

LINCOLN VOTES
ON PROHIBITION

Nebraska's Capital City Will Settle
Saloon Question Today After
Bitter Fight.

BOTH SIDES PREDICT VICTORY

Dry and Wets Each Confident of
Winning by Big Figures.

CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN LIVELY ONE

Prominent Men Take Sides and Feeling
Has Been Warm.

RULE TWELVE PLAYS BIG

Resolution Regarding Delivery
Liquor to Private Residences
Repealed Saturday by
Excise Board.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
LINCOLN, April 10.—(Special.)—One
of the most bitterly waged fights in the
history of the city will come to a decision
today, when the question of prohibition
is voted upon in Lincoln. The fight has
been marked by most intense feeling
and by the prominence of the men who
have been here to speak on one side or
the other. The fight tomorrow will be
marked by the unusual educational qualifi-
cation for voters.

City Attorney Flanagan has ruled that
whenever a voter is challenged the ques-
tion must be put in the English
language and the answers must be in En-
glish. The object of the ruling is to prevent
a large number of foreign born citizens
who have not yet mastered the language
of their adopted country from voting, as
it is generally supposed that a majority
of them will vote against prohibition.

Both Sides Seem Victors.

Both the prohibitionists and those op-
posed to the city, while persons who
are not overly zealous for either side
have expressed the opinion that the city
is liable to an equal divided either way.
The action of the Excise board yesterday
in officially repealing rule twelve, which
prohibited the sale of liquor at the out-
lets of the election, and it will cut both ways.
That rule prohibited common carriers from
delivering liquor to private residences. The
rule provided that common carriers must
have a special deposit and make deliveries
to that place and then the purchaser was
forced to go to the depot and sign for the
shipment himself. It was made unlawful
for him to get an agent to receive for the
shipment.

The opponents of prohibition say the
 repeal of this rule is an admission of the
weakness of the cause of the prohibitionists
and of their hesitancy. For they allege
that the prohibitionists are willing
that every boarding house, every home,
every cellar and every drive may ship in
intoxicants without restriction, but so
that prohibition has won a victory
in Lincoln.

Fight for Rules.

In answer to this statement from the
prohibitionists, the opponents say that if
the town goes dry more stringent rules will
be made, and that the repeal of Rule 12
was simply a form of deception. As evidence
of this they point to the enactment of Rule 12
when the saloons were voted out before.
They allege the shipment of beer from
Hastebrook could have been stopped without
prohibiting persons from shipping in their
intoxicants by express.

The Excise board has given it out that
if the town goes dry the delivery of beer to
the homes is to be stopped under the ban,
and that all drinking must be done in the
saloons.

And so the battle rages. Charges and
counter-charges are made hourly and the
city is torn up with discussion and strife
which has been going on for some time.

The prohibitionists closed their campaign
today with a big meeting at the Auditorium,
following a large gathering there in
the afternoon. Miss Sara Hartwell Wel-
lance of Kansas City, Kan., and John Ten-
nison, a labor man, were the important speak-
ers. During the afternoon a "boys' meet-
ing" was held at which Prof. Condra of
the State university presided.

Tuesday will be a big day at the state
house. The Normal board will meet in the
afternoon at 2 o'clock, and probably will
be successful in preventing the carrying of
the Normal at Wayne and Chadron. And
it is possible there will be other business
transacted of some importance.

In the governor's office the executive
will hear charges against the mayor and
justice of Wyandotte and the county at-
torney of Chgo county for failure to prop-
erly enforce the law relating to the sale
of liquor.

COOK FOR BLAIR POSTMASTER

Former Incumbent Recommended for
Reappointment, According to
Word From Washington.

BLAIR, Neb., April 10.—(Special.)—Word
has been received in Blair from Wash-
ington that Wesley J. Cook has been recom-
mended for reappointment as postmaster,
and Mr. Cook is feeling on a gay street.
This will be his fourth appointment, as he
is just completing his third term.

