

AUTO SHOW OPENS IN MAZE OF COLOR

Splendid Decorations and Lighting
Effects Make Spectacle an
Impressive One.

BUILDING FILLED TO OVERFLOW

Little Ceremony Attends Formal Open-
ing in the Evening.

VISITORS INSPECT CARS CLOSELY

Peculiar Fact That Public Knows
Auto Principles Seen.

PATRONS ASK MANY QUESTIONS

Gorgeous Cars Are Hailed by Green
Color Scheme—Accessories Form At-
tractive Exhibit—Mechanics Give
Interesting Demonstrations.

Omaha inaugurated its Sixth Annual Automobile show Monday night, the doors of the Auditorium being thrown open on a maze of color and light which the Omaha Automobile Dealers association invited the public to enter. Little ceremony attended the event, a quick messenger bringing word from the head of the association, sitting in the secretary's office, that all was ready, and to open the doors.

In spite of the slight flurry of snow in the afternoon the patronage of the evening filled the big building to overflowing. Omahans have evidently still an interest in the automobile, for the crowd inspected all the cars shown and many made the rounds two or three times.

The number of out-of-town visitors was not as large Monday night as it is expected to be on the five following nights. Reports from the mobile agencies over all of eastern Nebraska and western Iowa indicate that agents and dealers from these places will universally attend the Omaha show.

With a continuance of the fine weather the farmers, now the class of people owning a large percentage of the automobiles of the country, will also visit the show.

The latter class comes with an idea of purchasing and seeing a multitude of cars. Retaining the appearance of the newly appointed pleasure cars, the decorations of the show drew the admiration of the visitor. The color scheme of green and white combined with the many brilliant lights brought the lines of the Auditorium building into a new trend. The roof and sides of the building were completely hidden by a colored canopy, except for a few balcony seats left so the visitors could go above the show and view the entire main floor exhibition from above.

The railings dividing the booths were built on the old colonial style of interior decoration, and each of the booths boasted a green carpeting to its floor. The main posts of the lighting effects were constructed on the mission style, blending well with the colonial street ornaments obtained.

Care Handman Than River. The artistic display produced by the decorations does not detract from the exhibition of the cars. The lines of this year's models being shown are considered universally handsomer than the machines of former years and the coloring schemes of the cars is undeniably more vivid than the 1910 models.

The general build of the majority of the touring cars is still better than that of the touring cars of the past. The general percentage of increase in size that the automobile industry has kept up in producing cars.

It took some heroic efforts on the part of the Omaha dealers to prepare the big Auditorium building and line up their displays for the event. The preparations took more time than was at first thought necessary, and Monday some lively hustling was done to have all prepared. To their credit it must be said that not a thing was found wanting in the show when the doors opened at 7:30 p. m.

The different garages in the city were also busy scenes with the exhibitors who were preparing to be taken down to the show. As there were no cars allowed in the show with gasoline in the tanks, each of the autos were hauled down by another car and then man power—sometimes several lanky humans—employed to push the exhibits into the building.

Commercial Cars Attract. One of the interesting parts of the show to the business man visitor was the commercial car section in the basement. Here the decorations were lacking; it was a business proposition to show the value of a business car to a buyer. The big basement room was filled with various styles of the commercial cars of today, from the light package delivery car to the big truck.

The exhibiting dealers stood ready to prove that as a business proposition the commercial automobile is a better thing than the horse and wagon old-style delivery system.

In discussing the opening night of the show and comparing it with the show nights of former years all of the exhibitors declare that the one most noticeable thing about the automobile show is that the public was his desire for knowledge about the car he was looking at. And one and all are of the opinion that this is an innovation that will be an asset that will be passed on to the exhibitors of the automobile shows in Omaha.

The present day visitor has a general working knowledge of the inner parts of an automobile, something which none but chauffeurs were expected to know but a few short years back. And the visitors will ask questions about the car, its working parts, such as the electric spark and magneto and perhaps the electric spark and magneto plan that will need some expert knowledge of the car in question to answer.

