

HOUSE MACHINERY NEEDS ADJUSTMENT

Democrats' Steam Roller Slips as It Moves and Big Committee Gets Away.

ANOTHER SNARL IN FIGHT

(From a Staff Correspondent.) Lincoln, March 14.—(Special.)—The democratic house steam roller slipped several cogs at the caucus last night, and as a result a majority of the democratic members selected being the insurgent crowd. They organized the committee by the selection of Mr. Reifenrath, and, take it all around, there is not much joy in the machine camp while the insurgents are wearing smiles today which will not come off.

Cronin of Holt takes delight in telling the democrats they are up against it and that the republicans may get out a little steam roller of their own, which they have hid away and run it over the whole outfit. So many democrats are disgusted with the situation that they will not be adverse to giving the republicans a chance to save the state, rather than go home with the "nothin' doin'" sign attached to them.

Democrats in Dilemma.

The democratic committee on committees was instructed by the caucus to name as republican members of the sifting committee the men picked by the republicans themselves, with the proviso that none of those who served on the republican selective committee at the beginning of the session, except Miller of Washington, should be a member of the sifting committee.

It happens that Mr. Peterson, the minority leader, is one of the men whom the republican caucus designated as its choice for places on the sifting committee, to represent the First congressional district. Peterson is chairman of the minority selective committee. The democratic caucus rule, therefore, bars him if it is rigidly applied. At the same time, the democratic committee on committees has no power to name a republican who has not been recommended by the minority party.

The general expectation was that a meeting of the democratic committee on committees would be held some time during the afternoon or evening, to go through the motions of appointing a sifting committee, whose membership, in fact, has been already decided, except as to Mr. Peterson.

AMERICAN SHIP ALGONQUIN SUNK WITH NO NOTICE

(Continued From Page One.)

wages until they returned to the United States.

Does Not Change Situation. Washington, March 14.—In the absence of official dispatches on the destruction of the steamer Algonquin, officials withheld comment, but the unofficial view was that nothing in the incident changes the situation between the United States and Germany.

President Wilson already has taken steps to place the nation in a state of armed neutrality, which, with the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany, is practically the last measure possible short of war. American ships now are being armed to defend themselves against unlawful submarine attack. The general view today is that arming of ships is the only answer to submarine operations short of a declaration of war, which may be made only by congress.

The circumstances that the Algonquin carried foodstuffs, which are contraband, and that it recently was transferred from British to American registry, a transaction Germany might plead it would not recognize, are not taken to outweigh the fact that the ship was reported destroyed without warning. Neither does the fact that apparently no lives were lost mitigate the situation.

Not the Overt Act.

But the real fact, as unofficially expressed, is that while the destruction of an American ship in such a manner is serious, the American government already has taken all the steps it can take to meet such a case, unless it wishes to take the last step and declare war.

The real issue of peace or war is expected to come when an American armed ship has a clash with a German submarine.

A series of destructions of American ships probably would arouse congress to a declaration of war, if, indeed, Germany should not declare war on the United States, as many expect, as a result of the first encounter with one of its submarines.

Up to the present in the absence of action by congress, all that could be done to meet such a case as the destruction of the Algonquin already has been done. It is generally accepted on first reports as not being the "overt act."

According to later advices from Plymouth, the German submarine opened fire upon the Algonquin from a distance of 4,000 yards, firing about twenty shells. These were not sufficient to sink the steamer, so it was boarded by men from the submarine, who placed four bombs, and the Algonquin was then blown up. The crew was given plenty of time to leave the vessel.

The Captain's Story.

Plymouth, via London, March 14.—Captain A. Nordburg of the American steamer Algonquin, which was torpedoed by a German submarine on March 12, is now at Pensance. He will arrive with his crew in Plymouth tomorrow morning. In an interview Captain Nordburg said that the Algonquin was bound from New York for London with foodstuffs.

"On Monday morning," he said, "just after daylight I was on the bridge. It was the mate's watch. I saw two steamers, apparently colliers, steaming west, one on the starboard and the other on the port side. Two minutes later the mate called my attention to another object and at once I said, 'I think that is a submarine.'"

Bernstorff Says if U-Boats Sink American Ship It Is War

Count Asserts Destroying British Craft With Yankees on "Not the Same."

QUITS DANE CITY FOR HOME

London, March 14.—In an interview granted to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Berlin Tagblatt, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, Count von Bernstorff, interrogated as to whether he thought there would be war between Germany and the United States, replied, "That depends on our U-boats' warfare. If we sink an American ship, we shall get war. If not I suppose we can avoid it."

