

OPEN BOOKS IN ELECTION PROBE

Legislative Committee Gives Yeiser Order Calling for Third Ward Records Now Sealed.

COMMITTEEMEN AT VARIANCE

Sagl and Cronin Exchange Several Quiet Shots.

CHAIRMAN ISSUES INVITATION

Harrington Says "Now Is the Time to Testify."

ATTENTION TO BEE'S EXPOSURE

Pool Hall Colony of Greek "Victors" Concerns Many Witnesses—Victor Rosewater Tells of Primary Day Conditions.

Investigation of Omaha's last election by the legislative committee was yesterday concerned with the examination of many witnesses including business men, officials, newspaper men and generally representative types.

Differences in attitude between members of the committee became apparent in the course of the day and frequently the questioning of the witnesses partook of the nature of an examination and cross-examination.

Adjourns at Noon Today. Today the session of the committee will begin at 9 o'clock, continuing until noon, when an adjournment until 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, February 11, will be taken.

In the meantime John Yeiser, who is representing the governor in the hearing, will make an investigation of the records of election and primary in the Third ward. These records are now under seal in the office of D. M. Haverly, county clerk.

Official United States census figures on the voting population of the Third ward are expected to be available when the committee renews its investigation here on February 11.

Census Report Significant. The census figures assume importance to the committee in view of the fact that the total vote cast in the Third ward was in excess of the voting population of the ward.

A call for volunteer witnesses was made by Chairman Harrington late in the afternoon session in a speech which he injected into the proceedings.

"Frequently the question has come to me," said Mr. Harrington, "are you going to whitewash these fellows? There is a lot of corruption here in Omaha, if you can only find it."

"What we want is fact. If anyone knows anything about the election in the Omaha election, they should come before us here and say it. If you want to accuse us do it now, or ever after hold your peace."

Harrington asked that the invitation be spread over the city among the businessmen and in all classes by those who heard him in the session of the Senate.

Mr. English said he had no personal knowledge of irregularities.

Publication in The Bee of the picture of the pool hall at 517 South Thirteenth street, where democratic votes were registered in droves, brought forth a large number of witnesses in the course of the late afternoon.

The majority of these witnesses were at evidence in the Bee's exposure of the registration of the Greeks at this place. Efforts to show that the pool hall was the proper home of the Greeks met with failure, however, when the testimony of R. D. Duncan, water inspector, was taken.

The Register is the literary safety valve of the Omaha high school; written, edited, printed, sold and distributed by the students of the school. It has quite a large staff, composed of writers of both sexes and home to editor and a business manager, each with an assistant. A regular salary of ten iron dollars per month, for the heads of the departments and five paper dollars for the assistants is paid.

Not long ago the crowd moment arrived when the girls of the school were to take charge and get out the paper, from cover to cover, the girls' edition. However, at the moment of the official transfer the female part of the staff remarked that it would be right and proper that they draw the salaries for that month, straightway a whoop went up from the young men.

"We have at the work of the ads and everything running, we will have to work anyway," declared the salaried members of the staff.

"No, no," retorted the girls. "Best your minds away, we will do it all."

The fun and fur flew and the argument latter grew. All finally all was ended by one side declaring that a girl's number was the most important thing on earth. Back comes the reply that the opponents had mutual feelings on the matter at debate, and so there is no girls' number—yet.

On the breeze, then a low rumble was heard and soon the crowding footsteps of quarrel and strife came crashing in and peace left through the rear window. The occasion was the annual edition of the "girls' number" of the Omaha high school "Register."

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Troops Ordered From Fort Meade to South Border

Two Troops of Cavalry to Arizona and Four Troops to El Paso.

Patriotic blood tinged through the veins of the Department of the Missouri late yesterday afternoon when a flash was sent by Commanding General Fred A. Smith ordering cavalry troops from Fort Meade, N. D., to the border lines in Arizona to maintain friendly relations between the United States and the Mexican government as a result of the intensified and spreading insurrection at Juarez.

The order, which explains all sent out by the commanding general follows: "The following was received this afternoon from the War Department: 'Send at once two troops of cavalry, full strength, men and horses, completely equipped for field service, ten days' rations, from Fort Meade to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Pack transportation will be found there. Direct the commanding officer to report to the commanding general of the Department of the Colorado for duty on arrival in the department.'

"Also send four troops of cavalry and one pack train complete from Fort Meade to El Paso, Tex. All troops to be full strength, men and horses, completely equipped for field service, ten days' rations. Direct the commanding officer to report to the commanding general of the Department of Texas for duty on arrival in the department."