Missing Gold Coins Found.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 10.—(Special.)—A
servant named Jacob Ureth made com-
plaint in the county court Friday that he
had been robbed of \$1,000 in gold at
Kearney. The robbery was reported at
Hastings. He had about \$1,000 in gold
which he had taken to Kearney. He had
been in his garments and claimed that
some one or two persons in Kearney
helped themselves to a part of it while
searching through his effects for a watch
which he was wearing of his own. Deputy
Sheriff Noble went to Kearney and
recovered \$1,000 of the missing gold.
The person who delivered it to him said
he found it where it had evidently fallen
out of the robbery's wagon.

Big Aeroplane
Swoops Down
On Automobile

Curtiss Airship Plunges Through
Space, Striking Motor Car Con-
taining Women and Children.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—(Special.)—A
Curtiss biplane, which he was operating at
a height of seventy-five feet, J. C.
Mars plunged downward with terrific speed
into the midst of the aviation course here
today, alighting on top of a seven-
passenger touring car in which were seated
three women and two children. The crash
top over the touring car saved the lives
of its occupants, only one of whom was
slightly injured. The biplane was smashed
into bits and Mars was caught under the
wreckage, but escaped with no injuries
worse than a badly bruised and wrenched
knee and a slight cut on his chin.

The accident brought to a thrilling close
Mars' first aviation feat. Thousands
of people followed the aviator in his flight
across the mile course, saw his machine
caught in a sudden gust of wind, spin
around like a top in an angle right of
the line of his original course and then
plunge downward. Screams of terror from
frightened women were heard on all sides
when it was seen that the biplane would
land squarely on the automobile.
Its flight was too quick for the occupants
of the car to jump, and they huddled on
the floor of the tonneau. The biplane
struck squarely on the engine hood of the
automobile and then crumpled over on the
car top. Mars had shut off his engine
when the aeroplane started down and in a
few moments scores of spectators were
dragging the wreckage from the automobile,
bringing out Mars and then the occu-
pants of the touring car.

Young Witness
Before Grand Jury

Sioux Indian Boy Testifies in
Hearing Held at Sioux
Falls.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., April 10.—(Special.)
—The members of the United States grand
jury, which convened in this city last
Tuesday, having concluded their work, now
have returned to their homes. A number
of additional indictments were returned by
the jury, but owing to the fact that the
defendants have not yet been arrested,
their names and the nature of the charges
against them have been withheld from the
public.

The youngest witness who ever was
summoned to appear in the federal court for
South Dakota was present and testified
before the grand jury which has just con-
cluded its work. This young witness was
Martin Kodwater, a Sioux Indian boy,
whose home is on the Crow Creek reserva-
tion. He was a witness in a case arising
out of the reservation which had to be
disposed of by the grand jury. He is only
12 years of age and is a student of the
St. Stephen Mission school on the reserva-
tion. The lad was able to travel to and
from Sioux Falls at half fare, but when
allowed per diem and mileage by the gov-
ernment it was necessary to allow him
the same rate of mileage as the adult wit-
nesses, so the boy profited to a consider-
able extent as the result of his first ex-
perience as a witness in the court of Uncle
Sam.

Before making its final report the fed-
eral grand jury inspected the government
building in this city and made a written
report, condemning the building as being
too small and recommending that unless
it is repaired and reconstructed it should
be abandoned. Bills now are pending in
congress making an appropriation for the
enlargement of the building, which has be-
come too small for the purposes for which
it was erected.

Charge Too High
For Upper Berth

Pullman Company Ruled Against by
Commerce Commission—Rates
Lower to Coast.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Interstate
Commerce commission in a decision today
holds it to be "unjust and unreasonable"
for the Pullman company to charge equal-
ly for the upper and lower berths in its
sleeping cars. Differential charges are or-
dered in several instances and Pullman
rates from Chicago to the Pacific are or-
dered reduced.

Class Play at Steamship.

STROMBURG, Neb., April 10.—(Special.)
—The senior class of the Stromburg High
school gave their annual class play at the
opera house Friday last. The event
clearly more than \$100. The play was put
on by about half of the class, the other
members putting on stunts between acts.