"And if," asked the correspondent, "Germany sinks British ships with American citizens aboard?" To this von Bernstorff replied: "That is not the same."

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, according to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, prints an interview its representative had at Copenhagen with German Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States expressed proud joy at the way the German people are bearing with their heads held high, the results of the breach in relations with America, which he (Bernstorff) so long prevented.

Owner Calls It Overt Act.

Albany, N. Y., March 14.—John Stephanidis of New York, owner of the steamship Algonquin, first heard the news of the sinking of his ship by a German submarine when he arrived at the capitol on a business errand this afternoon.

"If this does not constitute an overt act," he said, "I do not know what does. I expect to go to Washington tomorrow to take up the matter with President Wilson. I am sorry if the destruction of my ship must be a casus belli, but I believe that this occurrence must be the subject of action of some kind against the German government."

"The Algonquin carried no munitions, but was laden with foodstuffs. She flew the American flag and the flag was also painted on her sides."

Mr. Stephanidis said he paid \$500,000 for the steamer, when he purchased it from the American Star line Feb. 16 last.

Captain an American.

Pensance, England, March 14.—A member of the crew of the Algonquin said today that the ship's company numbered twenty-six, of whom eleven were Americans. He added that the captain was an American citizen.

TRAINMEN WILL MAKE MODIFIED OFFER TO ROADS

(Continued From Page One.)

ment was made that if any statement was made as to the action taken it would be given out tonight.

Rail Managers Stand Pat.

Representatives of the railroad managers said today that they were still without information as to the nature of the propositions which the brotherhood chiefs would submit to them and reiterated their contention that their hands were tied until the supreme court renders a decision on the constitutionality of the Adamson act.

The brotherhood chairmen, after hearing from the chiefs a statement of the questions at issue with the managers, were to be asked, it is understood, to ratify their proposition and the calling of a strike in case the managers refused it. The chairmen were afterwards to discuss the carrying out of the detailed instructions.

General instructions, it was learned, were issued some time ago to the local chairmen as to their duties in case of a strike. They were informed they would be expected jointly to supervise the prosecution of the strike in the territory over which they have jurisdiction, "use every honorable effort to further the cause" and make daily reports to their general chairman as to conditions.

Officials Hold Conference.

While the chairmen were holding their meeting the national conference committee of the railroads was called together preparatory to the joint session with the chiefs tomorrow.

While professing not to know what the Fourteenth Vermont industry and railroad representatives said just before the national conference went into session that they would not be surprised if they demanded that the provisions of the Adamson law be put into immediate operation, together with a provision for time and a half for overtime, or, in substance, complete compliance with the original demands which began the controversy a year ago.

President Is Amazed.

Washington, March 14.—President Wilson is amazed at the proposal of a nation-wide railway strike at this juncture of international affairs. It was stated authoritatively today that he expects the railroads and the men at their conference in New York tomorrow to consider the state of the country's foreign relations and make every possible effort to agree.

It is possible that he may appeal to both sides on that ground. Today the president was being kept in touch with the situation through Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor.

The stipulation, signed by counsel for the government and all railroads last November and made a part of the supreme court test case, provides that all other litigation should remain in abeyance pending the court's decision. Brotherhood representatives were not parties to the stipulation and it does not provide that changes in existing wage scales shall not be made while awaiting the outcome of the test case. The brotherhoods are not parties to the test suit.

The court is regarded as without jurisdiction over any brotherhood representatives, as none are parties

to the litigation, but attorneys believe the court has jurisdiction and authority to compel adherence by the government and railroads to the stipulation as far as its provisions extend.

The committee of eight railroad presidents, headed by Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, that conferred with President Wilson at the White House when the Adamson act was passed by congress was in the city today keeping in close touch with the situation.

Asks Government Operation

A circular alleged to have been sent to the 400,000 members of the brotherhoods from the Cleveland headquarters in the last week and signed by W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, was made public today by the railroad managers. It was headed "Compulsory Arbitration Bulletin No. 2" and in part said: "If there is a sincere public demand that the railroad employes shall not strike for the eight-hour day, then let the federal government operate the railroads and assume responsibility for the wages and working operations of the employes."

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Buy Ground for Norfolk Hospital, Not for Kearney

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, March 14.—(Special.)—A man suffering with tuberculosis is of little account compared with a man who is insane, according to the idea of the house, if its action in turning down an appropriation of \$14,000 to buy a small tract of land for the Kearney hospital for the insane patients and accepting another for \$31,400 for the hospital for the insane at Norfolk is to be taken into account.

