All The News All The Time
The Bee gives its readers a daily panorama of the happenings of the whole world.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER.
Fair; Warmer

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CONSUL REPORTS SITUATION IS BAD

Gunboat Paducah Still Lying Off Coast Expecting Trouble Will Appear.

MINERS ARE ABANDONING WORK

Spanish-American Company's Organization is Broken Up.

STEAMER BRINGS IN REFUGEES

Three Hundred Come from Rebel Infested District.

STORY OF FIGHTING WRONG

Report of Capture of Two Americans Held for Ransom Near Daiquiri Receives No Confirmation in Later News.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, June 2.—That the situation at Daiquiri is very serious is evidenced by the fact that the United States gunboat Paducah is still lying off that place. The American consul at Santiago, Ross E. Holaday, who went to Daiquiri this morning to ascertain the exact status of affairs, returned this evening with a report that conditions were critical.

The miners employed by the Spanish-American Mining company are abandoning work and leaving at every opportunity for Santiago. The organization at the mines has been completely broken up.

The steamer Frank Tenney has arrived here from Daiquiri with 300 refugees. Many others were left behind on account of lack of accommodation.

Explosives Demanded.

General Ivonet has sent a letter to the superintendent of the mines demanding explosives, electric batteries and wires and declaring that if these are not delivered to the insurgents he will not be responsible for what may follow.

Cavalry under Captain Iglesias today attacked a body of rebels near El Cobre, dispersing them and capturing one man. Later the cavalry dispersed another band near Altos de Elena.

It is reported that Colonels Consegueda and Semidey are preparing for a heavy attack against the insurgents at Daiquiri, which may take place at any moment. The government is especially anxious to disperse the insurgents at that point, where they are menacing American property.

HAVANA, June 2.—Government troops have now been for two days in touch with the rebel bands in Oriente. Skirmishing has been constant, but without important results.

The report from Santiago of severe fighting near Palma Soriano, proves erroneous. The dispatch describing the bombardment by mountain guns of a rebel encampment in which 127 men and eighteen women were said to have been killed is said to have referred to an engagement near the same place on Thursday, of which only confused accounts have been received. The government has not yet issued an official account of this engagement.

There is no confirmation of a report which reached here this morning of the capture of two Americans, Wheeler and Collister, near Diaquiri.

Fremont Man Badly Hurt in Collision

FREMONT, Neb., June 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Cleve Douglas was quite badly hurt by colliding with another party on a bicycle on the main street crossing of the Union Pacific, this afternoon. The fire department, was responding to an alarm south of the tracks and Douglas was coming north on his wheel, and the other party south. Both turned to the west to pass ahead of a passenger which was just pulling out and came together squarely on the crossing, just ahead of the engine, which stopped just as it hit the wheels. Douglas was picked up unconscious and was badly bruised. The other party escaped unhurt.

KANSAS CITY STRAPHANGERS TO VOTE ON SMOKING

KANSAS CITY, June 2.—To decide whether it will allow smoking on the street cars in Kansas City the Metropolitan Street Railway company today began taking votes of all paying passengers. Each car carried a ballot box. The balloting will continue for a week when the decision of those who ride will be made known. The company has promised to be guided by the vote. For a year no smoking has been allowed on street cars here, but recently the city council repealed the ordinance that prohibited smoking. The company refused to obey the new order.

The Weather

Forecast for Monday:
For Nebraska and Kansas—Fair.
For Iowa—Fair.
For Missouri—Fair.
For Wyoming and South Dakota—Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hours.	Deg.
5 a. m.	52
6 a. m.	57
7 a. m.	57
8 a. m.	60
9 a. m.	64
10 a. m.	68
11 a. m.	74
12 m.	77
1 p. m.	79
2 p. m.	81
3 p. m.	82
4 p. m.	83
5 p. m.	82
6 p. m.	82
7 p. m.	79

Comparative Local Record.

	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
Highest yesterday	83	98	68	76
Lowest yesterday	52	68	50	59
Mean temperature	68	83	59	68
Precipitation	.00	.00	T	T

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:

Normal temperature	67
Excess for the day	0
Total deficiency since March 1	76
Normal precipitation	.17 inch
Excess for the day	.43 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	5.73 inches
Deficiency since March 1	3.51 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1911.	2.91 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1910.	6.75 inches

Work of National Committees

How the Body is Constituted and Its Functions in Connection With Campaigns and Conventions Explained in the New York Independent.