"All troops are to take 20 rounds of ammunition per man and the necessary medical attendance. By order of the secretary of war. ALYON."

Commanding General Smith further indicated that detailed instructions would follow, and ordered the preparation of troops according to the word received from the War Department. He also ordered that the commanding officer at Fort Meade telegraph the troops selected for the border detail. He is now awaiting definite word from that fort.

Fort Meade is located in South Dakota, the railroad station being Sturgis. Two troops will be left there to care for the post.

General Smith said last night that arrangements had been made to transport the troops from Fort Meade to Omaha over the Northwestern, and that it was his belief they would reach here Monday or Tuesday. From here they will be conveyed to Texas over the Rock Island.

During most of yesterday afternoon and all of last evening General Smith and his staff were working out the details of the transportation scheme, endeavoring to get the troops on the scene of action at the earliest possible moment.

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SENATOR ROOT IS AGAINST LORIMER

New Yorker in an Extended Attack Says Evidence Clearly Shows Bribery.

STATE AND COUNTRY DISGRACED

Corruption so Common that Legislators Regard It as Joke.

MR. PAYNTER ASKS QUESTIONS

Kentuckian Told Where More Evidence Could Have Been Secured.

COMMITTEE'S WORK CRITICIZED

Its Findings and Methods Analyzed from Legal Standpoint and Both Are Declared Improper.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The entire senate today sat through a long speech by Senator Root and heard him declare that Senator William Lorimer should be excluded from his seat on account of bribery in his election by the Illinois legislature, regardless of what methods of subtraction were resorted to with reference to the seven alleged tainted votes.

Senator Bailey created a sensation by asserting that if Lorimer were shut out by any such logic then Mr. O'Fallon, the venerable Illinois state senator, also should be excluded and he added impressively: "And there is no one here who would not acquit Mr. Cullom of having knowledge of any wrong doing in connection with his election."

The New York senator held the undivided attention of his colleagues. Mr. Root's position had been a question of much speculation and so high is the esteem in which his opinion is held, that it is known some members of the senate have held in abeyance their own opinions until they could hear from him.

There was a large attendance of senators and the galleries were well filled. Mr. Root spoke without notes and in the main his address consisted of a careful analysis of the testimony taken by the committee. The argument was almost entirely legal.

The speaker lost little time in indicating the conclusion he drew from what was entirely antagonistic to Mr. Lorimer.

Committee's Methods Wrong. He took the position that the investigating committee had been at fault in permitting either the attorney for Mr. Lorimer or the attorney for the Chicago Tribune to direct its course in the matter of connecting Mr. Lorimer with the corruption of members of the Illinois legislature, but agreed that even in the face of its fault in this respect, the committee had obtained sufficient evidence effectually to taint and invalidate the election.

Citing the resolution under which the inquiry was directed, Mr. Root said the committee had failed to find the testimony sufficient to justify the conclusion that Mr. Lorimer's seat had been rendered invalid by the employment of corrupt methods or practices.

"It is fair to infer," he said, "that the committee was of the opinion that corrupt methods and practices were resorted to, but that their legal effect was not such as to invalidate Mr. Lorimer's election."

This view is sustained by the testimony before us, and I regret to say that after an examination of this testimony I am constrained to disagree with the members of the committee."

Saying that he had been forced to this conclusion with deep regret both on account of his respect for the members of the committee and of regard for Mr. Lorimer, Senator Root said he had been impelled to reach an adverse view in the interest of the state of Illinois and of the country at large.

"I cannot," he said earnestly, "come to any different conclusion."

State and Country Disgraced. He expressed the opinion that both the state and country had been disgraced by the methods of the Lorimer election.

Not only did the senator differ as to the conclusions but as to the methods of the senate committee. He did not believe that organization properly interpreted the scope of its instructions, but felt that it had gone too far in interpreting the charges as a private complaint by the Chicago Tribune.

The committee should, he thought, have borne in mind that the reputation, the honor, the purity and authority of the senate were involved.

"When," he asked earnestly, "do we entrust the guardianship of our honor and integrity to any newspaper or any man? It was the duty of our committee to investigate whether corrupt methods and practices had been resorted to as directed by the senate, and not to decide whether the Tribune had established a case."