The house refused to reverse the report for indefinite postponement made by the finance committee on the same kind of a report on the Norfolk proposition.

Auten of Boone informed the house that he had been told the head of a certain institution near Lincoln had caused the board of control to recommend the purchase of a tract of land at a price that would net the owner a profit of something over \$4,000.

Mr. Greedy of the board denies that any member of the board or anyone connected with the penitentiary received a cent of the profit made by the Falls City man of \$31.50 per acre on the sale.

William A. Black, Head Of West Point Bank, Dead

West Point, Neb., March 14.—(Special Telegram.)—William A. Black, president of the First National bank, died today at the family home in this city after a short illness.

Mr. Black came here in 1885 and with a few associates bought out the Crawford-McNish-Graham private bank and established the First National. He was cashier until 1911 and since that time has been president. He was born in 1842 at Manchester, Vt., and enlisted at the age of 20 in the Fourth Vermont infantry and served with marked distinction during this term of service. He has, since his arrival here, been actively interested in all movements for the betterment of this community and the upbuilding of this city and county and was held in high esteem by all classes of citizens. During his long life here he held many positions of honor and trust. Of unswerving integrity and unblemished life, he held the confidence of the people in a remarkable manner. He was a prominent Mason.

Two children and his widow survive, besides a sister residing here. Funeral services will be held the last of the week, the exact date not being set.

Employment Agency Fees in Cities Fixed at Sixty Dollars

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, Mar. 14.—(Special.)—In committee of the whole today, the house took up a bill regulating employment agencies and imposing a yearly license fee of \$60 upon them.

A similar law was passed in 1915, but was subsequently knocked out by the supreme court on account of certain unconstitutional features contained in it. An amendment reducing the fee to \$25 instead of Lincoln and Omaha was adopted. Mr. Ellis offered one to relieve teachers' agencies from the scope of the bill. The bill was advanced to third reading.

To Prevent Grip.

Quinine causes grip—Laxative Bromo Quinine removes cause. There is only one BROMO QUININE. E. W. Grove's signature on box. 25c.—Advertisement.

WORDS OF WEATHER WISDOM BY WELSH

Doughty Colonel Surprises, Astounds and Instructs Visitor at His Sanctum.

APRIL NOT RAINIEST MONTH

By A. R. GROH.

"Nothing could be so abnormal as a normal month."

Who was it that uttered this cryptic sentence? It was none other than Colonel Lucius Aquatapulga Welsh, his own trained weather prophet.

I scented something interesting. So I registered attention and the colonel elucidated as follows:

"The 'normal' (or average) temperature for March 13, for example, is secured by adding the temperatures for each of the March 13s in the forty-one years of the weather bureau's existence in Omaha and dividing this sum by forty-one.

"The normal temperature for every other day is secured the same way. The normal rainfall or snowfall for each day is found by this process also.

"It is a rare thing for even one day to correspond in temperatures and rainfall with the average temperature and rainfall for that day. So you can see that nothing could be so abnormal as an absolutely normal month."

"Astounding, but true, no doubt," I agreed.

We wandered on then through the meteorological garden. The colonel showed me the stately thermometer plants and the hygrometer bushes. He brightened our scientific conversation by stories. There was one about a man who met a beggar on the street. "I've seen better days, sir," said the beggar. "Well, so have I," grumbled the man. "Go to the weather bureau and kick about it."

The Rainiest Month.

Suppose somebody asked you what is the rainiest month in the year, what would you say? You'd say April, wouldn't you? I would have said so, too, in spite of my great wisdom.

But as we stood there in the meteorological garden beside a blooming temperature hedge the colonel whispered sweetly in the information that June has 5.05 inches of rain, while the well-known "showery" April has but 3.01 inches of rainfall.

Still another mystery was revealed to me by this unveiled weather prophet. It was about our annual rainfall. Listen closely.

"Many people imagine that we get more rain now than we did in the early days," he said. "But we don't. The average rainfall at Omaha during the first twenty-five years of the weather bureau's existence was 31.69. When we took the average at the end of the first thirty-six years it showed the annual rainfall only 30.66 inches.

Where the Water Goes.

"The reason for our big crops today is not that we get more rain, but that the rain is get more average at the end of the sod, planting of trees and so on. Rain sinks in instead of flowing off.

