

BILL WILL PERMIT STATE TO INVEST IN FARM LOAN BONDS

House Acts Favorably on Measure Permitting Purchase of New Security With School Funds.

IRRIGATION BONDS, ALSO These Included When Western Members Urge the Point.

LITTLE OPPOSITION COMES

(From a Staff Correspondent.) Lincoln, Jan. 20.—(Special.)—Change of sentiment was shown today when the Ollis bill, house roll No. 30, to legalize the investment of school land funds in bonds of the federal land bank was considered in the house.

When the bill was up before there was so much antagonism that its author had it put over. But today sentiment in its favor was stronger than the sentiment against it before, due materially to the speech made by Herbert Quick, member of the Federal Land Bank board, yesterday.

A great deal of favor was brought to the measure by the adoption of an amendment to include irrigation bonds as a channel for state investment. This addition was made on motion of Beal of Keith and brought to its support all the members from northern and western territory, where irrigation is one of the factors in agricultural development.

Open to All Loan Bonds.

Hoffmeister wanted to restrict the purchase of land bank bonds to those of the bank to be established at Omaha, but later withdrew his amendment. Moseley of Lancaster moved to postpone indefinitely the bill, but he appeared to be the only one of the delegation not friendly. Members from the eastern part of the state, notably the Douglas county men, with Reichel, Swanson and Hughes assisting them, lined up for the bill.

Mr. Reiferth thought that such a bill is premature, as the land banks are a new and untried venture. Mr. McAllister saw objections of a constitutional nature, but Mr. Murty was opposed to the state's buying irrigation bonds.

The other view was taken by Mr. Taylor, who said it would show mighty poor appreciation by the great agricultural state of Nebraska if the legislature should refuse to sanction the investment of state funds in the bonds of the federal land banks, considering that sixty-six out of every 100 farmers in this state are tenants and that the rural credits act was passed by congress to enable that class to become land owners.

Ollis as Prophet. Mr. Ollis ended the discussion, predicting that in ten years the operation of the rural credits law would double the percentage of farmers in this state owning their land. Even though the state may never buy any of the bonds, he said, it would, by recognizing them as a desirable investment, encourage private investors to buy.

"Banks know that these bonds are gilt edge, and you'll find them putting their money into them," declared Ollis, who intimated that Moseley might be opposed to the state's buying them because he is in the farm loan business himself.

Messrs. Greenwalt, Stearns and Beal all spoke particularly for the amendment relating to irrigation bonds. Greenwalt stated that no purchaser of such bonds in Nebraska had ever lost a dollar.

After approving this bill the committee of the whole also sent to third reading the companion measure, House Roll No. 31, authorizing trust companies to buy the bonds.

Favors County Road Bonds. The Naylor bill providing that counties may vote bonds for grading and otherwise improving roads, and for the building of permanent bridges and culverts was debated at considerable length and finally ordered engrossed for third reading, as amended by the standing committee. An amendment by Mr. Murty requiring the county to do its own work was defeated.

Another bill advanced to third reading was the Flansburg measure cutting down the time from six to three months for filing appeals in the supreme court.

The house adjourned this afternoon until 10 o'clock Monday.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Snow, no important change in temperature.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.
5 a. m.	21
6 a. m.	21
7 a. m.	21
8 a. m.	21
9 a. m.	21
10 a. m.	21
11 a. m.	21
12 m.	21
1 p. m.	21
2 p. m.	21
3 p. m.	21
4 p. m.	21
5 p. m.	21

Comparative Local Records.

Year	High	Low
1917	25	19
1916	25	19
1915	25	19
1914	25	19
1913	25	19
1912	25	19
1911	25	19
1910	25	19
1909	25	19
1908	25	19
1907	25	19
1906	25	19
1905	25	19
1904	25	19
1903	25	19
1902	25	19
1901	25	19
1900	25	19

STOCKMEN MEET IN SALT LAKE CITY

Pryor of San Antonio Elected President of Cattlemen's Association.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 20.—Salt Lake City, Utah, was chosen for the 1918 meeting place of the American National Live Stock association late today. The Utah city won over Kansas City, Mo.