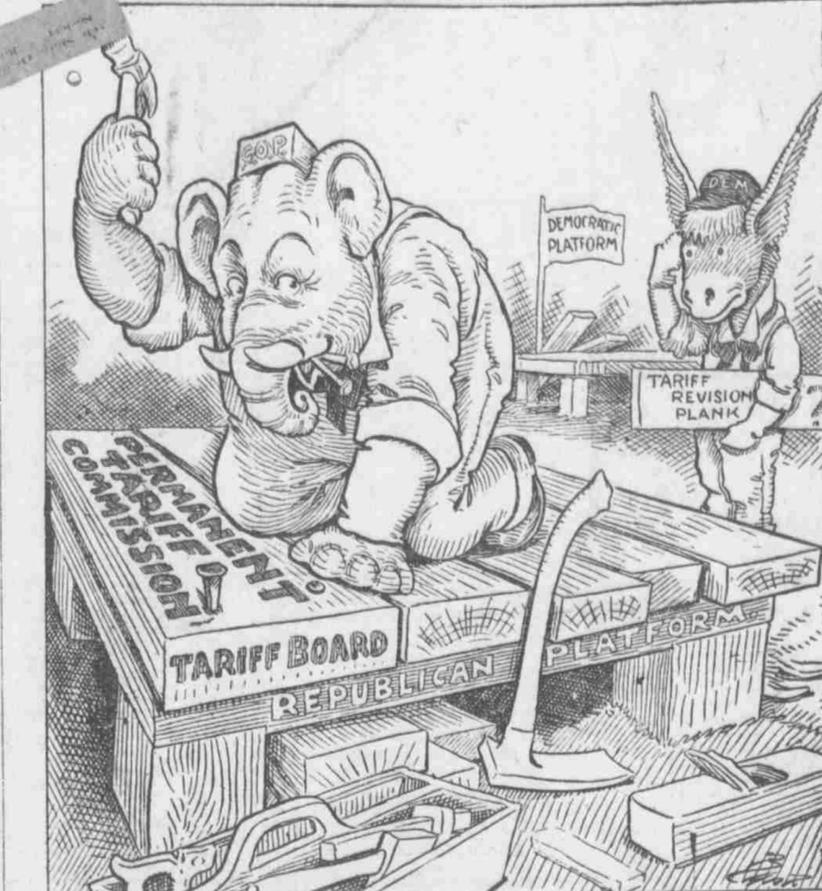
"It was clearly shown," Mr. Root contended, "that in following the leadership of the Tribune the committee had failed to take advantage of any opportunities to obtain testimony. Avenue after avenue had been voluntarily closed."

One effect of the committee's course had been to create the feeling that this was a persecution rather than a prosecution, and the speaker himself confessed to sharing the view that the work was not one in which a newspaper might properly engage.

"I do not believe," he said, "that a combination of the tremendous power of a great newspaper could be combined with the work of a prosecutor, because I believe that the public interest would be sacrificed."

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Busy at Work



ONE PLANK NAILED DOWN.

VACANCY AT FALLS CITY NOW

Removal of Postmaster Crook Expected to Precipitate Fight.

TWO FACTIONS CAUSE TROUBLE

Department of Agriculture Notices Kindness of Preliminary Soil Survey of Greater Part of Sixth District.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(Special Telegram)—The Postoffice department has cleared a vacancy in the office of postmaster at Falls City, removing G. J. Crook. Inspectors found an alleged shortage in his accounts. The removal of Crook will in all probability precipitate a lively fight for Falls City has been a "bad town" when it comes to making a postmaster. Senators are looking forward to a "scrap" when it comes to Illinois Crook's place.

In the good old days there were two factions in Falls City, the Martin and Revis factions, and the political feud between these republicans gave Senator Burkett the most trouble he ever had. Crook's appointment came about through a process of elimination. Burnett, was appointed Crook a hen in a in the lower house, insisted that the factions would have to get together. They never did, but several candidates withdrew and Crook was finally selected.

The Martin faction is much scattered. Some have moved away, death has taken others and their strength is decimated, if not gone entirely, but there is lots of light left and senators are waiting to hear from Falls City.

Committee Presents Memorial. A committee composed of Messrs. Begole, P. C. Johnson and A. C. Drew of Beatrice are in Washington and today presented to Vice President Sherman, speaker Cannon and Secretary Baileys a memorial of the Nebraska legislature asking the federal government to purchase the old Freeman homestead in Gage county and convert it into a national park. The Freeman homestead was the first homestead taken up under the homestead laws of the United States.

The Department of Agriculture today notified the Congressman Kinkaid that a preliminary soil survey of a greater part of the sixth district will be made this year on account of application for soil surveys of different counties heretofore filed and urged by Mr. Kinkaid.

Nebon B. Switzer of Neligh, Neb., supervisor of surveys for Nebraska and South Dakota is in Washington on business before the department.

