

GAMBLING BILL MESS

The Bee Lets Some Light Shine in on the Senatorial Scandal.

RANSOM'S EFFORTS TO PREVENT INQUIRY

Opposes the Investigation After He Gets Himself on Committee.

BOODLE COMBINE'S MOVEMENTS EXPOSED

Cunning Scheme to Turn the Tiger Loose in Omaha Unmasked.

TEXT OF THE TESTIMONY AS TAKEN

Full Report of the Sitings of the Committee to Inquire into the History of Senate File No. 331.

The Bee of March 24 called attention to the fact that the bill known as senate file No. 331, designed to legalize gambling by reducing the penalties for keeping gambling resorts from that of felony to misdemeanor, had been introduced through the senate on the preceding Monday as a part of a boodle combine connected by Omaha and South Omaha gamblers. As a result of its exposure of the scandal attaching to this measure the gambling bill was recalled and practically killed, but the senate ignored the serious charges that had been made in connection with its passage.

On Saturday, March 27, on motion of Senator Murphy of Gage county, a resolution finally amended to read as follows was adopted after some noisy opposition: "Resolved, That the Omaha Daily Bee of today editorially charges that senate file No. 331, known as the gambling bill, was passed through the senate by the influence of a boodle, and that the editor of the Bee is in possession of positive information as to the large sum of money received by the gamblers of Omaha and South Omaha to secure the passage of this bill, and that such money was paid for that purpose."

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to investigate such charges of bribery and corruption, and to report thereon to the senate on or before the 15th day of April next. And that the committee be and is hereby instructed to hear no evidence unless specific charges are made, and that no senator or senators appointed whom such evidence is to be introduced.

The lieutenant governor appointed the investigating committee consisting of Senator Murphy, chairman, and Senators Osborne and Ritchie, before whom Victor Rosewater appeared Monday morning, March 29. His testimony has been taken and recorded with the investigation under the resolution on condition that the members of the committee assure him that the charges against him shall be kept secret. In response the committee adopted the following rules of procedure:

1. That the committee shall be sworn to keep secret the charges against him, and that no senator or senators appointed whom such evidence is to be introduced.

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FIGHTING OCCURS IN CRETE

Clash at Candia in Which the Turks Lose Two Killed.

INSURGENTS THE AGGRESSIVE PARTY

Creteans Near Kissamo Preparing to Attack the Fort at that Place.

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CANEA, Crete, April 7.—Brisk fighting took place today outside of Candia. The insurgents in considerable strength advanced from four points and attacked the Turkish outposts. The latter maintained their position with the loss of two men killed and eleven wounded.

The insurgents of the vicinity of Kissamo, at the western end of the island, have written to the foreign admirals, giving notice that they are projecting an attack upon the fort at Kissamo. The Turkish garrison there has asked for assistance. Two thousand insurgents have crowded around Sitta, at the eastern end of the island, and a fresh war ship has landed five guns in anticipation of an attack from that place.

Rear Admiral H. H. H. of the British fleet was not at a meeting irregular while crossing a field near Suda. The bullet plowed the grass at his feet. This is his second escape. There were conflicts in various parts of the island yesterday. In every instance the insurgents were the aggressors. They have captured several cannon at Kissamo.

LARISSA, April 7.—The war feeling grows here steadily. All day the troops have been excitedly talking of the possibility of the government. The feeling among officers and men is one of extreme tension.

LONDON, April 7.—The Paris correspondent of the Times writes that the czar has expressed his extreme satisfaction at the energy which the czar has displayed in getting the power to elect a candidate to the assembly. The czar has expressed his extreme desire to confirm to his wishes and counsel, and adds that he considers the election of a candidate to the assembly as legitimate and dictated by a sentiment of genuine friendship for the Ottoman people and their sovereign empire.

OTHERS WILLING TO WORK. Senator Talbot—I do not see at the present time that it makes much difference whether the bill is approved or not. I am not in favor of it, but I do not see that it makes much difference whether it is approved or not.

Senator Rosewater—I insist on the original rule being retained. It is evident right from the remark of Mr. Ransom it should be retained. I refer to the rule that every one who has a bill to introduce should be sworn to keep secret the charges against him.

Senator Murphy—What do you mean? Senator Rosewater—to keep the secret of the charges against him, and that no senator or senators appointed whom such evidence is to be introduced.

