enjoy its greatest year of prosperity in the history of the United States."

Senator Guggenheim was asked regarding the tariff and said he was satisfied the country would come to realize that Senator Aldrich and the other senators are making the right kind of protection for the best interests of all the people. He said the conferees would be sure to fix up any places that were not right when the bill left the senate. He thought Senator Aldrich had made the best kind of a fight.

During the next month Senator Guggenheim and his family will be in Colorado and Idaho, where they will continue their vacation trip. They were at Elberton on what Senator Guggenheim termed a "vacation jaunt," and will continue it for another month in the west.

Call Douglas 238, the "Want-ad Number."

Ask for the Want-ad Department and your ad will be taken carefully and will appear in the next edition.

Probably you have something you should advertise—a room or house for rent—need help—something to sell—something you want to buy.

Do it now while you have it in mind. Telephone it.

Hyde's Secretary Kills Himself

John H. Stuart, Witness Against Equitable Insurance Magnate, Commits Suicide.

EVERETT, Wash., July 28.—John H. Stuart, confidential secretary of James Hazen Hyde, when the latter was president of the Equitable Life Assurance society of New York, committed suicide yesterday a short distance from his cabin at Mukilteo by shooting himself in the body and head. Stuart was a witness against Hyde in the investigation that resulted in the latter losing control of the insurance company. Despondency over finances is given as the cause of the suicide.

Union Pacific Makes New Record

Common Stock Goes Above Two Hundred Mark on New York Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The feature of the stock market at the opening today was the advance of Union Pacific common to a new high record above the 200 mark. On sales of 5,000 shares at the opening the stock sold from 197 1/2 to 200 1/2 against yesterday's close.

United States Steel common's response to the increased dividend was an advance of point on sales of 1,100 shares. The rest of the list was active and strong.

LAHM WILL RETURN TO OMAHA

Lieutenant Who Accompanied Orville Wright Tuesday Known in Omaha.

Lieutenant Frank P. Lahm who accompanied one of the Wright Brothers in the successful flight in their aeroplane at Fort Myer, Va., Tuesday, is the same who made the first flight with the Baldwin dirigible balloon at Fort Omaha several weeks ago. Lieutenant Lahm will return to Fort Omaha shortly to assist in getting the dirigible into proper shape again for the experimental flights at the Des Moines military tournament. He will conduct other balloon experiments at Fort Omaha during the fall. The new spherical balloon that was to replace the one destroyed during the flight by Captain Chandler and Lieutenant Ware several months ago has not yet arrived at Fort Omaha, but it is patiently looked for. In the meanwhile nothing is doing in the balloon business at Fort Omaha.

OLON PINCHED BY DRY LAW

Member of Mississippi Legislature Charged with Violating Prohibition Statute.

WESSON, Miss., July 28.—W. W. Robertson of Wesson, a member of the state legislature, must face the courts on a charge of violating the state prohibition law. An affidavit filed against him late yesterday charged him with retailing intoxicating liquors.

Russian City in Panic

Owing to Cholera Ravages

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—Dispatches received this morning from Polak in the government of Vitsebsk, the only city in Russia aside from St. Petersburg where cholera has made much headway, say the city is in full panic owing to the inefficiency of the sanitary administration and the shortage of physicians. Forty cases of cholera are reported daily and

PULLIAM SHOOTS HIMSELF

President of National League Tries to End His Life.

HIS RECOVERY IS DOUBTFUL

Sight of Both Eyes is Destroyed by Bullet Which Pierces Coating of Brain—No Explanation of Act.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Harry C. Pulliam, president of the National League of Base Ball Clubs in failing to the floor in his rooms on the third floor of the New York Athletic club.

Standing in the middle of the room, Mr. Pulliam held a revolver in his right temple. He fired only one shot. It went in at right temple and came out seven inches away on the left side. The bullet destroyed the right eye and passed through the upper part of the left. It is not believed he can recover, although he continued conscious for some time after the shooting.

The sound of the pistol shot was not heard at any other part of the club house, but Mr. Pulliam in falling to the floor apparently dislodged the receiver of a telephone which was standing on a table nearby. The operator on the ground floor, answering the signal, got on reply, and sent a heliograph to Mr. Pulliam's room to find out what was the matter. The door was unlocked and the boy, Higgins, got any response to his knocks, opened it and walked in.

Unable to Explain Act.

Lying on the floor half clad, lay the base ball magnate. The boy rushed down stairs and gave the alarm. Dr. Higgins, the club physician, was hastily summoned and after making a hurried examination directed that the coroner be notified. Mr. Pulliam, although still conscious and able to speak, appeared to be too confused to answer the physician's questions coherently.

The wounds were carefully dressed, but the physician had little hope of saving Mr. Pulliam's life.

Coroner's Physician Shradly, who arrived about half an hour after the shooting, assisted Dr. Higgins in attending to the wounded man's needs. Both of them attempted to get some explanation of the base ball president's attempt to kill himself, but he could not give intelligible answers. The coroner's physician, leaning close to Mr. Pulliam's ear, asked slowly: "Why did you shoot yourself?"