Senator Nelson today secured the passage in the senate of a bill which provides that "when an alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, becomes insane before he is actually naturalized and his wife shall therefore make a homestead entry under the land laws of the United States she and their minor children may, by complying with the provisions of the naturalization laws be naturalized without making any declaration of intention."

Postmasters Recommended. Senator Brown today recommended the following postmasters: William Hopkins, Meadow Grove. D. M. Smith, Veneta. L. W. Crofoot of Aberdeen, S. D., who has been in Washington several days upon business before the supreme court and the department, left for home today.

Montreal Blockade Lifted. MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—After sixteen hours of the worst blizzard Montreal has experienced in a decade the skies cleared today and there was a prospect, that before night the railroads and street car companies would be able to clear their main lines.

Tramp Steamer Titiana Wrecked. VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 2.—The Norwegian tramp steamer Titiana, 1,232 tons, heavily laden with coal and carrying a crew of twenty-six men, was wrecked to day on Stuart Point, San Juan Island, in American waters at the southern end of the Gulf of Georgia.

Centennial of Horace Greeley's Birth Celebrated

Many Notable Men Make Pilgrimage to Old Farm House Near Amherst, N. H.

BODY FOUND SHOWS MURDER

Remains of Peter Naumoff on Railroad Near South Omaha. HAD BEEN SLAIN AND ROBBED

Victim Drew Thousand Dollars From Bank to Visit Native Land—Evidence Shows Assassin Tried to Cover Crime.

AMHERST, N. H., Feb. 2.—The centenary of the birth of Horace Greeley, the widely known editor of half a century ago and founder of the New York Tribune, was celebrated in this, his birthplace, today. The staid old town of Amherst made much of the occasion and welcomed a host of guests who participated in memorial exercises and made pilgrimages to the rough, unpainted farm house, still standing in the midst of rocky fields in the eastern part of the town, where Greeley first saw the light and where he passed his first ten years. This house, today unaltered, was reputed in his day to have been the den of a gang of revolutionary counterfeiter.

The exercises were held in the town hall where the address of the day was delivered by Albert E. Pillsbury of Boston, former attorney general of Massachusetts. Mr. Pillsbury was the first to mark appropriately with a tablet the birthplace of Greeley. A tardy official memorial has been provided for within the past two days by vote of the state legislature.

Various reminders of Greeley in the form of letters and papers were produced at the exercises from which abstracts of an interesting nature were read.

Costs Money to Be Elected Senator. GEORGE McLEAN, New Senator from Connecticut, Spent Nearly Fifteen Thousand in Campaigning.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—It cost United States Senator-elect George McLean McLEAN to be elected to the senate by the general assembly on January 15, according to a statement filed with the secretary of state as required by the election laws. Automobile hire, newspaper advertisements, printing and traveling are the chief items of expense.

NAGEL WOULD DISTRIBUTE NATION'S IMMIGRANTS. Secretary Plans to Remove Hordes to Country and Prevent Urban Congestion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Secretary Nagel has formed a plan to accomplish a more healthy distribution of immigrants to the country districts and prevent further congestion of the cities. A system of co-operation with the state immigration authorities is hoped for as one of the results of the effort.

Other states will be visited later. The department then hopes to have the means of directing immigrants to sections where there is labor and opportunity.

Professional Russian Poisoner Tells of His Various Methods

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—Dr. Pantchevo, whose specialty, he admits, has been the removal by poisoning of undesirable relatives and enemies of those who would pay his fee, told at today's session of the murder trial of how he secured his instruments of death. The admissions were brought out in connection with the testimony of medical witnesses.

Pantchevo in common with Count O'Brien is charged with the murder of De Lassy's brother-in-law, Count Vassili Bostropin, the heir to several millions, which it is alleged De Lassy coveted for his wife.

The doctor has confessed that Bostropin was the most recent of some 200 victims. Dr. Pantchevo, a veterinarian employed at the Pest laboratory in Kronstadt, testified that the prisoner twice visited the laboratory where he obtained several tubes of cholera antitoxin which he represented were required for scientific purposes.

At this point Pantchevo explained to the court that De Lassy had furnished him with money for the trip to Kronstadt and he added that he gave the tubes of poison to the count. Dr. Zabolotny, the plague expert who recently testified from an inspection of China, returned from the laboratory of the doctor. A bill was introduced in the house yesterday by Housepolsky of Saline and one today in the senate by Tanner of Douglas providing that the label of the Allied Printing Trades company be required on all schedules that are sent out for bids or state printing.