More Penitents May Slip
Into Pittsburg Graft Net

STROMBURG, Neb., April 10.—Where and when
the graft probe ends is "indigent," to
quote District Attorney Haskley, on de-
velopments that they may be realized be-
fore Monday. Mr. Haskley has spread
his net and is waiting for more men to
"come in" and confess, as a result of the
impressions contained in the grand jury
presentment of yesterday.

SPOTLIGHT ON
RAILROAD BILL

Special Attention of Congress Now
Directed to Important Measure
for Definite Action.

GUESSWORK ON ADJOURNMENT

Quitting Time Matter of Speculation
Until Question is Settled.

SUNDAY CIVIL BILL RANKS NEXT

Will Be Taken Up in House Early,
Then Pass to Senate.

OTHER BUSINESS SCHEDULED

Hullinger-Planchet Investigation to
Continue During Week—Standard
Oil Case Before Supreme
Court.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Everything in
congress is subordinated now to the con-
struction of the administration railroad bill
through its having been advanced to a
privileged status in both branches. The
differences of opinion which exist in rela-
tion to many of its most important features
of course, have not been brought to the
forefront in sharp conflict, while the
democrats look on ready to grasp any
political advantage that may chance to crop
out of the discussion.

Until the railroad bill is out of the way
it would be idle to speculate upon the prob-
able date of adjournment. The most opti-
mistic of the republican leaders of the
senate predict that the measure will not
pass the upper house before May 1. In the
lower house no one has hazarded a guess.
The rules committee, it is reported, is not
inclined to bring in a rule to limit debate.
After the railroad bill is passed by both
branches and goes to conference, where
there will be several weeks' hard work,
probably in the reconciliation of the House
of the senate and lower house, the other
Taft policies will have to be considered.
Standard Oil, the Hullinger-Planchet
and conservation legislation all will re-
quire time for their disposition.

Sunday Civil Bill.

If congress concludes its labors by June
10, therefore, no one here will complain,
notwithstanding the general anxiety of the
members to get home to look after their
fall campaigns. After the general ap-
propriation bill, the sundry civil bill is the
only one remaining to be considered by
the house that will take much time. It is
likely that this will be taken in the con-
ference week, to the exclusion of deliberations
over the railroad bill, in order to pass it
out to the senate appropriations
committee, which has run out of work.
Senator Lodge is expected to call up to-
morrow the request of republican mem-
bers of the cost of living committee for an
appropriation of \$50,000 to extend its work.
The matter of work on the cost of living
to undertake is comprehensive, but it has
occasioned some criticism from democrat
senators, who allege politics is involved
in the inquiry.

The rivers and harbors bill also will be
reported to the senate Monday. It prob-
ably will be called up during the week,
but western members will demand that it
go over until some agreement is reached
on the measure authorizing the issue of
\$20,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness to
complete reclamation projects already
begun. This bill has passed the senate
and is being held up in the house.
Hullinger-Planchet Fight.

There will be sessions this week of the
committee investigating the Hullinger-
Planchet controversy, the cost of living and
the charges by Representative Stevenson
of Minnesota that there is a lobby here
to influence this subsidy legislation. The
end of none of these investigations is in
sight. The most interesting event in the
president's program this week will be the
reunion at a dinner tomorrow night of
the Taft party that traveled with him in
1908 to the Philippines and the original.

The president will give attention during
the week to pressing further legislation in
which he is interested. He may announce
the appointment of a successor to General
James S. Clark, surveyor of the port
of New York. The possibility that a de-
cision will be announced Monday in the
Standard Oil dissolution suit, the tobacco
trust case or the corporation tax cases
directs attention to the supreme court of
the United States. Arguments in cases
involving the validity of a number of state
laws will be heard during the week. Among
these will be the cases involving the Ken-
tucky tax on double stamped spirits, the
Missouri law prohibiting foreign corpora-
tions from removing suits from state to
federal courts and the Wisconsin jury com-
missioner's law.

Standard Oil Case.

Other interesting cases that may come
before the court involve the decree of the
supreme court of Tennessee ousting the
Standard Oil company of Kentucky from
doing an interstate business in Tennessee
and the "hot crow" or interstate com-
merce as raised in the Chiles case.