Accessories Have Share. The display of the six accessories from the stage part of the building held a continuous crowd of interested spectators during the evening. Wheel shields, lights, batteries, cleaners, polishers, oil cans and a hundred other small parts of the automobile were all displayed in view. There and all are in the automobile industry are exhibiting an increasing every other accessory or small convenience used at all by automobiles, were to be seen here. One of the most interesting of these was an exhibit of the rearview mirror. The Omaha Tire Repair company gives practical lessons in the easiest and best way to repair a punctured, burst tire or the valves.

Another exhibition after-lunch attraction was the exhibition showing the new A. Clark and the Jones company each had interesting speedometer exhibitions in view.

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Haytien Army Burns Town and Massacres Its Inhabitants

Troops, After Capturing Ouanaminth,
Get Beyond Control and Kill
All Unable to Escape.

CAPE HAITIEN, HAÏTI, Feb. 20—Government

troops after re-capturing Ouanaminth from the rebels got out of the control of the officers, pillaged and burned the town and massacred those of the inhabitants who were unable to escape.

Jean Prosper, a citizen of France, was assaulted, his son killed and their home burned. The killing of a Frenchman by the soldiers may result in complications. The arrangements of Cape Trou and Ouanaminth have been declared in a state of siege.

There appears to be serious trouble at Port Au Prince, the capital, and the army will proceed to that point.

Messengers arriving here give the first detailed account of President Simon's campaign against the rebels.

The insurgents had captured Port Liberty and Ouanaminth. President Simon set out for the disaffected territory at the head of five columns of troops. He was accompanied by his daughter. The army occupied Fort Liberty without a shot having been fired. Nevertheless a large number of men suspected of treachery were arrested and shot to death.

The army then moved on to Ouanaminth. The rebels offered no resistance. No mercy was shown by Simon's forces and sanguinary fighting followed.

The rebels were soon beaten back, but the officers could not stop the advance of their men. The massacre that followed was horrible. The inhabitants who had not fled were killed and the town burned.

Meantime another government force captured the town of Valerite and it is said that this will be burned.

Depew Might Have Been Re-Elected

Recognition of Unofficial Pairs by
Republicans Only Thing That Pre-
vented Break in Deadlock.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Chauncey M. Depew might have been re-elected United States senator if all the republicans present at today's session had participated in the joint ballot.

An eleventh hour arrangement between democrat and republican assembly leaders in recognizing unofficial pairs was all that prevented the breaking of the deadlock.

As it was Senator Depew's vote was only sixteen less than the number necessary for his election, although there were more than that number of republicans in their seats ready to cast their ballot for him.

The vote of the republican caucus was: Democrats—Sheehan, 17; Kernan, 11; Sheehan, 3; Littleton, 2; Sulzer, 3; Hopper, 2; Glynn, 1; Parker, 1; O'Brien, 1. Republicans—Depew, 44.

Total vote 115; necessary for choice, 61. Resolutions were offered in the assembly today for a legislative examination into the charges that Assemblyman Friedman, an insurgent democrat, was offered inducements to vote for William F. Sheehan.

LEPER LEAVES KANSAS CITY

Man Who Refuses to Take Departure
When Discharged Is Sent Away by
Superintendent.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 20.—Thomas Paulman, the leper who for several weeks refused to leave the general hospital here regardless of his having been discharged by the physicians, has been sent away by Dr. L. W. Luecher, superintendent of the institution.

Where the leper has gone, hospital authorities refuse to say. It is believed that he is on his way to New York in charge of friends. Paulman told Dr. Luecher he would return to his native country, Greece, if transportation to New York were furnished.

"His friends are looking after him," said Dr. Luecher today. "If the people where he is going find out about it they may intercept and compel him to return to Kansas City."

Paulman was taken to the hospital last November. He is the only case of leprosy ever treated here, so far as the board of health records show.