There was no reply. He repeated the question. Mr. Pulliam roused himself confusedly and asked in a dazed manner: "Why, who's shot?"

Again the question was asked, and this time all that the stricken president could answer was a muttered "What shot?"

The physician decided that any further questioning was likely to endanger Pulliam's slim chances of recovery. Assisted by club employes, they placed him in bed and did everything in their power to relieve his pain.

Both Eyes Destroyed.

The sight of both eyes was destroyed by the bullet, the physicians said. Although the course of the bullet was not traced, it appeared it had entered at least the covering of the brain and it seemed

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CONFERENCE ON TARIFF AT END

Advocates of Lower Duties Lose as to Rates on Gloves and Lumber.

SLIGHT REDUCTIONS ARE MADE

Coal Duty is Reduced and Hides Go on Free List.

PRINT PAPER RATE CUT DOWN

Probably Not Enough to Satisfy Some House Members.

HARD FIGHT ON COAL DUTY

Senators Who Favor High Protection Make Last Vain Plea—Bill Will Probably Reach House Saturday of This Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—After working for nearly three weeks at what proved to be one of the longest and most arduous tasks ever experienced in tariff building, the republican members of the conference committee on the Payne-Aldrich bill brought their deliberations to a sudden close at 6 o'clock tonight.

Without a moment's delay, the senate and house leaders, whose names are carried by the bill, started away by automobile for Fort Myer with the intention of laying their report before President Taft, who had gone to see what had been intended to be the last official flight of the Wright brothers' aeroplane.

All day the conferees had struggled with the question of bringing down the house rates on gloves and the senate rates on lumber to figures they felt would meet with executive approval.

In this effort the conferees failed. Lumber was made dutiable at rates only a little below those named by the senate bill, and there was a slight shading from the house rates on gloves of good quality.

Although it was not admitted by the conferees, the general impression drawn from the hurried trip to Fort Myer was that Messrs. Aldrich and Payne had been authorized by their colleagues to incorporate in the conference report such figures as could be agreed upon with the president, insofar as they came within range of what the leaders believe will be acceptable in the house and senate.

Returning from the conference at Fort Myer, Messrs. Aldrich and Payne seemed to be entirely satisfied with the outcome of their mission, although neither would discuss the conclusions reached. It was announced that the democratic members of the conference committee will be called into session at 10 o'clock tomorrow. It is stated also that the conference report will be presented to the house probably at noon Friday.

Lumber Rates as Fixed.

It required a roll call to fix the rates on lumber, which are as follows: Lumber, rough, \$1.40 per 1,000 feet. The house rate was \$1 and the senate rate \$1.50. The Dingley rate is \$2.

The senate differentials were adopted, making lumber planned on one side dutiable at \$1.90; two sides, \$2.15; three sides, \$2.25; and four sides, \$2.50.

The senate rates on lath and shingles, which were higher than the house rates, were also adopted.

Votes were taken on rough lumber at \$1.25 and at \$1.50, but no agreement could be reached, except at the \$1.40 rate for rough, with the senate differentials on finished lumber.

Increase on Gloves.

Gloves were made dutiable at rates considerably in advance of the duties fixed by the senate bill, which for the most part were the same as the Dingley rates. The conference rates are as follows:

Women's and children's gloves valued at not more than \$4 a dozen, \$2.50 a dozen; valued at more than \$4, but not more than \$12 a dozen, \$4 a dozen; valued at more than \$12 a dozen, 25 per cent ad valorem. The Schmaschen glove of sheep origin, which is the cheapest skin glove manufactured, was made dutiable at \$1 a dozen. This is a heavy reduction from the house rates, which made all gloves dutiable at \$4 a dozen, and is even less than the senate rate at \$1.25 and the Dingley rate of \$1.75 per dozen.

The conferees adopted an amendment which cuts in half the cumulative duties to 40 cents a dozen pairs provided by the Dingley law for gloves of certain stitching, or when lined, or when finished in a manner adding to the ordinary value.

In connection with the adjustment of the glove rates, former Representative Lattin of New York, the largest glove manufacturer in this country was admitted to the conference chamber where he made an earnest appeal for the retention of the rates named by the house. Kenneth Barnhart, manager for Marshall Field and company, Chicago, the largest importers of gloves in this country, was also admitted. They are on opposite sides of the question and were admitted, one after the other to give their views.

Lower Duty on Coal.

Senator Elkins and Scott of West Virginia and Clark of Wyoming endeavored to get the conferees to make the rate of 45 cents a ton on coal apply to the short ton, which it is said, would make a difference of about five cents a ton and operate to advance the rate to the equivalent of 50 cents.

In support of the suggested change, it was argued that the rate of 45 cents on coal applies to the short ton, the conferees in going below the house rates in fixing the rates on coal.

Hides on Free List.

Hides were left on the free list, contingent upon the adoption of the rule in the house making the action of the conferees in going below the house rates in fixing the rates on coal.