"For this same reason our streams are smaller today than formerly. At many places on the Bad, the Yellowstone and the Big Horn rivers where they used to have to ferry wagons across they can now drive through. The Missouri is much lower than it was years ago. The water's in the ground instead of in the streams."

"You have elucidated most lucidly the great problem of why the rain is wet," I told the colonel.

"Kindly close the door as you pass out," he said cordially.

Landlord Lien Bill Passes by Close Vote

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, March 14.—(Special.)—The landlord lien bill, S. F. 164, had a close shave in the senate today, passing by a vote of 17 to 14. It gives the landlord a lien on all personal property of the tenant for rental, with a few minor exemptions.

Beal of Custer voted "no," explaining that the bill gave the landlord more rights than any other class of creditors, and that the ordinary exemptions were withheld in this case.

It would give land owners a right not only to hold crops but personal effects as well, said Sandall of York in voting "no."

Senator Chappell's S. F. 194, requiring deeds to contain the name of the bona fide grantee, was killed, 18 to 12, and Adams' S. F. 170, requiring the losing side to pay attorney fees in suits brought against railroad companies for stock killed on tracks, lost, 19 to 13.

Why Piles? A Free Trial of Pyramid Pile Treatment Will Answer the Question Emphatically.

Your case is no worse than were the cases of many who did try this remarkable Pyramid Pile Treatment and who have since written us letters bubbling over with joy and thankfulness.

Get it at our expense by mailing the below coupon, or get a 50c box from your druggist now. Take no substitute.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON. PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 68 Pyramid Building. Kindly send me a Free sample of Pyramid Pile Treatment, in plain wrapper.

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CONNELL BACKED UP BY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Health Commissioner's Vaccination Policy Endorsed by Douglas County Doctors.

INTENDS TO CARRY IT OUT

Health Commissioner Connell was backed up Tuesday in his policy of vaccination by scarfication as a preventive against smallpox by resolutions of the Douglas County Medical Society. He will demand that all pupils of the Saratoga school be vaccinated, he says, and will persist unless stopped by the courts.

Yesterday's report from the school showed forty-seven children in thirty-nine homes who had refused vaccination. These homes will be placarded today. Forty-one children of the school are to be checked up. Eleven, who had refused, yielded and were vaccinated.

Dr. Connell quoted President Ernst of the Board of Education as in sympathy with the policy of refusing admittance to the school of children without a certificate from the health department.

Fifty Doctors Attend.

Fifty physicians attended the meeting of the Douglas County Medical Society last night in their rooms in the City National bank building. Dr. J. M. Banister presented the resolutions, which were adopted without dissent. In a letter to the society, Dr. Connell recited the conditions at the school, one paragraph of which recites:

Recently twelve cases of smallpox developed in the Saratoga school district. Of these five were adults and seven were children attending the Saratoga school. Three of these children continued to attend school after their mother was taken sick, from February 7 until February 16, in other words, they were in school nine days after the mother was stricken with smallpox, the mother in direct contact and exposing all the children in the school.

The Resolutions.

The resolutions adopted before the Omaha Douglas County Medical Society show that there have been twelve cases of smallpox in the Saratoga school district, of which five were adults and seven were children, and that three of the school children were taken to a home where the mother was sick with smallpox from February 7 until February 16, before they were excluded from school.

Whereas, The health commissioner, R. W. Connell, has ordered all the children attending school to be vaccinated by the scarfication and virus method, and those refusing to be vaccinated to be barred from school and quarantined at their homes during the incubation period.

Whereas, The health commissioner, R. W. Connell has refused to accept the power vaccination taken internally as complying with his order to have taken internal method that they must be vaccinated by the scarfication and virus method.

Whereas, Believing it is the duty of this society to go on record pertaining to health matters, and to advise the spread of disease and brought to its attention. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the members here assembled at the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Omaha Douglas County Medical Society heartily endorse the action taken in enforcing the order at the Saratoga school by the health commissioner, R. W. Connell, and pledge him our individual and society's support in every way we can to enforce his ruling. Be it further

Resolved, That we endorse the health commissioner's action in not recognizing the internal vaccination as complying with his order that all children must be vaccinated.

Resolved, That the Omaha Douglas County Medical Society take in enforcing the order of the people of this community the facts connected with the fatal statistics of the city of Montreal as furnished by Prof. Oiler in his "Practical Medicine," which facts show the dangers connected with non-vaccination against smallpox.