BY VICTOR ROSEWATER.
Editor of The Bee and Acting Chairman Republican National Committee.

The approach of our president-nominating conventions directs attention again to the national committees of the big political parties, upon which devolves the duty of making up the temporary roll of the delegates. Where there are many seats contested, as there were four years ago and as there will be again in the republican convention, with inevitable charges and countercharges of bias or favoritism or so-called steam-roller methods, this particular function of the committee takes on altogether disproportionate magnitude in the public mind. In point of fact, passing on contests constitutes but an incidental part of the committee's work, which would be altogether eliminated if the party machinery in the various states and territories were in a normal condition of stable equilibrium. But the provisional determination of the contests arouses an interest that justifies an attempt to answer the question of the how, why and wherefore of the national committee.

PartiesFollowOnePlan.

It just happens that in the makeup of their national committees the two great parties follow one and the same plan. The committee comprises one member from each state, territory and insular possession. In numbers therefore it varies, just now counting up fifty-three, exclusive of officers, who are not necessarily members. This formation of the committee dates from the inception of the national convention system. Copying the custom of the party organization in the separate states, the first conventions saw the need of a permanent body of duly accredited representatives authorized to act for the party in the intervals between the sittings of successive conventions which are supposed to be in possession of plenary power, such permanent body exercising delegated authority within specific and specified limitations. The immediate purpose was to take charge and conduct the campaign for the presidential ticket just put in the field, which explains why it was originally called the National Executive committee. It was perfectly natural, too, in those days when states rights ideas were dominant, that the equality of the states should be recognized, and the committee made up from one member of each state chosen on recommendation of the delegates present from that state. When the territories were accorded a voice in the nominating conventions, they likewise acquired representation in the national committee, and the same is true with reference to the much later advent of the insular possessions. Whether this equal representation plan is good or bad, warranted or unwarranted, I do not venture to discuss; strong arguments can be adduced for and against it; it is a fact only that I wish here to recite.

Creature of the Convention.

Let it be understood, then, that the national committee in each political party is the creature of the convention; that the convention prescribes the number of members, how they shall be chosen, what powers they may exercise, and imposes duties to perform. The charter or fundamental law of the committee, then, is to be found in the resolution, or rather in the rules adopted by each succeeding convention. Reverting to the convention proceedings, taking the republican convention as the type merely because it goes more into detail, we find these salient points:

Its Part in Campaigns.

XII—A republican national committee shall be appointed to consist of one member from each state, territory, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. The roll shall be called and the delegation from each state, territory, Aaska, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands shall name, through its chairman, a person who shall act as member of said committee. Such committee shall issue the call for the meeting of the national convention within sixty days at least before the time fixed for said meeting and delegates to the national convention shall be chosen in such manner as the national committee shall provide. An alternate delegate for each delegate to the national convention, to act in case of the absence of the delegate shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as the elegate is elected. Twenty days before the day set for the meeting of the national convention the credentials of each delegate and alternate shall be forwarded to the secretary of the national committee for use in making up the temporary roll of the convention. Notices of contests shall be forwarded in the same manner and within the same limit of time. And when the convention shall have assembled and the committee on credentials shall have been appointed, the secretary of the national committee shall deliver to the said committee on credentials all credentials and other papers forwarded under this rule.

XIII—The republican national committee is authorized and empowered to select an executive committee to consist of nine members, who may not be members of the national committee.

Between Times.

For several months after its creation the national committee is actively engaged in the management of the campaign. Yet here attention is devoted exclusively to the national standard-bearers, although in close co-operation with the state committees and other constituent party organizations, but leaving to them the untrammeled direction of matters relating to candidates within their respective jurisdictions. The national committees do not take within their purview the election even of congressmen or senators, another set of committees, known as the national congressional committee, being charged with this special province. The actual planning and execution of campaign plans really goes to a still smaller body consisting of the chairman and his executive committee, and the other members of the committee for the most part confine their labors to their own states for which each is usually the medium of communication and interrelation for the national body with state organizations.