Isaac T. Pryor of San Antonio, Tex., was elected president of the association.

The convention today adopted resolutions covering many phases of the meat industry and allied activities. Touching on its hope of a federal investigation of the industry, it passed a draft urging that the Department of Agriculture be given the same powers to make inquiries that the federal trade commission possesses.

Oppose Free List. The stockmen went on record against the placing of live stock products on the free list and urged "reasonable" import duties on them. It also endorsed state control of intrastate live stock freight rates.

Abandonment of the plan of state payments of bounties for wild animals was recommended, the association going on record as favoring co-operation with the biological survey, instead, as a means of eradicating predatory animals.

Continuance of the association's market committee's investigation into market and packing house conditions was endorsed. An adjustment of trade relations with Canada was asked.

Asks Oleo Tax Repeal. The association through resolution protested against what was termed, "the unjust discrimination against oleomargarine sought by the National Dairy union in a prosed bill," and asked the repeal of the tax on oleomargarine.

Use of postal bank funds in furtherance of the farm loan system was recommended.

"It is our earnest belief the northern portion of Mexico should be properly patrolled by American forces," say resolutions adopted, "in order that further indignities, depredations and injuries be not perpetuated on the lives and property of Americans."

"We recommend that the patrol be continued," the resolutions add, "until stable conditions have been restored."

"It is not our purpose to ask for intervention but only for a sufficient patrol to insure the safety of Americans within the northern portion of Mexico."

The association went on record in favor of military training in schools, urging congress to "make adequate appropriations to extend military instruction to all high schools in the country where there are as many as fifty students willing to enroll." Recommendation was made that "competent officers be detailed by the secretary of war to all such schools as request them."

Chicago Police Officials and Hotel Keepers Indicted

Chicago, Jan. 20.—The October grand jury which heard the first charges of graft against C. C. Healey, former chief of police, and others, was discharged today after it had returned a blanket indictment charging the following persons with conspiracy to commit bribery and to allow violation of Sunday closing laws and to allow disorderly houses and gambling places to operate.

Former Chief of Police Charles C. Healey. Thomas Costello, considered the head of the alleged conspiracy. Michael Heitler, regarded as a boss of the west side levee.

William Skidmore, west side saloon-keeper. Thomas Newbold, hotel keeper. William Weinstein, hotel keeper. Stephen Barry, detective sergeant at the Lake street police station.

The blanket indictment did not include the name of John Walsh, patrol sergeant at the Lake street police station, although his name had been in the list announced by the state's attorney several days ago.

Dalrymple Girl Is Wedded at Fremont To Oscar Youngberg

Miss Wilhelmina Dalrymple, 19-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dalrymple, 1702 South Twenty-eighth street, who mysteriously disappeared from her home the afternoon of January 8, and of whom nothing had been heard since despite extensive search by both police and friends, was married yesterday at Fremont.

She was married to Oscar Youngberg, who when procuring the marriage license, gave his age as 27 years and his occupation as a Union Pacific railroad clerk in Omaha. The ceremony was performed by Judge Winterstein.

When Miss Dalrymple disappeared the afternoon of January 8, she told her mother she was going skating. When she failed to return the police were notified and search instituted. The Baraca and Philaena Sunday school classes of the First Baptist church organized to join in the hunt. It was for a time feared the girl was the victim of white slavers.

Asks Board to Wind Up Affairs of the Company. Following a prolonged disagreement between stockholders, which resulted in a several months' court struggle, Judge Day has appointed the state insurance board to wind up the affairs of the National Fidelity and Casualty company, an Omaha concern.

MUNITIONS PLANT EXPLOSION ROCKS ENGLISH CAPITAL

Blast Said by Officer Home From Front Worse Than Anything at Battle of the Somme.

HEARD MILES AND MILES

Fire Brigades From All Over London Battle Against the Flames.