Senator Osborne—As I told you today, I have sworn to keep secret the charges against him, and that no senator or senators appointed whom such evidence is to be introduced.

Senator Rosewater—it is simply a suggestion. Senator Ransom—So far as reporting testimony to anybody is concerned, I don't care anything about that. As to holding a star-chamber meeting, I am not in favor of it.

Senator Talbot—I would like to be relieved from the committee right now. Senator Murphy—You are not to be relieved from the committee right now.

Senator Ransom—I do not object to that part of it; what I object to is anybody coming down here and filing such slipshod charges as that. The understanding was that this committee was called to investigate its own members, that is the members of the committee.

Senator Ransom—I do not think you have any right to waive anything here. You have not anything to do about it. Before these charges are investigated I protest that they be made more definite and certain, and that the senators be named who received the money, or were to receive it.

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BATTLESHIP IOWA'S FAST

Averages Seventeen Knots an Hour on Its Trial Trip.

LOOK FOR PACIFICATION OF CUBA

Madrid Papers Full of Rumors of Approaching Settlement.

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BOSTON, April 7.—The battleship Iowa, the last of the premium-built battleships of the navy, earned today by its builders, Messrs. William Cramp & Son of Philadelphia \$200,000 by making an average of seventeen knots an hour over the regular government course off the Massachusetts coast. The four-hour speed trial, required by the government under the contract, was completed in a record time.

At the very outset of the trial it was evident that the Iowa was a fast ship. She began to show what she was capable of at a speed of sixteen knots an hour. At the end of the trial she had averaged sixteen knots an hour for the entire distance.

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MOORES MAKES REPLY

Answers the Columns Which Have Been Circulated Against Him.

CHARGES MADE FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES

Resurrected as Often as His Name is Mentioned for Political Honor.

STANDS READY TO PAY ANY JUST CLAIM

Offer to Submit Differences to Arbitrator Refused by His Traducers.

HIS OLD COMRADES HEAR HIS VERSION

Republican Candidate for Mayor Makes His First Public Reference to His Slanders Before Veterans of the War.

The veterans of the civil war had their first opportunity to refute the numerous charges against Frank E. Moore, for mayor last evening, and they eagerly embraced it. Upwards of 200 assembled in the Grand Army hall of the Continental block and enthusiastically resolved to support not only the republican candidate for mayor but the entire republican city ticket as well.

The occasion was the meeting of the Union Veterans' Republican club, of which organization Frank E. Moore has been the president for some time. The first speaker of the evening was Leo Estelle, and he delivered a most stirring address. He commended the republican candidate for mayor to his fellow veterans in most enthusiastic terms. He declared that he had been a gallant soldier during the war, had been a faithful and devoted friend of the old soldiers since the close of the war, and had ever been one of Omaha's foremost citizens. He denounced the attack on the candidate by a county officeholder and a local newspaper, and said the record of the county showed that Moore's honesty could not be questioned.

RECEIVES AN OVATION. He then introduced to the soldiers one whom he termed "Omaha's next mayor," Frank E. Moore. The introduction was a scene for which the veterans of the war were prepared. Moore was greeted with a most enthusiastic ovation. He said: "It is due to the rank and file of republican voters that I have been nominated for the office of mayor. I am proud of the confidence which my fellow citizens have placed in me. I am proud of the confidence which my fellow citizens have placed in me. I am proud of the confidence which my fellow citizens have placed in me."

After my failure to receive the nomination for mayor, I have been nominated for mayor. I am proud of the confidence which my fellow citizens have placed in me. I am proud of the confidence which my fellow citizens have placed in me. I am proud of the confidence which my fellow citizens have placed in me.

HE FOLLOWED PRECEDENT. "I went out of the railway business which I had followed most of my life and entered the office of clerk of the district court a few years ago. I had followed most of my life and entered the office of clerk of the district court a few years ago. I had followed most of my life and entered the office of clerk of the district court a few years ago."

RAPID INCREASE IN BUSINESS. "When I came into the office, there were three judges of the district court. By 1893 we had seven judges. Then the great business depression brought on a vast number of failures, and the number of judges was reduced to three. Then the great business depression brought on a vast number of failures, and the number of judges was reduced to three."

START UP WITH NON-UNION MEN. "The great business depression brought on a vast number of failures, and the number of judges was reduced to three. Then the great business depression brought on a vast number of failures, and the number of judges was reduced to three."

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