Violent Earthquake Felt in Macedonia

Many Houses and Mosques in Monastir
Are Destroyed and People Are
Living in the Open.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.—A violent earthquake was experienced at Monastir and elsewhere throughout the vilayet of Monastir today. There were some loss of life.

Several mosques and houses were demolished. The population is camping out and suffering intensely with the cold. The authorities have appealed to the government for 100 tents and relief funds.

Monastir is a town of European Turkey, capital of the vilayet of Monastir, in Macedonia, eighty-five miles northwest of Salonika. It is an important military center and has a large trade in wheat and tobacco besides having manufactures of gold and silver ware and carpets. The population, which is estimated at 45,000, is a medley of all the nationalities to be found in Macedonia, the Christians numbering about half the total.

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COURT DECISIONS ON BIG QUESTIONS

Supreme Bench Hands Down Opinions
Approving Many Far-Reaching
Principles During Day.

PERMIT MONEY ONLY FOR TICKETS

Passenger Must Not Purchase Trans-
portation With Equivalent Service.

EMPLOYEE'S RIGHT OF SUIT UPHELD

Statute Denying Bar to Privilege Is
Decided Constitutional.

REVIEW IN NAVAL STORES' CASE
Officials of Company Granted New
Hearing of Their Conviction of
Violations of Sherman Anti-
Trust Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Not for years have so many far-reaching principles relating to interstate commerce been approved by the supreme court of the United States as were established in its decisions today as the unquestioned law of the land. Decisions on several other difficult questions also were announced.

Among the questions of interstate commerce decided were:

That the passenger has no right to buy tickets with services, advertising, releases or property, nor can the railroad company buy services, advertising, releases of property with transportation.

That laws regulating the size of crews on trains within the state which is not an obstruction to interstate commerce, but is rather enacted in aid of interstate commerce, may be passed by a state for the public safety.

That the supreme court will review the validity of an order of the Interstate Commerce commission even though the two-year limitation on the life of the order has expired.

That railway system may not escape regulation as an instrument of interstate commerce because of its constituent parts is a wharfage company, its dominating power over the wharfage company rests in the fact that it is a holding company.

That the Interstate Commerce commission does not possess the power to reduce a rate "unjust and unreasonable" merely because the rate is insufficient to cover the expenses of the carrier, but that it must induce shippers to enter the field by offering rates as low as to be unremunerative and later increases the rates.

The court further held constitutional a state statute providing that no contract of relief, benefit or indemnity shall be a bar to the right of a railroad employee engaged in the operation of a railroad to sue the employer for damages resulting from injuries received in the course of his employment.

The mayor and several councilmen of Clay Center, Kan., were held in contempt, but escaped from punishment, said the majority of the court, because they destroyed the subject matter of a litigation before the supreme court after its decision was announced, but before the mandate had been issued or time given for a motion for rehearing.

The famous boycott case brought in the local courts by the Buckle Store and Range company of St. Louis against the American Federation of Labor was formally dismissed.

The officials of the Naval Stores company were granted a review of their conviction of alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law.

ROADS MUST PAY CASH FOR ADS

Trading Contracts Between Railroads
and Newspapers Improper.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Only money and not advertising can be accepted by interstate railroads in payment for transportation, according to an interpretation announced today by the supreme court of the United States of the Hepburn rate act of 1906.

The decision involves a large number of contracts between the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway company and various publishers.

The contract between the so-called "Moon Route" and the Frank A. Munsey company gave rise to the principal case. By the terms of the contract the Moon route was to get one page of advertising in Munsey's Magazine in exchange for \$50 worth of transportation. The government claimed this was in violation of the Hepburn rate law enacted in 1906 and asked the court to enjoin the railroad from issuing transportation.

It contended that if advertising could be accepted, railroads could also accept coal or iron or wood, or anything else in payment for transportation, thus opening the door to wholesale discriminations among shippers.

The railroad argued that as long as the substitute for money in the payment for transportation was equivalent in value to money there was not a "different" compensation under the law.