WITNESSES TELL STORIES

London, Jan. 20.—A portion of the area of London was shaken severely last night when a chemical plant in which munitions were manufactured was the center of a series of explosions, scattering destruction over a considerable section of the district in which the works were located. There is no evidence that the explosion was other than the result of a fire, such as that to which any factory is subject.

The central point of the volcano-like upheaval was in the heart of the working district of a suburban town. At 6:45 p. m. a series of explosions suddenly transformed the works into a fiery furnace and great masses of burning liquid and timber and red-hot iron were hurled high in the air. Mingled with the deafening crash of beams and girders were cries from the working people. An adjoining flour mill, in which a number of women and girls were employed, was engulfed.

Center of Series of Fires. The explosions were only the center of a succession of widespread series of fires, as the masses of firebrands from the affected quarter settled down on surrounding areas.

Added to the terror of this upheaval was the sudden darkness in which the entire quarter was plunged. Crowds of relatives and friends swarmed into the east end district seeking word of those within the stricken section. At midnight, while the work of rescue was still in progress, the fire continued burning, reflecting a lurid glare over all London. All available appliances were requisitioned, even the London police ambulances being sent to the distant scene. School houses and police stations were used as temporary hospitals.

Distant Points Damaged. The damage extended to distant points, and to sections where plate glass fronts were reduced to masses of debris, while the extent and seriousness of the destruction increased in the working quarters nearer the explosion center. Two distinct working districts adjacent to the scene of the main explosion suffered heavily in leveled houses. One of the improvised hospitals was opened for the reception of children.

The firemen directed their chief efforts to restricting the area of destruction and preventing the fire spreading to other nearby warehouses and factories. This was largely successful and comparatively little damage was done the warehouse.

A young army officer who was home on leave told The Associated Press correspondent that he had been through heavy fighting on the Somme in the front in France, but that nothing he experienced there came so near shaking his nerve as the explosion, which occurred at a point less than a mile from his home. He said:

Whole Sky Ablaze. "A great flare in the sky lighted up my room and as I dashed into the street the whole sky was ablaze and an explosion more powerful than any I had ever experienced. Then I set about aiding in the work of rescue."

Those who were permitted at the scene of devastation soon after the explosion saw many pathetic sights. A young man who hurried his mother and his sister from their house when the explosion began to shake it said:

"The next moment I was blown across the room with the dressing table. Then the ceiling came down and in another instant the house collapsed like cards and I rolled into the street, where I found my mother and sister safe but terror-stricken."

Blown Half Mile Away. The ruined buildings were blazing and confusion prevailed in that vicinity two hours after the explosion. The correspondent passed through the street near the scene of the disaster and the tottering houses still were collapsing. A fireman who witnessed the great blast from a point of vantage described it thus:

"Through the center of a great flare I saw a huge white ball rise to a great height and then vanish. I saw

(Continued on Page Two Column One.)

Did It Ever Happen to You?



THREE AMERICANS ON YARROWDALE

Berlin Statement Crew is Held as Prisoners of War Again Raises Issue.

MORE FRICTION PROBABLE

New York, Jan. 20.—Three Americans were members of the crew of the British steamer Yarrowdale, captured by the German raider and taken into a German port by a prize crew, according to the records of the British consulate here.

Dispatches from Berlin last night said that the Yarrowdale had brought in 469 prisoners, crews from other captured ships, among them 103 subjects of neutral nations, but no mention was made of there being any Americans among them.

The consulate records give the names of the following Americans as when shipped on the Yarrowdale when it left here on December 6: Dave Addison, 45 East Grew street, Brooklyn; Charles Quinn, 135 West Twelfth street, Los Angeles, Cal.; and C. D. Green, Sailors' home, New York.

The Yarrowdale is registered at the consulate as having been commanded by Captain William Buyers of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The German admiralty statement that the neutral subjects in the crews of vessels captured by the German raider in the South Atlantic "have been removed as prisoners of war" will raise a complicated question if any Americans are among them.

The whole question turns on whether an armed merchant ship is a war vessel, and the gulf between this country and Germany on that question is still unbridged. Of course, Americans on such ships should be considered as prisoners of war only if the vessels were considered as war vessels.