Wednesday the complaint of the Federal
Sugar Refining company against all the
railroads which lighter freight in New York
harbor will be heard by the Interstate
Commerce commission.

In effect this is a complaint of an indi-
vidual sugar concern to compel the rail-
roads to afford to it the same litigation

(Continued on Second Page.)



BERLIN REFORMERS IN LINE

Suffrage Agitators Parade Streets of
German City on Sunday.

DEMONSTRATION IS ORDERLY

Open Air Meetings Under Sanction of
Police Commission—Upon Assur-
ance that 'Traffic' Would
Not Be Disturbed.

BERLIN, April 10.—At least 100,000 social-
ists and radicals took part today in the
most impressive demonstration ever held
in Berlin in favor of suffrage reform in
Prussia. From 11 o'clock in the morning
the streets resounded from the march of
squads of earnest looking men from every
precinct in the city towards the Humboldt-
Hain, the Friedrichshafen and Treptow
Park, where Police Commissioner von Ja-
gow had sanctioned open air meetings.
Owing to the recent outbursts of violence
of the police methods in the repression of
popular expression of will, the police com-
missioner had withdrawn his former pro-
hibition on assurance by the socialist lead-
ers that no disturbances would occur and
that traffic would not be disturbed. Men
and women gathered at the district head-
quarters of the socialists at an early hour,
and from there marched off in groups of
100, under control of stewards wearing red
arm-bands, toward the allotted meeting
places.

Police Leave Street.

There was no shouting or singing as the
crowds passed through the streets, from
which the police seemed to have disap-
peared as if by magic. Squads arrived at
the parks about 1 o'clock, with military
precision. There they gathered around six-
teen improvised and numbered platforms
from which, at the sound of a bugle, social-
ist and radical members of the Reichstag
and Landtag began addresses, in which
they vehemently denounced the injustice
of the present system of elections. For
an hour and a half the orators continued
amid deafening cheers, and at 1:30 another
bugle sounded, and for one minute utter
silence prevailed.

Then a resolution, declaring that it was
the determination of those gathered to-
gether to fight for reform until victory
had been won for the people, was passed
by acclamation. Enthusiastic scenes en-
sued and there was great cheering for
the rights of democracy, while 10,000 voices
broke into the stirring strains of the work-
men's "Marseillaise" and the song of free-
dom, but they deserted on orders from the
leaders.

No Disorder.

The meetings then disbanded, the original
group marching off as they had come,
without the slightest disorder. The entire
Berlin garrison was confined to barracks
all day as a measure of precaution, but
the services of the military were not re-
quired.

Twelve meetings were held in halls in
the suburbs, and these also passed off
without untoward incident. The most
significant feature of today's demonstra-
tion was the orderly manner in which it

(Continued on Second Page.)

Answer Census
Man's Questions
Without Delay

Heads of Families Urged to Fill Out
Blanks Left at Homes Last
Week.

This week Uncle Sam begins to count
neers among his sons and daughters, neph-
ews and nieces, and all others within his
eyes.

Last week the first real step was taken,
when householders were furnished with
blanks on which are questions and columns.
These each head of family is asked to fill
out. The questions are not many, nor is
any of them important. All are easy to
answer, and each is of importance in con-
nection with the work of taking the census.
It is the desire of the enumerators that
the heads of families make the work as
easy as possible by having the blanks all
filled out when called for. This will greatly
facilitate the collection of the data as far
as the population is concerned.

Answering the questions on the blank
does not involve any undue labor, nor will
any of the information given be used in
any way in connection with the person fur-
nishing it. It is all for the uses of the cen-
sus bureau.

License Contest at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 10.—(Special.)—U.
S. Baker, who directed the prohibition cam-
paigns here in 1908 and 1909, has announced
that he will collect evidence relative
to the various applicants for licenses
and will use it as the basis for remon-
strances. Following the reorganization
next Tuesday night the council will be
unanimous in favor of high license, but
if appeals are taken on remonstrances, as
now threatened, the license will be in-
operative until passed upon by the district
court, whose next term here will not take
place until late in May.

Two Banks Incorporated.