The United States circuit court for the northern district of Illinois granted the relief asked by the government. The supreme court today affirmed this decision.

The court also decided that interstate railroads cannot issue passes for interstate transportation, even though they had contracts to do so before the passage of the Hepburn rate law.

"The statute manifestly means," said Justice Harlan, "that the purchase of a transportation ticket by a passenger and its sale by the company shall be consummated only by the former paying cash and

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HOUSE PUTS LIMIT ON DEBATE

New Rule Adopted that Makes It Possible
to Secure Vote.

WAR CLAIMS BILL IS PASSED

Day's Session Opens With Advocates
of French Claims Filling
Floor Against Remainder
of Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Pillustering in the lower branch of congress in this session became a thing of the past today when the house voted by a large majority for a rule which, when invoked by a two-thirds vote as to any pending measure, forthwith reduces the time of debate to forty minutes and cuts off all amendments.

The rule was unanimously invoked against the filibuster on the omnibus war claims bill, and that measure—a house substitute for a senate bill—was passed in short order. The house bill cuts out all of the French spoliation and the navy yard over-time claims. There is not a great deal of hope that it will be accepted by the senate.

Characterized as a "rag" by some of its opponents, the rule adopted today can only be brought into play when two-thirds of the house desire it, and even then the passage of a bill under the suspension provided for can only be accomplished by a two-thirds vote.

In the rules committee it was proposed at first to allow a majority to invoke the rule. The democrats objected to this and the two-thirds provision was inserted.

Acts Merely as Safeguard. In urging the adoption of the rule in the house, the democratic leaders pointed out this provision was a sufficient safeguard and the minority party would always be in a position to muster more than one-third the membership of the house and defeat any undesirable measure. Through this power, it was said, the democrats were in a position to demand that appropriation bills called up under the rule be put in satisfactory shape. That the new rule was not intended wholly as a "steam roller," but as a means of ending useless filibusters, was demonstrated within a very few hours after its adoption. The house resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill under the ordinary rules. More than two hours were spent in general debate and then the reading of the bill for amendment under the five minute rule was begun.

The naval bill, as reported from the committee, calls for the repeal of the eight hour clause in the building of battleships and other naval vessels at private yards. It also provides for two battleships. It was not believed by those in charge of the measure that the two-battleship program could muster a two-thirds vote.

Other Side Starts Filibuster. It was still the legislative day of Friday in the house when that body met at 10 o'clock today in pursuance of the twenty-eight-hour session ordered shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday.

One of the omnibus claims bills which have held the house in a tangle since Friday last was still under consideration. It was the house bill carrying war claims officially and omitting the French spoliation and navy yard overtime claims and there was still a filibuster proceedings against the measure.

Mr. Mann of Illinois who commanded the filibuster under which the French claims were stricken out, was lined up with those in favor of the bill, but several advocates of the spoliation claims had taken up the fight against the bill.

As soon as the house convened the point

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We Are Beginning to Admire Mr. Lorimer

Boiler Makers in
Lake Shore Shops
Are Out on Strike

Men Between Buffalo and Chicago
Quit Work Because of Change to
Payment by Piece Work.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 20.—Vice President Louis Weyland of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America today ordered out 80 boiler makers employed on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern division of the New York Central railroad between Buffalo and Chicago.

A strike has been pending for week while negotiations were carried on between the boiler makers' representatives and officials of the road. The demand of the men for the abandonment of piece work was the cause. The company was given until 11 o'clock this morning to meet the demand.

Seventy-five employees in the Collinwood shops here quit work at 10 o'clock.

General Manager D. C. Moon of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road is in Indianapolis today and in his absence D. H. Macbain, superintendent of motive power, issued a statement.

"The boiler makers really have no prevalence," said Macbain. "About half of them were put on piece work and their wages were increased 20 to 30 per cent as a result. It appears, however, that piece work is not to their constitution and a change was demanded. We will hope that trouble may be averted."