No indication has been received that any of the vessels sunk by the German raider were other than defensively armed. The State department has held throughout that a vessel cannot be classed as a warship unless it is under naval orders, flies the naval flag and is manned by naval crews.

Baldridge, Jurson and Swanson in Syndicate

A syndicate is being organized for the purpose of building a big warehouse in Omaha to cost between \$250,000 and \$300,000. H. H. Baldridge, Frank W. Judson and Carl Swanson are among those interested in this syndicate, although there are said to be at least five others in the concern. This proposition is being pushed by an out-of-town man.

Pictures of Lincoln and Other Statesmen Spur on State Solons

(From a Staff Correspondent.) Lincoln, Jan. 20.—(Special.)—While the house is working every day in order to give the members opportunity to let loose pent up oratory, the upper house goes about its work in a way which leaves the impression that the senators believe in their capacity for getting down to business when it is needed.

Much of their inspiration for better deeds comes from the pictures hanging on the walls, placed there by Colonel Harry Bradley, the man who has looked so well after the comfort of the upper class of solons for many sessions. As one enters the chamber he sees on the left of the lieutenant governor a life size picture of the face of Abraham Lincoln. Father Abraham appears to have his eyes fixed on Senator Beal of Custer, the man who heads the prohibition committee of the senate, as if it was necessary to keep track of that gentleman in order

that his democratic constituents in Custer county might not be lit too hard by any "bone dry" legislation which he might engineer through the session.

On the right of Lieutenant Governor Howard hangs the picture of George Washington. The father of his country seems to be looking directly at the chair usually occupied by Senator Phil Kohl, the man who, it is charged, is "agin" a too rigid dry proposition.

Over the chair of the lieutenant governor and just above Old Glory hangs the picture of the president of the United States. He appears to be peeping cautiously over the top of the flag down at Lieutenant Governor Howard, as if giving him a tip that the policy of watchful waiting being practiced by the senate was meeting with his approval and that when the proper time comes he would drop a word over the top of the flag to his near excellency to "speed up."

Governor's Staff

(From a Staff Correspondent.) Lincoln, Jan. 20.—(Special.)—Omaha will be fully protected from invasion from the foreign foe during the next two years by the presence of thirty-seven lieutenants on the staff of Governor Neville.

Lincoln has ten, and North Platte, the governor's home town, gets an even half dozen. There are 108 on the staff, which includes lawyers, bankers, brewers, newspapermen.

They line up as follows: OMAHA. Everett Buckingham, Henry Holiff, George Brande, J. J. O'Connor, Thomas P. Redmond, Ed Getten, Gene Meloy, Hugh H. Harper, H. O. Edwards, Adolph Stone, Ed Cahow, Thomas O'Brien, W. T. J. Dwyer, J. H. Balla, Walter Brande, Dan B. Butler, R. C. Howe, C. V. R. Duval, Sebastian Salerno, Sol Goldstrom, W. T. McElrath, J. H. Milton, Roger Klett, Will Wood, Louis J. Platt, Thomas Flynn, Arthur Metz, F. E. Kuncel, R. H. Murphy, S. J. Henderson, Thomas C. Hyman, Jack Walters, Sophus Noble, Harry B. Fisharty, Thomas Quinlan, Frank T. Feltner, Al Drescher, LINCOLN.

W. E. Straub, Frank D. Egan, Edwin J. Murfin, Ed Westervelt, John G. Helmer, Hans Warkow, A. A. Tucker, W. T. Campbell, H. R. Haynie, W. J. Venton.

