

CONVICTS MAKE DARING ESCAPE

Five Train Robbers at Fort Leavenworth Prison Leave Yards by Switch Engine.

TWO OF THEM ARE RECAPTURED

Frank Grigware, Omaha Bandit, Still at Liberty.

POSSE CLOSING IN ON OTHERS

Men Are Unarmed and Are at Mercy of Guards.

JAIL BREAK CLEVERLY EXECUTED

Initiation Pistols Used to Frighten Locomotive Crew—All Prisoners Serving Life Terms.

BULLETIN.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 21.—This afternoon Kating and Hewitt were captured and at 2:30 were being taken back to the penitentiary.

Grigware at that time was still at large. Roll call this afternoon developed that Theodore Murdoch, serving ten years for counterfeiting, was also missing. There is no trace of him.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 21.—Five train robbers serving life sentences escaped from the federal prison near here early today. Within a short time two of the men were recaptured. At 11 o'clock the three others were surrounded in the brush within a short distance of the prison, and it was believed all would be taken.

The men recaptured are Bob Clark, sent up from Tyler, Texas, and John Gideon of Moscow, Idaho.

The three others are: Thomas A. Kating, sent up from Allen, Okl.; Arthur Hewitt, from Caddo, Okl., and Frank Grigware, one of the men who held up a Union Pacific mail near Omaha last fall.

Plot Cleverly Executed. The break for liberty was made about 8 o'clock this morning and was the result of a cleverly planned plot upon the part of the five convicts. The execution was most daring. Two of the convicts were at work in the carpenter shop and the others were in the rear shop.

A Union Pacific switch engine had backed into the prison yard. At the sound of the engine whistle, the men dashed into the yard and made toward the engine. Leveling what is believed to have been dummy jump at the engine, the men climbed into the cab and compelled him to reverse his machine.

The engine rushed through the rear gate into the open country and soon was speeding toward the woods.

When the escape became known a few moments later, the warden, while at the prison was supposed to be on his way to the surrounding country to be on the lookout. The whistle may be heard for miles and its use caused consternation. At the same time heavily armed guards were thrown around the gates to prevent any further attempt at escape, while others started in pursuit of the fleeing men in the engine.

Men Surrounded in Woods. When the engine had reached a point six miles from the prison the five men jumped to the ground and made for the woods. Clark and Gideon separated from the others and soon were captured. They were taken without much show of resistance and landed safely in the cells.

Then every available guard, led by Deputy Leno, started in pursuit of the other three men. A half mile farther on the trio were surrounded in the woods. No shot had been fired on either side up to 11 o'clock, when the guards began to close in on the convicts. Although the convicts were all desperate men, it was believed that their only weapons were guns made of wood and painted in the carpenter shop.

Fake weapons taken from Clark and Gideon had been ingeniously made. Even the cylinders showed imitation bullet protruding.

When the men made their dash for liberty they covered Harry Reed, a guard, with their "guns" and forced him to enter the engine cab with them. But one other guard, named Burnett, was in the vicinity. He rushed up and struck Kating over the head, causing a wound from which blood flowed freely. Kating was only stunned and, running after his confederates, he scrambled into the engine just as it was getting under way. The guards inside the prison did not carry weapons.

Clothes of Trainmen Taken. Kating was employed for five years as an engineer on the Lake Shore railroad, and he assumed the leadership when the engine started. He directed Charles Curran, the engineer, to "throw her wide open," and told Fireman Millard Heeter to shove coal "as he had never shoveled before."

When the engine had arrived at a point six miles northwest of the prison, where the road was skirted on both sides by heavy timber, the engineer and fireman were instructed to "kill" the engine.

Young Farmer in Charivari Party Killed

Henry Swanson, Living Near Bertrand, Falls Dead from Shot Fired by One of Party.

HOLDREGE, Neb., April 21.—(Special Telegram)—Late last night, shortly after the marriage of B. C. Lindstrom to the daughter of Victor Nordstrom at the bride's home, several miles north of Bertrand, Henry Swanson, who, in company with about forty other young men of the neighborhood, was charivaring the newly married couple, was shot in the abdomen with a gun discharged by one of his party.