Plans for Next Convention.

The presidential election concludes the work of the national committee as a campaign committee, unless, indeed, as in 1876, follow-up measures to insure fruition of a victory are needed, in which event the inauguration and installation of the president would [illegible] point. After th[illegible]tee, as such, lapses into a [illegible]manition for almost four years. [illegible] not mean to say that the members of the committee become individually functus officio, for they are expected to keep in touch with the party in their states, and in some instances, notably in the south, wherever official party representatives are wanting they serve as advisors to the president in the distribution of patronage. Such consultation, however, is by courtesy, and not by right; whatever may have been done in years gone by, the committee as such does not now undertake to award patronage or exert the slightest pressure upon the candidates after they enter office.

The national committee has its next function to perform when preparations must be made for nominating another presidential ticket. The committee is convened about six months in advance of the customary convention time to formulate and promulgate the convention call. Generally rivalry is precipitated over the selection of the convention city and the fixing of the convention date, the other feature of the call necessarily conforming to the conditions laid down by the preceding convention. The laws recently enacted by various state legislatures designed to modify the whole convention system in some of its vital points and to subject presidential nominations to primary preference votes, have introduced complicating factors which promise to force still further changes, if they do not eventually supplant the convention altogether with some new piece of nominating machinery. It is enough merely to remark that the formulation of a call avoiding conflict with these many divergent laws, and at the same time protecting the integrity of the party, is a delicate and difficult task, and becoming more so all the time. The physical arrangements for the convention are devolved upon a subcommittee, which supervises equipment of the hall, provides the badges and tickets, engages the employes, selects temporary offices, restrains the rapacity of hotel keepers, and holds the convention city to the terms of its invitation.

Control of the Convention.

The preparation of the temporary roll of convention delegates is, then, the last work of the national committee in its four years' cycle. It goes without saying that if a convention is to be an orderly assemblage for the transaction of serious business, rather than a mere mass meeting or a mob gathering, it must have a fixed membership, and that while the convention, like other representative bodies, is the final judge of the qualifications and credentials of its delegates, a temporary roll is a practical necessity and the national committee the only tribunal provided to do the work. The contest cases are conducted on the nature of quasi-judicial trials—at least they were for the republican convention of four years ago, and doubtless will be again this year—with opportunity to all sides to present evidence and argument. Stress is, of course, laid on compliance with the call, upon party regularity, upon free and untrammeled participation by the rank and file without race discrimination, upon charges of fraud, intimidation or violence. It is, of course, the privilege of any defeated contestant to appeal to the convention to reverse the decision of the committee. Along this line the most important reversal on record was the seating of the previously rejected Bryan delegation in the Chicago convention in 1896, without which the "cross-of-gold" speech would never have been made to win the nomination for its orator. The common impression is that it is the political conditions prevailing in the south that alone produce the contests, but this is only partially true. Contests come up from the north, too, to plague both democrats and republicans. There are real contests legitimately waged, and faked contests shrewdly set up for a purpose, and somebody must sift them out and pass upon them. Ordinarily the temporary roll as made up by the national committee is accepted unchanged by the convention as the permanent roll. Four years ago the republicans were confronted with the largest number of seats ever contested, but not a delegate declared by the national committee to be entitled to sit was later deprived of his place, although in quite a few cases the conflicting and contradictory evidence might have justified a finding either way.

Questio nof Permanency.

As already indicated, the national committee has no feature of permanency, but is succeeded every four years by a newly constituted committee. It would be desirable to have an overlapping tenure similar to that of the senate, but this permanency is secured by retention of members for repeated terms; for here, as in other public service, experience and familiarity with the duties count for much. State and national legislation is fast encroaching on the law and customs of our political parties, but so long as we adhere to party government our national committees, or some similarly empowered bodies, must be constituted to serve for their respective parties as the administrative authority in the nation for the larger and less compact organization, just as do the state and local committees in the state and smaller areas.