STATE AT-LARGE. John M. Teele, Hastings, Charles A. Phillips, Hastings, J. R. Corey, Hastings, Dr. C. B. Burns, Albion, E. A. English, Wattle, Lincoln, Dr. N. P. Hansen, Elm Creek, F. W. Brown, Jr., Kearney, Dr. A. D. Cameron, Kearney, John Cameron, Oakesh, Bud Latta, Tokamah, Reinhold E. Piller, Millerton, Frank H. McLean, Imperial, E. G. Lowe, Sidney, Theodore Griess, Harvard, Paul Wupper, Benson, John Moran, Callaway, Charles T. Orr, Broken Bow, William J. A. Raun, Crawford, P. W. Herrold, Goshute, L. F. J. Jaeger, Chadron, J. A. Habbegar, Fort Robinson, Ray Torney, Chadron, Patrick W. Cooper, Crawford, George Gillen, Lexington, Dr. N. C. Wenger, Overton, Gene Cameron, Oakesh, Fred Volp, Scribner, Hal Corliss, Scribner, H. F. Bull, Scribner, George W. Murray, Wymore, George W. Humphrey, Wymore, E. J. Shinn, Beatrice, Jacob Klein, Beatrice, A. D. Peterson, Hyannis, John Slink, Grand Island, Frank J. Taylor, Paul, Ed L. Leach, Beatrice, George C. McLanahan, Tecumseh, P. J. Brannick, Hartwell, H. H. Mullin, Bloomfield, M. J. Von Hadden, Creighton, J. O. Beeler, North Platte, J. B. McDonald, North Platte, F. W. Herrold, North Platte, Charles Edwards, North Platte, Leonard Robinson, North Platte, W. W. Hunter, North Platte, Patrick Stanton, Tilden, J. M. Bice, Norfolk, C. W. Atkins, Bridgeport, W. H. Daniel, Rushville, P. C. Pank, Pank, W. J. Walter, Columbus, Patrick W. Cooper, Crawford, E. R. Sadler, McCook, Joseph O'Grady, Dawson, D. F. Dolan, Wymore, Z. T. Daniel, Rushville, Frank M. Sand, Gering, J. P. Baldwin, Hebron, Gus Welner, Sidney.

Freight Tangle MAY BE CLEARED

Traffic Men and Railroad Agents Get Together—Commerce Body May Balk.

SUBMIT NEW SCHEDULE

If the Interstate Commerce Commission does not balk on the proposals, Nebraska is to have its freight rate tangled at last. Since the commission overthrew Nebraska order No. 19 and the freight schedule contained therein, the rates in Nebraska have been in a state of perplexing confusion.

A conference of several days' duration has just been concluded in Omaha, however, at which the representatives of the railroads and the traffic men representing the shippers from Nebraska jobbing centers, and the Missouri river cities just outside Nebraska, came to a tentative agreement as to the equalization of freight rates. If the new schedule is not an absolute equalization, it is at least a compromise, and this program will now go to the Interstate Commerce commission for approval.

Tentative Figures. At this meeting the railroads submitted tentative figures covering the proposed rates from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Lincoln and Fremont to points in Nebraska. These figures represent a tremendous amount of work on the part of the railroads, and are based on a basis which would be satisfactory to the various competing cities on the one hand, and which would fall within the terms of the order of the Interstate Commerce commission on the other hand. The adjustment is, on the whole, satisfactory to all of the cities concerned. It was submitted by the railroads in a spirit of compromise and accepted by the communities in the same spirit. This means, of course, that each city had to concede some of its claims in the interest of harmony. It may be said of the adjustment that it is more logical and consistent on the whole than any rates that have ever been in effect in Nebraska. The figures will now be submitted to the Interstate Commerce commission for its approval and if that is obtained new tariffs will be published without delay, putting the proposed basis into effect. The Chicago & Northwestern railway took no part in the setting down of the new rates, the figures being made by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Union Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Missouri Pacific and St. Joseph & Grand Island.

The Northwestern officials have not as yet made their figures for the territory in northern Nebraska. The traffic bureau is in touch with them, however, and it is anticipated that figures will be submitted that will put Omaha shippers on the same basis as Sioux City to points on the Northwestern in that territory. Under the old adjustment Sioux City was given the Omaha rates to points in that territory, and all that Omaha asks under the new adjustment is that Omaha shippers be given the Sioux City rates. It is confidently expected that this will be done by the Northwestern.