PIERRE, S. D., April 10.—(Special.)—
Articles of incorporation have been filed
for the Farmers' State bank of Faith,
Meade county, with a capital of \$50,000.
Incorporators, H. O. Baker, Spook, David
R. Miller, Henry W. Davis, Maurice, for
the Farmers and Merchants State bank of
Plankinton, with a capital of \$30,000. In-
corporators, L. A. Mabett, T. E. Rich, A.
A. Boynton of Plankinton.

How Big is Omaha?
\$25 for those who hit the mark

102,555 in 1900. How many in 1910?

Some Samples of the Guesses.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Guess. Includes names like R. C. Sparger, 3500; Emma A. Home, 122; Alexander H. Haven, 1915; Mrs. A. P. Johnson, 304; H. O. Hocking, 100; A. P. Johnson, 60; Mrs. M. E. Harmon, 342; C. A. Johnson, 25; William Wallace, Jr., 104; C. J. Overboy, 51; Green A. Wilcox, 12.

Fill in, cut out and mail to The Bee Census Dept.—April 11

..... is my guess of the number of inhab-
itants in Omaha according to 1910 census.

Name

Address

\$100 for best estimate, \$5 for each of three next best.
In case of the first answer has preference. Award on official count.

DAY OF GRAFT MUST PASS

Castic Criticism of Existing Evils
by Rev. Dr. Rouse.

CLEANSING REVIVAL NEEDED

Present Day Evangelism Inadequate
to Deal for World, Leaders Urged
Responsive Spirit of Real
Religious Work.

In Plymouth Congregational church Rev.
Frederick T. Rouse preached Sunday morn-
ing, exchanging with John P. Cloyd, his
subject was "The Coming Revival." He
said in part:
"The object of this sermon is to prepare
people for the coming revival, that they
may see its need, its nature, and believe
in its possibility. That a great revival is
needed is manifest by conditions political,
commercial, social and religious. The
names of our leading cities are simply
synonyms of political graft—Pittsburg,
Philadelphia, San Francisco, New York,
Chicago, Omaha and Denver.
"To name many of our great corporations
is simply to name confessed, convicted or
suspected criminals. Our monopolies are
robber barons. Colonies of bankers and
officials fill our prisons. Everybody grati-
fies the watchdog and excuse.

"Socially, steel trust presidents set
examples for divorce, badness, and for do-
mestic infidelity. Society leaders, cast
singers, stage stars, set examples for volu-
ptuousness and profligacy. For pleasures,
rotten plays in our best theaters and leg
shows in our worst attract the multitudes.
For intelligence we feed on the sewage
of the press or trashy stories or occur
ourselves with social nonsense or outland-
ish dress.

"In matters of religion we face empty
pews, formal worship, desiccated sermons,
rejected crowds, empty prayer meetings
and unattended churches.

Evangelism is inadequate.

"Present day evangelism is totally in-
adequate to the situation. Conditions are
not to be largely or permanently remedied
by Sundayism, with its mercenary methods
and its vulgar contentions; nor by Torry-
ism, with its bronchial formalism and
medieval theology; by Chapmanism, with
its professional-realism. Its organized
publicity and mechanical conversion, its
padded returns and large compensations
Meyer, Clark and Gypse Smith are good.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CENSUS TAKING
BEGINS FRIDAY

Seventy Thousand Enumerators Will
Be Turned Loose on People of
United States.

ONLY MONTH FOR THE WORK

In Cities Blanks Must All Be in
Within Fifteen Days!

NINETY MILLION NAMES

Director Durand Considers This a
Conservative Estimate.

ALL INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL

Number of Innovations Introduced
Are Expected to Improve the
Quality of the Re-
ports.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—With the break
of day Friday, April 15, a host of 70,000
interrogators, men and women, white and
colored, will be turned loose in pursuit of
the people of the United States. On that
day Uncle Sam will begin the numbering of
the millions in preparation for the cen-
sus. He estimates that he has a
family of about 90,000,000 men, women and
children, and he already has employed and
will then put to work a body of enumerators
considerably greater than the standing
army.