"We are perfectly able to handle the situation, however. Service will not be impaired in the least."

Black Hand Outrages
in City of New York

Attempts Made to Blow Up Home of
Wealthy Physician and Gro-
cery Store.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Black hand gangs, defying the efforts of Chief Flynn and his detectives to check their operations, renewed their reign of terror with torch and bomb every night for the last week, and early today made two daring attempts to wreck with dynamite. Every available detective in the central office has been sent out to round up the black handers.

Two agents of the blackmailing society drove up in front of the home of Dr. Bartoli, a wealthy physician on East One Hundred and Tenth street today, laid a bomb near the doctor's door, touched it off and then fled in a carriage. The explosion caused a panic of 100 girls in Cecelia's kindergarten. The doctor has been receiving black hand letters for some time.

Giovanni Cataldo, a groceryman on Chrystie street, sat up last night in his darkened store and awaited the coming of the bomb throwers. He had kept vigil for several nights. Just before dawn the groceryman saw two figures near his door getting ready to set off a bomb. Cataldo blazed away with a revolver, and the black handers fled.

The police searched the neighborhood without result.

Foreman Woodward Has Grip. DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 20.—Isaac Woodward, foreman of county grand jury and the guiding spirit in the "rot fraud" investigation, is dangerously ill with the grip. The jury decided to await the recovery of Mr. Woodward and stood adjourned until next Monday.

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HOUSE DEBATERS TALK INITIATIVE

Half Day Spent on Measure, Fight
Coming Over Move to Increase
Petition Percentage.

ONLY TECHNICAL CHANGES MADE

Vital Matters Proposed Cause Pro-
longed Discussion.

FINAL ACTION PUT OVER DAY

Same Bill Will Be Taken up Again
This Afternoon.

INDIANS COME BEFORE COMMITTEE

Four Winnebagoes Brought to Lin-
coln to Give Testimony Concerning
Marriage Relations—Governor
Signs Bills.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Feb. 20.—(Special.) The first debate over the initiative and referendum law in the house brought out an amendment from Neil of Hamilton to raise the percentage for initiating a law from 10 to 15 per cent and the debate upon that question took up the afternoon. The house adjourned to take up the discussion again Tuesday afternoon.

The bill was read as a special order and Hatfield of Lancaster, the author, discussed its provisions one after another, citing the experience of other states and declaring that it is a conservative and reasonable measure, not radical enough to cause any great rush of foolish legislation and free enough to give the people what they want. On speech was made against the bill as a whole, but amendments were taken up immediately.

Gerdes of Richardson offered the same amendment that was made in the senate, to make it impossible to bring up a measure a second time in three years even when petitions might be circulated for it, and it was passed. The same slight technical amendments that were made in the senate were also passed, but no essential changes were suggested until Neil offered his 15 per cent change.

Argument Against High Per Cent. The arguments for this raise in the percentage as a preventive of evil measures were answered by Hatfield, who said: "You cannot make the percentage so high that special interests cannot override it, and when you make it so high you are putting difficulties in the way of the very people for whom the effort is made to be passed, the people. They will only be put to greater expense and trouble by such an increase in the percentage and no one will be benefited."

An effort was made to get the senate file substituted for the house measure, which was the original bill, but that was killed as was also the effort to amend by terms of Washington to get the Varner amendment killed in the senate incorporated in this bill. The Varner amendment made it necessary when a measure was initiated by the people to have it go through the hands of the legislature first and if passed there the people were not to be allowed to vote upon it.

Objects to Amendments. Prince of Hall spoke at some length against including amendments to the constitution under the provisions of the initiative, as it gave too liberal a chance for fundamental changes in the laws without sufficient consideration. The house undertook no other business during the afternoon.