Four More Confirmed for Places on Shipping Board. Washington, Jan. 19.—The nominations of William Denman of San Francisco, Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, James B. White of Kansas City and Theodore Brent of New Orleans, as members of the Federal Shipping board, were confirmed tonight by the senate. Opposition by progressive republicans to John A. Donald of New York, the fifth member of the board, held up his confirmation.

Opposition to him is based largely on the fact that he owned and operated steamships under the British flag and that he employed Chinese coolies as sailors.

Naval Cadets Escort. The entire corps of midshipmen from Annapolis, who came not under orders, but as Admiral Dewey's friends, as he had wished, escorted the body to the rotunda of the capitol, where Chaplain J. B. Frazier, chaplain of the Olympia at Manila bay, conducted brief and simple funeral services. Mrs. Dewey did not accompany the funeral party to the capitol, but joined it on the way to Arlington.

The private services at the home were begun promptly at 10 o'clock. Soon thereafter a procession of midshipmen, escorting the admiral's body, moved along Massachusetts avenue over the plaza of the capitol and into the rotunda, where the body was placed on a catafalque directly under the great dome.

President and Cabinet Arrive. President Wilson and the cabinet assembled in the president's room on the senate side and marched to their places beside the bier. The supreme court justices, the diplomatic corps, the chief of staff of the army, the committees representing both houses of congress, and officers of the army and navy followed. There was no funeral oration and the occasion, as the admiral wished, was very simple. After the reading of the funeral service a quartet sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Abide With Me," the admiral's favorite hymns.

Marines and Cavalry. While the services under the dome of the capitol were proceeding, the midshipmen, drawn up on the plaza, were joined by the remainder of the military escort. Six companies of marines, a battalion of bluejackets from the Arkansas, companies of seamen from the gunboat Dolphin and the presidential yacht Mayflower, a company of army engineers from the Washington barracks and two companies of cavalry from Fort Myer composed the escort.

Moving out over the plaza, the funeral procession turned into Pennsylvania avenue and traveled the route which was the scene of Admiral Dewey's victorious homecoming from the battle which opened a new epoch in American history.

Body on Gun Caisson. Following an escort of police rode Chaplain Frazier; then came a gun caisson bearing the admiral's casket draped with an American flag. Twelve body bearers, seamen from the Dolphin and Mayflower, marched with measured tread just behind. A color bearer with an admiral's flag at half mast came next. Then followed members of the admiral's family and the members of the navy general board, of which he was head. A party of survivors of the battle of Manila bay marched next.

Officers and enlisted men of the army, navy, marine corps and coast guard service marching in inverse order of rank were followed by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Secretary Daniels and finally President Wilson. The remainder of the funeral cortege was composed of the cabinet, diplomatic corps, the congressional committees, members of patriotic societies and delegations of citizens.

DEWEY FUNERAL SERVICES UNDER DOME OF CAPITOL

President, Justices, Diplomats, Army and Navy Officers and Congressmen in Attendance.

CADETS ESCORT OF HONOR

Burial Service Read by Chaplain Frazier, Who Was On Olympia at Manila Bay.

INTERMENT AT ARLINGTON

Washington, Jan. 20.—Admiral Dewey was laid to rest today with all the honors a grateful nation can bestow.

After funeral services, conducted under the dome of the capitol and attended by President Wilson, the cabinet, the supreme court, the diplomatic corps and a notable company, the admiral's body was taken to Arlington National cemetery to rest with those of naval heroes gone before. Two of Dewey's commanders at the battle of Manila bay—Benjamin P. Lambertson, the fleet captain, and Captain Joseph P. Coghlan of the cruiser Raleigh lie nearby. Not far away on the wooded slopes rest Schley and Sampson.

Private services at the home were attended by President Wilson, Secretary Daniels and a limited company. The funeral party then moved to the capitol. All business of the government was suspended for the day; all private business in Washington stopped for an hour. On every American navel ship on the seven seas an ensign fluttered at half mast and an admiral's salute of nineteen guns was fired.

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