The law provides that the enumeration
shall begin on April 15, but it is not so
peremptory about the commencing time as
about the closing time, and already intima-
tions have been received that in some in-
stances the work may be postponed until
Saturday. This is due to the fact that
April 15 falls on Friday, and among the
70,000 name takers there are some who are
superstitious as to this day of the week.

The enumeration will cover all of the
forty-five states and two territories of the
union proper and also Hawaii and Porto
Rico. Alaska, the Philippine Islands and
Cuba will not be included, as special ar-
rangements are made for numbering the
people of those dependencies.

Under the statutes governing the work,
the entire enumeration must be completed
within a month, and in the cities the work
is limited to fifteen days. It is expected
that some of the returns from the cities
will be received as early as the first week
in June, but the exact population of the
entire country will not be determined be-
fore some time in September. The census
officials will, however, know within a few
thousand of the number long before the
close of the summer months. They will
be able to reach a substantially accurate
conclusion by their pay rolls, but this will
be more or less speculative, and the figures
will not be given until the
Ninety Million Names.

Director E. Durand is counting
upon a roll of not fewer than 90,000,000
names. This estimate is based upon calcu-
lations of his experts, and makes allow-
ance for an increase according to the
tendencies shown in past years. The fami-
lies. Between 1870 and 1890 the in-
crease in the population was 20 per cent;
between 1890 and 1900, 25 per cent; and
between 1900 and 1910, 25 per cent. If the de-
crease should continue at the same ratio, there
would be a falling off this year of the
rate of gain to about 20 per cent. The im-
migration figures for the last decade have
been greater, however, than for any of the
previous ten-year periods. Making allow-
ance for this augmentation from outside, it
is calculated that the increase for the last
ten years will be about 25 per cent, and
as in round numbers, the figure for 1900
was 70,000,000, it is now calculated that
there will be in 1910 an addition of
about 14,000,000 souls.

Much interest is felt as to the showing
regarding the purely native increase. The
enumeration has been made in the families
with a tendency toward "race slides,"
and it is Mr. Durand's fond hope that the
reports of his 70,000 subordinates may be
able to check the apparent decline. Man
of figures that he is, he does not, however,
permit his optimism to shade his facts,
and until the actual returns show something
better, he will hold to his 90,000,000 esti-
mate.

There will be some innovations in the
next census and they are expected to im-
prove the reports. For instance, the country
farmer is to be afforded an opportunity to
consider in advance the statements he shall
make as to the conditions prevailing with
reference to his holdings, and the same
advantage is to be given heads of families
in cities as to the enumeration of their
households. In both cases sheets are to be
passed around before the official sale of
the enumerators in the hope that both
ruralist and urbanite will be more com-
plete in their returns than otherwise they
might be. There also is to be unusual care in
the supervision of the work of the enu-
merators. In cities enumerators will camp
on the heels of the men with the pencils dur-
ing the first day of their work and in the
country districts the sheets themselves will
be especially scrutinized.

Scope of Inquiry.

The inquiry will comprise three different
branches: Population, agriculture and min-
ing and manufacturing. The questions will
cover the average, the value and the prod-
uct of farms, including an especial enumera-
tion of animals, as it will the capital in-
vested, the value of products and the num-
ber of employes of mining and manufactur-
ing plants.

The enumerators will want to know a
good deal about you for the population
counting. They will not only fill in the
names of your family, but will expect you to
reveal your age, and will ask you to tell
whether you are white, black, mulatto,
Chinese, Japanese or Indian; whether you
are married or single, whether you are
American or foreign born, and if the latter,
what you give out only your nationality,
but your race and mother tongue. Then,
if you are a woman, you are to tell how
many children have been born to you, and
in any event, you are to tell all about
your education, your parents and your
employment. All this information is to be
for the general average and for the ear-
only of one of the enumerators. He is
sworn not to reveal any of his awful
truths.

Cost of Work.

The mere getting of the information will
cost the government the pretty sum of
\$1,000,000. Of this amount \$500,000 will be
paid to enumerators and the remaining
\$500,000 to supervisors. With a few ex-
ceptions the enumerators will be paid on
the basis of the work done. In the coun-