WAY BEING CLEARED FOR BIG LOAN TO CHINA BY POWERS

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Although rather reluctant to discuss details of the negotiations for the $50,000,000 loan by representatives of the six powers to China, in advance of a conclusion, State department officials today admitted there were indications that the hitch that had been experienced owing to the objections advanced by Russia and Japan was about to be overcome.

No Cause for Such Action.

From the Minneapolis Journal.

AVIATOR PARMALEE KILLED

"Safest" American Aviator Refuses to Heed Warnings.

FUNERAL OF WRIGHT IS HELD

All Industry Stops in Dayton During Time the Church Services Are Under Way—Ceremony is Private.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., June 2.—With a smile and a wave of his hand to the thousands who watched him, Philip O. Parmalee, until recently one of the Wright aviators, took the air in the teeth of a wind here yesterday. Three minutes later, his broken and lifeless body was dragged from beneath the wreckage of his biplane in an apple orchard in the lower end of the Moxee valley, two miles from his starting point. The exact cause of the disaster that plunged him to his death probably never will be known.

As he rose from before the grandstand at the fair grounds, Parmalee swung to the west over the Yakima river. He rose to a height of about 400 feet and his speed increased to almost a mile a minute, although it was noticed that his plane dipped and rolled and seemed to be controlled with difficulty.

When he had gone about two miles from the fair grounds he swung in a wide circle to the eastward for the return journey.

As he squared away before the wind, the great plane checked in its course, fluttered a second like a wounded bird and plunged below the line of trees.

It is thought by Parmalee's mechanicians that a sudden gust from one of the draws, or small canyons, that notch the sides of the Moxee valley, struck the machine and rendered the elevating planes unmanageable.

The body of the unfortunate aviator was dragged from beneath the wreckage of the machine by farmers who were working in the orchard, but his skull was fractured and he must have died instantly.

Among the first to reach the scene of the disaster from the fair grounds was Miss C. E. Turpin, a sister of J. Clifford Turpin, his brother aviator. Almost hysterical from grief, she gathered his broken body in her arms insisting frantically that he was not dead. Even after the body had been examined by physicians, she insisted that a spark of life remained, and demanded that efforts be made to resuscitate him.

"You remember how it was with Hamilton," seh repeated over and over again. She refused to leave the body until it was necessary to turn it over to the undertakers.

Before he prepared for his last flight, Parmalee was urged to postpone the exhibition, at least until the wind quieted, but he laughted at the persistent and fatal misfortune that previously had dogged the Wrights and their aviators.

Mrs. Turpin, mother of Parmalee's fellow aviator, who was injured in an accident at Seattle Thursday in which two spectators were killed, had accompanied Parmalee to North Yakima and notified his father at Los Angeles. J. Clifford Turpin is expected to arrive from Seattle tonight to take charge of the body.

Parmalee was regarded by experts as the "safest" of American aviators, as well as the most successful financially of those employed by the Wrights. He was said to have earned $197,000 for the Wright brothers during the year 1911, and he quit their employ only a few weeks ago.

In Chicago last August Parmalee established a world's altitude record, flying to a height of 10,600 feet, but the record was broken on the succeeding day by Lincoln Beachey.

Body of Wright Buried.

DAYTON, O., June 2.—Wilbur Wright was buried Saturday after the body

(Continued on Second Page.)

Seven Americans, Castaway on Isle, Victims of Wreck

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, June. 2.—The government has sent a warship to search for a party of American castaways. This action is in response to a note in a bottle, found on the beach, saying that an American steamer, the name of which was badly blurred, but might be deciphered as Virgenes, had been wrecked off Cape Horn.

"There are seven of us on an islet," says the note, "with provisions for one month. We have a boat, but are afraid of cannibals. Send help; our government will pay."

Commissions Held Not Subject to Duty

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Commissions paid on account of goods purchased abroad are not dutiable. The United States customs court of appeals so decided this important question today against the government.

The contention of importers that commissions were not dutiable was vigorously fought by the Treasury department.

The issue was decided on an importation of cotton and worsted from England by George J. Bauer. An agent of the importer was passed a commission of 2½ per cent in connection with the purchase, his duty consisting primarily of comparing samples of goods ordered with those tendered for delivery.