The Tamm bill, amending section 11,303 of Cobden's Statute for 1905, covers the matter in those words: "Which schedule shall also contain the specific requirements and specifications that upon all matter printed for the state by any person, firm, association, company or corporation there shall be attached thereto the authorized label of the Allied Printing Trades council, composed of all the crafts in the printing industry, the national organization of which is the International Typographical Union of North America. The present method of letting advertising contracts to the lowest bidder regardless of the use or omission of the label has resulted in the work going quite frequently to nonunion shops, which according to the printers employ inferior and juvenile labor."

The Typographical union is pressing legislation over the question of a bill introduced in the house yesterday by Housepolsky of Saline and one today in the senate by Tanner of Douglas providing that the label of the Allied Printing Trades company be required on all schedules that are sent out for bids or state printing.

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Union Label Fight Impends

Bill in Each House Draws Fire From Several Sources.

MORE CAUCUSES IN PROSPECT

Democrats Will Try Again to Get Together on Initiative—Senate Will Take up the Bill Tuesday.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Neb., 3.—(Special)—Nebraska at last is to see the great hat pin crusade and a bill will be introduced probably at the next session of the house prohibiting long and unguarded hat pins. The bills that have been brought up in other states on this and other more or less supplementary regulation of any sex that wears hats with pins are not auspicious for this outbreak. It is not initiative at all, but springs from the serious moral sense of Hatfield of Lancaster, a democrat, but dry whist, who will introduce the bill, and declares that it is at the request of the street car patrons of this city. The bill provides as follows: "That hereafter in this state it shall be unlawful for any person to wear a hat pin over seven inches in length; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to the wearing of hat pins over seven inches in length when worn with the point thereof protected with a muzzel or guard."

"That any person violating this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than \$1 or more than \$5."

Just what is going to happen to the appropriation for a new agricultural school at Holdrege has become a parliamentary question. In several skirmishes the house has shown itself opposed to the bill by a small majority but today Eastman of Franklin, the author, moved to reconsider. His motion to reconsider was tabled by a vote of 43 to 37 on a motion by Filley of Gage.

Eastman now intends to get a majority if possible and take it up from the table. If he does the speaker will be called upon to settle this knotty question. "Was a motion to take from the table put a motion to reconsider in order again when the time for reconsideration has run out?" The original motion to postpone indefinitely was passed yesterday. The same day or the next, that is Thursday or Friday, were the only two days upon which a motion to reconsider this would be in order. Since Eastman did not succeed in getting it taken up from the table yesterday or today, will it do him any good to get it taken up Monday or any other time when he can get together a majority?

Speaker Kuhl has expressed himself when not in the chair as of the opinion that no parliamentary procedure can bring the bill to a vote for further consideration now. If Eastman can get a majority, the opinion of the speaker will not count for much as a majority can do what it pleases whether it pleases the speaker or not. One of Eastman's votes is in Omaha on the investigating committee, but so also are several against him, so the return of that committee will do him little good.

Initiative in Senate. The initiative and referendum bill before the senate will be discussed next Wednesday as a special order of business. It was settled in the morning session and two other prominent measures were put off until next week by a motion that passed to have no more bills brought up for third reading at the Saturday morning and Monday afternoon sessions. It is considered very probable that the deferred vote on the county option question, which was expected for today, may be taken on that day and Senator Bartling's base ball bill on the possibility as a subject for debate. Considering the amount of business, it seems very likely that Tuesday will be an important day for the senate.

More Caucuses. The democrats are planning another caucus for Monday night to discuss the initiative and referendum and the republicans will also meet at an undecided date. Representative Hatfield of Lancaster, author of the house bill, who explained it to the last democratic caucus, will elucidate it again for his democratic colleagues and will also explain it to the republicans upon their request.

Union Label Fight. A fight between the Typographical union and the large printing concerns which are opposed to the union in the printing trades is being prepared for in both houses of the legislature over the question of a bill on all state printing. A bill was introduced in the house yesterday by Housepolsky of Saline and one today in the senate by Tanner of Douglas providing that the label of the Allied Printing Trades company be required on all schedules that are sent out for bids or state printing.

The Tamm bill, amending section 11,303 of Cobden's Statute for 1905, covers the matter in those words: "Which schedule shall also contain the specific requirements and specifications that upon all matter printed for the state by any person, firm, association, company or corporation there shall be attached thereto the authorized label of the Allied Printing Trades council, composed of all the crafts in the printing industry, the national organization of which is the International Typographical Union of North America. The present method of letting advertising contracts to the lowest bidder regardless of the use or omission of the label has resulted in the work going quite frequently to nonunion shops, which according to the printers employ inferior and juvenile labor."

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