"In 1872, an epidemic of smallpox started in Montreal and persisted until 1875. In consequence of a prejudice against vaccination on the part of the ignorant masses, a large population, unprotected by vaccination, was permitted to grow up between 1874 and 1884.

"On February 25, 1885, a Pullman car conductor from Chicago, arrived in Montreal with the smallpox. Within the next few months an enormous number of persons were stricken with the disease and 3,164 died."—Practical Medicine, Oiler, Page 68 and 69.

National Guard Affairs Set For Discussion on Friday

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, Neb., March 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Friday will be National Guard day in the house, Beal of the committee securing favorable action to make the bill reorganizing the Nebraska guard along lines laid down in the federal law a special order for 10 o'clock on that day.

If the bill is passed, Nebraska troops will be entitled to receive from the government a considerable sum of money and a large amount of military equipment.

IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS

You have swollen feet and hands! Stiff, aching joints! Sharp-shooting rheumatic pains torture you. You have aching back, pain in the lower abdomen, difficulty when urinating! Look out! These are danger signals. Trouble is with your kidneys. Eric acid poisoning, in one form or another, has set in. It may lead to dropsy or fatal Bright's disease if not checked.

Get BOTTLE GOLD MEDAL Healer Oil Capsules immediately. They are an old preparation, used all over the world for centuries, combining nature's healing oil and herbs, well-known to physicians and used by thousands in their daily practice. The Capsules are not an experiment, make shifts "patent medicine," or "salt," whose effect is only temporary. They are a standard remedy, and set naturally, gently and quickly. But when you go to the drugstore, insist on getting the pure, original Healer Oil in Capsules. Be sure the name GOLD MEDAL is on the box, and the product yourself against counterfeit.—Advertisement.

Sale of 500 Player Piano 88-Note Music Rolls 15c and 25c

All standard Player music, in fine playing condition, some are almost new, others have been used for demonstrating. Operatic, classic, dance and popular selections to choose from.

This is an unusual opportunity to purchase music of the best quality at less than wholesale cost—these rolls usually sell for 50c to \$1.25. Come early in order to get your selection first.

Schmoller & Mueller Piano Co. 1311-13 Farnam St.

Not Spinal Meningitis, But Dill Pickleitis

A young father residing on Evans street telephoned to Health Commissioner Connell to state he believed his infant son was afflicted with cerebral spinal meningitis.

An investigation disclosed the fact that the youngster had made a raid on his mother's supply of dill pickles. The child is doing nicely and the father is much relieved.

"It's best to be safe when you are uncertain," remarked the health commissioner.

Taxi Driver Who Killed 9-Year-Old Boy is Acquitted

A jury in Judge Sears' court returned a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of Calvin T. Lambert, 33 years old, a taxicab owner, whose machine struck down and fatally injured a 9-year-old boy, William Gorham, at Twenty-fifth and Farnam streets, on August 15, 1916. The jury was out twenty minutes.

Lambert was on trial on a charge of manslaughter. Witnesses testifying in the taxicab man's behalf told the court that the accident was unavoidable. The lad, a son of Iva O. Gorham, ran into the street in front of Lambert's car.

The father is suing Lambert in district court for \$10,000 damages for the death of his son.

Daniels Protests Against Reports in Two Papers

Washington, March 14.—Secretary Daniels sent a protest today to the New York World and the Washington Herald against publication of news stories today in those papers relating to the arming and movements of American merchant ships.

British Troops Thirty Miles Above Bagdad

London, March 14.—(6:32 p. m.)—The British have advanced thirty miles above Bagdad, it is announced officially.

CHINESE REPUBLIC BREAKS WITH KAISER

Chinese Remove Crews from Six Vessels and Place Them Under Guard Ashore.

ARMED GUARDS ON SHIPS

BULLETIN.

Washington, March 14.—American Minister Reisch at Peking today reported to the State department that China had severed diplomatic relations with Germany and that the German minister had been handed his passports.

Washington, March 14.—China has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, taking possession of all German merchant ships in Shanghai, about six in number, placing their crews on shore under guard and placed armed guards on the vessels. Advice to the Navy department today from the senior officer in Chinese waters gave no further details.

China's severance of relations has been expected here for weeks. The action of the United States in breaking relations was received with acclamation by Chinese officials and press, particularly young China. Feeling against Germany has run high, not only because scores of Chinese on the way to Europe have lost their lives through German submarine operations, but from memory of the Kaiser's order to his Boxer punitive force to make the word German dreaded in China for a century and the seizure by Germany of the whole province of Shantung for the murder of two missionaries.

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