The young man fell immediately, dying in less than fifteen minutes without regaining consciousness. There were only two guns in the crowd, both shotguns, but in whose hands they were at the time of the accident no one seems to know. The members of the charivari party seem to be unanimous in the opinion that the shooting was an accident, but no one has so far told who were the owners of the guns, nor any of the details preceding the tragedy.

Coroner Palmer of this city was called early this morning, but detailed Dr. W. A. Shreck of Bertrand to investigate the shooting and decide as to the necessity of an autopsy. Dr. Shreck thought it best to wait until Swanson's father could be communicated with, and until his arrival here no steps will be taken. All of the parties concerned in last night's tragedy, including the wedding party, the guests and the charivari crowd are among the prominent farmers and their sons in Pielspe county.

Forty Miners Entombed at Birmingham

Cages Block Shaft and Entrance is Sealed to Prevent Spread of Flames—All Probably Dead.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 21.—Little hope was expressed this morning that any of the thirty-five or forty miners entombed in the Mulca mine of the Birmingham Coal and Iron company as the result of an explosion about 9 o'clock last night will be rescued alive.

When it was learned that it was impossible to gain entrance to the mine through the shaft, because the cages were sprung in the passage, the entrance was sealed to prevent, if possible, the spread of fire. Shortly after midnight the hospital car of the Tennessee company was rushed to the scene, equipped with helmets and all other necessary appliances for entering a gas-filled mine. Ambulances also were sent from Emley and Birmingham to the scene, which is about twelve miles northwest of Birmingham.

The only list of names of the miners at work at the time of the explosion was held by the foreman of the gang at work, who was among the entombed. It is believed, however, there are about fifteen white men and twenty to twenty-five negroes.

The mine has been in operation about two years. The shaft is 350 feet deep and the fact that flames shot to a height of 100 feet leads to the belief that the explosion occurred near the bottom of the main shaft.

When the first crew of rescuers reached the bottom of the shaft this morning, the bodies of two miners were found. The rescuers upon returning to the surface expressed the opinion that all the imprisoned men were dead.

Attempt to Rob Bank at Kayler

Citizens' Posse Captures One of the Men and Wounds the Other Two.

MITCHELL, S. D., April 21.—(Special Telegram)—An attempt was made to rob the bank at Kayler, south of here, by blowing up the safe. It aroused the citizens and they armed themselves and went after the robbers. One of the robbers was captured after a chase of a mile and two others were wounded. The captured robber was placed in jail at Scotland. Sheriff Piester of this city started at 4 o'clock this morning to drive to Scotland with the bloodhounds to track the two wounded robbers.

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE ENDS

Misunderstanding as to Terms Cleared Away and Men Return to Work.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The strike of the motormen and conductors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company became merely an unpleasant memory today when, with all misunderstandings regarding the terms of the settlement removed, the strikers returned to work.

Boosters' Club for Omaha Started by the City Clerk

City Clerk Butler has started a little Omaha Boosters' club of his own, and in the course of a year he expects to at least list in some good opportunities for advertising as being neglected, considering the waste space on all business envelopes and letterheads. Hereafter I propose to have some message of a boosting nature on all the stationery this office sends out. We can easily get up some telling statistics in short space, as well as these halting signs:

"Mention Omaha" will appear on the corner of each-third of the clerk's envelopes. "Omaha is Growing Every Minute" on another third, and "Yes, Omaha is the Best City on the Balance."

MISS KELLER CROSS-EXAMINED

Attorney for Dr. Hyde Tries to Show Typhoid Epidemic Was Due to Defective Plumbing.

DEATH OF JAMES H. HUNTON

Nurse Says His Body Did Not Twitch and Jerk.

POISON FOR DOGS AND FROGS

Experiments on Animals to Be Part of Exhibits in Case.

FIGHT FOR LETTERS RENEWED

Defense Will Not Be Allowed to Have Paxton's Correspondence with Experts—Dr. Hyde Coaches Attorney.

KANSAS CITY, April 21.—Under the attentive prompting of Dr. Hyde, Attorney Frank P. Walsh began the cross-examination of Miss Pearl Keller at an opening of the afternoon session of the Swope murder trial.