QUEEN WILHELMINA GIVEN WARM WELCOME IN PARIS

PARIS, June 2.—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and the prince consort arrived here today for a three days' official visit. They were greeted by a great crowd at the railroad station and cheered as they drove through lines of troops to the Foreign office, where they will stay. A banquet given in honor of the royal visitors this evening by President Fallieres at the Elysee palace was followed by a gala performance at the opera.

VIENNA, June 2.—King Ferdinand and Queen Eleanore of Bulgaria and their two sons arrived here this evening and were welcomed at the station by Emperor Francis Joseph, Archduke Franz Ferdinand and other dignitaries.

WIZI, FAMOUS LEADER OF CROW TRIBE, IS DEAD

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 2.—(Special.)—At his home on the Crow Creek reservation, in central South Dakota, occurred the death of Wizi (pronounced Wezze), one of the most prominent of the older Sioux Indians of the state. He we 81 years of age, and since a young man always had taken a prominent part in the affairs of his people. He was a leading figure in conferences between his people and representatives of the national government, when the policy of securing the surrender of surplus Indian lands was inaugurated, so the lands could be opened to white settlement. For thirty-five years Wizi had been a member of a church denomination, and during turbulent times on the frontier was a tried and true friend of the whites.

BOURKE OF SCHOOL BOARD MAY RESIGN THS EVENING

It is probable that W. T. Bourke, chairman of the teachers committee of the board of education, will hand in his resignation at the meeting of the board this evening. He will resign to compete with J. F. Burgess for election to the secretaryship.

ROOSEVELT PLANS CAMPAIGN

Organization of Forces of T. R. Will Be Effected.

MAY DROP FIGHT AGAINST ROOT

Sage of Sagamore Hill Says Will Go to Chicago if Emergency in Shape of Unfair Play Should Arise.

OYSTER BAY, N. J., June 2.—The Roosevelt line of battle for the republican national convention was formed yesterday.

At a "council of war" at Sagamore Hill, which lasted most of the day, there was mapped out a campaign which it is hoped will result in the capture of the convention.

The first step is to be the organization of the Roosevelt forces throughout the country. It is planned to send to Chicago a week or so in advance of the convention an executive committee from every state in which Roosevelt delegates have been elected or in which there is a contest. By this method it is expected to mobilize and drill an organization which will act as a unit on every matter which comes before the convention.

As a part of this plan the Roosevelt delegates in every part of the country will be canvassed as to their views on the temporary chairmanship that a harmonious agreement may be reached. Although Colonel Roosevelt had decided to oppose the selection of Senator Root and had asked Governor Hadley of Missouri to be his candidate for the place, he indicated today that he would waive his objections if it seemed wiser to his supporters to reserve their fire for the more important contests.

May Go to Chicago.

Whether Colonel Roosevelt will go to Chicago to lead the fight in person is now an open question. The colonel virtually served notice on his opponents that under certain circumstances he might go. He said he did not intend to go "unless some grave emergency in the shape of unfair play should arise."

"If there is unfair play I may show up," he said to Robert McCormick of Chicago, one of his visitors today.

Two other points were agreed upon. Every effort is to be made to have the hearings before the national committee to settle contests for seats held publicly and the Roosevelt supporters will fight to secure what they term an equal distribution of tickets. Colonel Roosevelt said he had been told that some of his delegates felt that the action of the national committee "indicated a deliberate purpose to use 10,000 or 12,000 tickets to stuff the gallery with shouters who will try by clamor to overawe the convention."

The men who conferred with Colonel Roosevelt today in regard to these plans represented the Roosevelt delegates from Illinois, Maine and North Carolina. Senator Dixon, Colonel Roosevelt's campaign manager, is expected here shortly to go over the program.

The Illinois delegation numbered fourteen and was piloted by Alexander H. Revell of Chicago, chairman of the Roosevelt national committee, and Medill McCormick of Chicago, Senator Dixon's right hand man.

From Maine came Colonel Fred Hale and Morrill Drew of Portland. S. S. McNich was the representative of North Carolina. All said they assured the colonel the delegations from their states were solidly for him.

The plan for organization of an executive committee in every state was presented by the Illinois delegation. It met with the enthusiastic approval of the former president.