Writers Indian Narratives. Four Winnebago Indians, John Baptiste, Dan Hixon, Peter Rave and Oliver Lamere, were brought to Lincoln today by Superintendent Kneale of the Winnebago reservation to appear before the committee of the house that is considering legislation on the marriage relations of the Indian tribes. The superintendent explained that the redmen have decided that the stricter marriage laws of the white man are probably better than their own looser rules and they will be quite willing to have their marriage relations made more strict.

The bill to be considered legalizes Indian marriages and was drawn by Assistant Attorney General Edgerton, formerly United States attorney for the Indian reservations. It was introduced in the house by Representative Gallagher of Thurston county.

W. J. Taylor on Deck. When the live stock and grazing committee of the house met tonight at the Lincoln hotel, W. J. Taylor of Custer county will be one representative of the public to appear before it, although it will be necessary for him to come on crutches, as he broke his leg less than three weeks ago. Mr. Taylor was several times a member of the house and was a well-known figure for his skill as a debater and his tenacity in a contest for parliamentary tactics. He was strongly in favor of the physical valuation bill that was finally killed by the last legislature and wants to see this year's session do something more severe.

One Bill Levy in Senate. The senate spent the one session of the day in passing bills of which the most important was the 1-10th levy for state university maintenance. H. R. 145, the bill received thirty ayes and no nays.

Resolutions were received from the Nebraska Retail Hardware Dealers' association, which met in Omaha, asking for good roads legislation, universal hunting licenses and improvements in fish hatcheries.

The bill of Senator Tibbets for expediting business before the state supreme court, S. F. 8, brought out some discussion. The bill provides for printed abstracts of testimony by the lawyers for the use of the court. Senator Hoagland moved to amend this provision, because of the expense to litigants, but his motion was defeated. The bill was passed. Other bills passed included:

S. F. 11, by Tanner—To make wire tapping a felony.

S. F. 12, by Brown—Making void marriages between certain classes of feeble-minded people.

S. F. 13, by Olin—Allowing telephone companies to sell in whole or in part franchises of other property.

S. F. 14, by Cox of Kearney—To compel railroads to maintain automatic bell signals at all crossings.

S. F. 15, by Hoagland, declares liability of irrigation districts for damages.

S. F. 16, 17, 18, 19, by Hoagland, corrective amendments to irrigation laws.

S. F. 20, by Hoagland, appointment of irrigation water.

S. F. 21, by Hoagland, requiring irrigation superintendents to list the lands in their districts.

S. F. 22, by Talbot, allowing adult pupils to enter normal school by examination.

S. F. 23, by Hoagland, amends present law to allow citizens to petition the governor while he is considering a parole or pardon.

Senator Barton was presented with a fine bouquet by the senate employees as a farewell.

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Harvard Sociologist Favors Restriction on Birth Rate

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 18.—Prof. T. N. Carver, the Harvard economist and sociologist, is in favor of smaller families and advocates more restrictions on the birth rate.

In a statement published here today he said the family exists to control the number of children and insuring adequate support for those that are born and that no one should have more children than he can support.

"Certainly an economist will admit that a man should have children before he is qualified to support them. In cases where a man persisted in having more children than he could support, more than his salary would care for, I suppose the state would look out for the extra children."

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If there ever was a time to buy an auto it is now.

Second hands and all.

Omaha is full of them. Read the want ad page today. Dealers have prepared tempting lists for you. They are reliable. See them at once if you wish a machine. These bargains are snapped up quickly. They do not last long.

Don't wait.

Don't hesitate.

Tyler 1000.

"Teddy" Ulrich Bets Won't Speak to Woman, But He Loses Wager

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—(Special Telegram.) If a Harvard student makes a bet of \$5 that he won't speak to a woman for twenty-eight days and then shakes hands and indulges in a few remarks with a "boy" who happens to be an actress in disguise, does he lose the bet?

In the meantime "Teddy" Ulrich, class '11, yesterday handed over to "Algy" Brooks of the same class ten crisp \$5 bills.

It appears that young Ulrich, who hails from Nebraska, was discovered to have a partiality for the motion and pink teas.

He was teased, scolded and lectured and

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