Mr. Walsh immediately delved into the typhoid fever feature of the case. "Is it not true that when you went to the Swope residence there was trouble with the plumbing, which carried away the waste and that the pipes were being torn out?" he asked.

"The plumbing was being removed, but I do not know why," she answered. "Turning to the death of James Moss Hunton, Mr. Walsh asked the nurse if ever before she had attended an apoplectic case. She said she had not.

"I am trying to treat her courteously," said the attorney, warmly. "Proceed," replied the court and Mr. Walsh sat down.

Miss Keller's body did not convulse, but moved as if breathing was difficult," said Miss Keller. "Is it not true that Dr. Twyman tied a string around Mr. Hunton's arm to stop the flow of blood?" the witness was asked.

"He tied a band so as to regulate the pulse." Reading from the grand jury notes which recently fell into his hands, Mr. Walsh asked Miss Keller if she made the statement that "Mr. Hunton had a violent twitching and jerking."

The witness testified she did not recall her exact testimony, but she did not say, substantially, that Mr. Hunton was suffering from a convulsion.

Miss Keller said she did not know of her own knowledge that Dr. Hyde visited the room of Margaret Swope on the morning she is alleged to have been poisoned. The court ordered any reference the witness had made to the physician's alleged visit to the girl's room, stricken from the evidence, as it was only hearsay testimony.

Dogs and frogs are expected to play an important part in convicting or clearing the state has announced its intention of demonstrating a live frog with the drug before the eyes of the jurymen.

Toxicologists employed by Dr. Hyde are maintaining a "poison squad" of six dogs for the purpose of studying the effects of strychnine upon them. Some of the canines are being given one-fifteenth of a grain of strychnine four times a day. Others receive a smaller amount of poison.

Some of the dogs will be permitted to die from the effects of the drug. Others will be killed. The digestive organs of the animals will be used by the defense in presenting its case to the jury.

Hans Jensen, a prominent veterinarian, has been retained by Dr. Hyde to assist in the experiments on the dogs. He will testify at the trial.

Dr. B. C. Hyde's fight for the letters regarding the examinations of the vicerecra of Colonel Thomas and Chariman Swope, which passed between the state's scientists and John G. Paxton, was renewed today. The opening move was an attempt to put Mr. Paxton on the stand, but this was overruled by the court.

Ruling Against Hyde. The court notified the defense's attorney at the opening of court that it would not grant the motion for the production of the papers, as they were concerned in a civil suit which Dr. Hyde had filed against Mr. Paxton and therefore it was not in the jurisdiction of the criminal court to order them produced.

Attorney Walsh offered to place several witnesses on the stand to prove he had a right to the documents, but Judge Lathaw refused to permit them to take the stand. The tilt of yesterday, which arose over the defense coming into possession of grand jury notes relating to the Swope case, was recalled when Judge Lathaw spoke of a law book disappearing from his library.

"INSURGENTS" BACK DOWN

Fowler Has Resolution to Have House Appoint Committees.

SPEAKER RULES AGAINST IT

He Says He is Willing to Hear Arguments, and After Some Turnout the Resolution is "Put in the Basket."

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A movement was launched today of the "insurgents" public members of the house to take away from the speaker the power to appoint the house committees.

Soon after the house met at noon, Representative Fowler of New Jersey, one of the insurgents, asked immediate consideration of a resolution providing for the selection of two committees, one to be composed of republicans and the other of democrats, the duty of which would be to designate all members of house committees.

Immediately the house became a scene of confusion, members anticipating a repetition of the stirring scenes witnessed several weeks ago.

Majority Leader Payne arose to the situation and made a point of order against the Fowler resolution as not "privileged." Before the speaker could rule Mr. Hardwick of Georgia made a point of no quorum. The court ordered any reference the witness had made to the physician's alleged visit to the girl's room, stricken from the evidence, as it was only hearsay testimony.

The speaker finally obtained some semblance of order and announced that 255 members were present.

Mr. Fowler was again recognized to speak on his resolution. He announced that he did not wish consideration of the resolution until May 2, but desired to have it referred to the committee on rules and to have it come up before the house as a privileged matter on the date mentioned.

The speaker promptly decided that the resolution was not in order, but said he was willing to hear arguments on the point. The speaker was relieved by Mr. Fowler saying he would withdraw the resolution and "deposit it in the basket."