"I heartily approve of it," he said. "I

(Continued on Second Page.)

POLK COUNTY TO DECIDE FIGHT

Notable Contest Between Young and Kenyon in Iowa Primary Has Climax Today.

EDITOR'S FRIENDS SEE VICTORY

Holden, Clark and Proudfoot Ask Nomination for Governor.

ROOT OPPOSED BY WISCONSIN

McGovern Answers Telegram of Barnes of New York.

FIRST TEST TO BE ON HOWELL

Roosevelt Managers Prepared to Use Every Means to Seat Supporter on Committee Before Contests Are Heard.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 2.—Interest in the statewide primaries to be held tomorrow centered tonight in the contest between United States Senator W. S. Kenyon and former Senator Lafayette Lafayette Young, with the situation even more complex than it has been. Managers of both the candidates were equally insistent in their claims of victory.

Leaders of both factions were agreed that the real battle would come in Des Moines and Polk county, and that whoever won the majority here would carry the state. Lafe Young, jr., son of the former senator, said: "If we carry Polk county we will carry the state. Then he added, "If we break even in Polk county we will carry the state."

The Seventh district, in which Des Moines and Polk county are located, is said to be Cummins' territory, and the appearance of Senator Cummins at a mass meeting here last night is counted on by the Kenyon forces to give them the majority in the district.

The republican nomination for governor is sought by three candidates, George W. Clark, a present lieutenant governor, Perry G. Holden, formerly of Ames Agricultural college, and State Senator A. V. Proudfoot of Indianola. Little interest is being shown in the congressional situation, except in one or two districts where opposition has developed to the present incumbents who are seeking renomination.

Democrats, at tomorrow's primaries, will make their choice for governor between E. G. Dunn of Mason City and John T. Hamilton of Cedar Rapids. Full state, county and township tickets are to be named by all of the parties.

Refuse to Support Root.

MADISON, Wis., June 2.—Governor Francis McGovern of Wisconsin, chairman of the Wisconsin delegation to the republican national convention, in a telegram today answering an appeal by William Barnes, jr., of New York, refused the support of Wisconsin for Senator Elihu Root as temporary chairman of the convention. Governor McGovern's reply said Senator Root represented "political views and methods that should not be sanctioned at the Chicago convention," and that Root's selection would invite defeat in November.

In a telegram to the governor, Mr. Barnes had sought the support of the twenty-six Wisconsin delegates, all of whom had been pledged to Senator La Follette's presidential candidacy. Mr. Barnes declared the contest to be "the most serious one which has afflicted the republican party and that the attempt to nominate Mr. Roosevelt can lead only to disaster."

CHICAGO, June 2.—Friends of Colonel Roosevelt announced today that the first real test of strength between their candidate and President Taft will commence Thursday, when R. B. Howell of Omaha, national republican committeeman-elect from Nebraska, will demand to be seated as the successor of Victor Rosewater, acting chairman of the national republican committee, prior to the hearing of contests by that body.

The Roosevelt managers are prepared to make a determined fight to have Mr. Howell seated, and if they succeed they will demand that Borden D. Whiting of New Jersey, Thomas K. Niedringhaus of Missouri, and other national committeemen-elect chosen either by direct primary or state convention, be seated.

By this mans they desire to control the national committee.

Harry S. New, chairman of the subcommittee on arrangements for the convention, declined to discuss the plans of the Roosevelt leaders, but intimated that he believed the national committee would not seat Mr. Howell or any other of the committeemen-elect until after the adjournment of the convention.

He also expressed the opinion that the national committee would approve the selection of Senator Root as temporary chairman and endorse the plan adopted for the distribution of seats.

YOUNG RECEIVES AN OVATION

Holds Big Meeting at Des Moines to Close Campaign.

DES MOINES, June 2.—(Special eTlegrom.)—Lafayette Young was given a testimonial of home appreciation last night

Hunting for a house bargain? Want to sell your house quick? You can easily satisfy either wish by inserting a small ad in the classified section of The Bee, under the heading of "Real Estate Wanted," or "Real Estate For Sale." This is the quickest and most economical way to sell or buy. The Bee is the real bargain center of Omaha.

Tyler 1000