The hopper system for bills and resolutions prevails in the house.

Mr. Fowler, his resolution in hand, walked to the clerk's desk and placed it in the basket, the speaker having informed him that not being privileged it would have to take the regular course. Derisive laughter from the regular republicans greeted this action.

Some forty minutes of the time of the house has been consumed at this stage of the battle, the speaker having informed him that not being privileged it would have to take the regular course. Derisive laughter from the regular republicans greeted this action.

The emphasis which "Uncle Joe" put on the "says he" again provoked laughter, in which both the republicans and democrats joined.

After several minutes the excitement subsided and the house proceeded with other business.

BIG OIL PLANT BURNING

Three Million Dollar Receiving Station at Richmond, Cal., May Be Destroyed.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 21.—Ignited, according to the suspicion of the authorities, by some incendiary, the mammoth receiving reservoir of the Standard Oil company at Richmond, Contra Costa county, caught fire this morning at 1 o'clock and practically the entire population of that place is engaged in fighting the flames. It is feared that should the fire spread the entire plant, valued at \$3,000,000 may be destroyed.

You have done your best when you use a Bee want ad. Bee want ads are treasures. They bring buyers and sellers face to face.

They find homes for people. Positions for people. Servants for people. They find what is lost. Give value to things grown old-fashioned, and vigor to whatever is lifeless. If you can't come down to the office, call Douglas 238, and a cheerful staff will write your ad and take care of it.



The census taker: "And your husband, madam, is he deaf, dumb or blind?" From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fire Wipes Out Railroad Round House and Yards

Fanned by Terrific Wind, Burlington Sustains Heavy Loss at Lincoln.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, April 21.—(Special Telegram)—At 12:30 a. m. an explosion by an explosion of gasoline in the roundhouse of the Burlington road, located in the extreme northwest portion of the city, early this evening, fanned by a terrific wind, wiped out the roundhouse, the coal chutes, the ice house, the material yards and then spread to a number of small houses adjoining. All the available fire-fighting apparatus of the city was put into service and, though it was necessary to carry the lines of hose across the main yards and main line of the road, this was accomplished. The fire continued to spread and there was no certainty that it would be put out until the material to feed it was all burned.

Fortunately, outside the railroad property there are not many homes immediately adjacent. Showers of sparks fell over a large number of small houses in a nearby portion of the city occupied by hundreds of small house-holders and laboring men and the extent of the possible damage was difficult to estimate at midnight. High piles of stored coal near the roundhouse are on fire.

Several long strings of boxcars standing near the roundhouse burned and a number of locomotives were destroyed. Lincoln is a big division point and the equipment for the greater portion of the line in eastern Nebraska is cared for here.

Yesterday the Burlington depot at Havelock was set on fire and burned.

Fay and Harris Plead Guilty

Men Who Robbed Postoffice at Richmond, Va., Are Given Ten Years Each and Fine.

RICHMOND, Va., April 21.—Pleading guilty to the robbery of the Richmond postoffice on the night of March 17, 1909, were taken, Eddie Fay and "Little Dick" Harris today were sentenced to ten years in the Atlanta penitentiary and fined \$5,000 each.

LEPROSY CASE IN NEW YORK

Woman with Disease in Advanced Stage Found in Crowded Tenement.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Suffering from what is believed to be leprosy in an advanced stage, a woman with an 8 months' old baby at her breast was found by Dr. Frank of Bellevue hospital early today. The woman was living in a squallid East Side tenement house, which fairly swarmed with lodgers.

In the three-room tenement were five children, besides the victim's baby, a young woman, two men and their wives. Ten days ago, a woman with leprosy came to this city from Baltimore. She was lost track of.

MARK TWAIN IS CALLED BY DEATH

Famous Humorist and Author Passes Away at Home in Redding, Connecticut.

SUDDEN END COMES AS SURPRISE Only a Few Hours Before Patient Had Written Letters in Bed.

END, HOWEVER, NOT UNEXPECTED Old Age of Writer and Failing Health Made Demise Certain.

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REDDING, Conn., April 21.—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), probably the world's premier humorist and writer of human interest stories, died at his home in Redding this evening at 6:30 o'clock.

The end came as a surprise, for his condition earlier in the day indicated improvement. He was conscious up to within a short time before the summons came. At noon physicians in attendance at the author's bedside pronounced his case as satisfactory, but stated that his illness was critical. They would make no promises as to the outcome.

Yesterday the author took a decided turn for the better and was conscious on sitting up in bed to write a few letters. His condition then was better than it had been any time since his return from Bermuda, where he went in quest of health. The direct cause of death was angina pectoris. His daughter, Clara, was among those present at the bedside when he breathed his last.

Born in Missouri. If one were to ask of the first dozen persons one met on the street, "Who is the greatest of American humorists?" probably no one would answer "Samuel L. Clemens," but not one intelligent American would fail to allot that distinction to Mark Twain.

Samuel Longhorne Clemens was born in the town of Florida, Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835. His father had been a slaveholder and had met with reverses, he died a bankrupt, and when the boy had scarcely reached his 12th year. His mother was a superior and handsome woman, and it is from her that Mark Twain inherited some of his most admirable qualities. She was intelligent, extremely so, and could write well. She was also given to dreamy speculations. One of the boy's kinsfolk once said of him, "He is a perfect little human kaleidoscope." "Yes," spoke up another, "and he gets that from his mother." Mrs. Clemens was looked up to in Florida—and in Hannibal—as a very observant woman, who was interested in all that was going on around her, and who kept posted on the news of the day, as far as one could in Missouri thirty-six years ago.

The boy had had a little schooling in the hamlet of his birth, and his good mother had aided him to learn, and in Hannibal his studies were continued in a little weather beaten frame schoolhouse, 28x40 feet in dimensions, where a Miss Lucy Davis taught the young boys how to read. There it was, while under the administration of Miss Lucy, that the budding humorist made his first acquaintance with the persuasive power of the hickory switch, and he is on record as saying that he distinctly remembers that the "dressing down" he got were no jokes.

Gets idea for Pen Name. Mark began his serious work in life shortly after his father's death. He went to the local printing office, that of the Hannibal Courier. Three years he served as "devil" and typo, and at odd times wrote something for publication. At the end of his apprenticeship he considered himself a competent printer, reporter and editor. Without compass or cash he set out on foot for the eastern country, and did odd jobs at the same time, as he journeyed along. At length he reached Philadelphia, but finding the town too slow for his ideal he tarried but a while, and continued his journey to New York.

But the east did not hit his fancy and he longed for the old friends and scenes of the "wild and woolly west." At it he turned up again in Hannibal, out of work and out of money.

The "Father of Waters" had a fascination for him about that time, and he wondered if he were not cut out for a pilot. He did not ponder this new idea long, but forthwith looked for a job, and quickly found it, as roustabout on a steamboat plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. In due time he became a pilot, and for seven years he stuck to his new calling. He has told how he liked it and all about it in his "Floating on the Mississippi." His picturesque life, and the strange and interesting people and things he came in contact with while piloting, aroused his literary faculties, and all the while he was steering those pine and resin fed craft up and down the great river he scribbled for the papers. Busy as he was, exacting as were his duties—and he was one of the best pilots the old Mississippi ever knew—he found time to cultivate the art of writing.

And it was while piloting that he got the pen name by which he has ever since been known to the world of letters, and to the world at large. This is how it happened: He had been signing his sketches "Josh," a name which came to him he knows not how, but which he never cared for. One day while in the pilot house pondering as to what name he could substitute for "Josh" he heard a "big buck nigger" who was taking soundings of the river call out "Mark twain!" The phrase struck the young writer's fancy, and he determined then and there that henceforth he would sign his "stories" with the pen name "Mark Twain."

It was not, however, until 1853, while acting as city editor of the Virginia City Enterprise, that the humorist made use of his new title.

Mark Twain got his first step in "roughing it" about this time. Besides editing a lively paper in a rapid town, he acted as clerk to his brother, whom President Lincoln had appointed secretary of the territory of Nevada.

After he worked for day's wages in a quartz mill, passed through many strange experiences and helped others to get rich

How Big is Omaha? What Some People Think About it. List of names and addresses including W. E. Reynolds, Helen Garrow, etc.

The Census Man is Counting Now.