NEW LOCATION
THE BEE BUSINESS OFFICE
Ground Floor Corner
The Bee Building - 17th and Farnam

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NEW LOCATION
THE BEE BUSINESS OFFICE
Ground Floor Corner
The Bee Building - 17th and Farnam

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1906—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

COAL WAGE SCALE

Bituminous Miners and Operators in Conference in Indianapolis.

JOHN F. TRAER IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Chicago Mine Owner Will Preside Over Deliberations of Convention.

MITCHELL SPEAKS FOR THE MINERS

He Moves that Scale Proposed Six Weeks Ago Be Adopted.

QUESTION REFERRED TO SCALE COMMITTEE

Miners' Leader in an Extended Speech Says Coal Diggers Are Entitled to Share of the General Prosperity.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 20.—The second joint convention of the coal miners and operators of the central competitive district, comprising the state of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania, which is the result of the efforts of President Roosevelt to effect a permanent peace in the coal industry throughout the United States, adjourned this afternoon after referring the demands of the miners to the joint scale committee, which will begin its deliberations tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock.

The conference was called to order by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers. The convention organized at once by the election of George W. Traer, an operator of Chicago, as permanent chairman, and W. B. Wilson of the Mine Workers as permanent secretary.

On motion of President Mitchell the rules of the previous joint conference, requiring that the vote of the operators and miners on "all main and principal questions" be cast as a unit, were adopted. This action enables P. L. Robbins, retiring chairman of the operators, and Thomas Lewis, vice president of the United Mine Workers, to prevent any action on the wage scale which they do not favor.

The following were announced as members of the joint scale committee, who will act for the operators:

Illinois—H. N. Taylor, A. J. Mooreshead, B. F. Woods, O. L. Garrison.
Pennsylvania—P. L. Robbins, C. W. Schleuderberg, W. W. Keefer, George A. Magoon.
Ohio—H. L. Chapman, F. M. Osborn, C. L. Cassingham, John H. Winder.
Indiana—H. E. Seifert, H. P. McClelland, J. E. Shirkil.

President Mitchell, being recognized by the chair, delivered a brief address in which he outlined his views as to the purpose of the extraordinary joint conference, at the close of which he moved the adoption of the scale of wages demanded by the miners in the joint conference which adjourned February 2. The scale provides for an increase of 12½ per cent. The motion was lost on a strict party vote, the operators voting unanimously in the negative, while the miners voted as a unit in favor of its adoption.

Speech by Mr. Mitchell.

President Mitchell in his address said:

This convention has reconvened under what are possibly the most extraordinary circumstances that have ever prevailed in the industrial history of our country. When we adjourned more than six weeks ago, it seemed to us, as it did to the entire people of our country, that a great industrial conflict was imminent. So far as I know, each of these forces made preparations for a great industrial strife. Fortunately, or unfortunately, as circumstances may develop, the president of our country intervened and advised that we make a further effort to reconcile our differences. As a consequence of his intervention, for which I believe the entire country is grateful, we have met here today to again consider, not only our own personal and collective interests, but also the interests and welfare of this our common country.

I have given to this situation as much thought, as much consideration, I presume as anyone here. I have review in my own mind the causes which led to a separation six weeks ago, and I have tried as best I could to review the situation, not so much as a miner, but rather as an official and a man charged with certain public responsibilities. And gentlemen, after six weeks of thought and consideration, I am convinced beyond peradventure of doubt that the claims that we made in this hall six weeks ago were founded upon facts and justice and that the industrial prosperity of our country justifies the coal miners in asking that they shall receive at least a fair share of the profits that result from great industrial activity. I believe that the claims we made then have been confirmed by conditions since our adjournment. It may be that because of our surroundings, of our environment, because of our training and our special interest we are unable to view this situation impartially; but as stated in our resolution, adopted some days ago, we are willing to meet with you who represent the ownership, or who are the owners of these mines for the purpose of trying earnestly and conscientiously to adjust our differences.

I take it for granted that the experience of the last eight years has satisfied even the most skeptical among you that annual or biennial agreements between you and us are much better for our mutual interests than the old method that prevailed years ago, when every year saw a strike or a lockout.

I believe, gentlemen, that, first, we owe it to ourselves, that next we owe it to the country to make the best effort that is within us to reach an agreement that will preserve and maintain industrial peace in the coal fields of this country. In order that there may be some concrete proposition before the convention for discussion I desire to offer on behalf of the miners the scale of wages and conditions of employment proposed by us at our recent joint conference.

President Mitchell handed to Chairman Traer a copy of the original scale. On the request of the operators the scale was read. It embodied a demand for a general advance of 12½ per cent in wages, for a run of mine basis, for a flat differential of 7 cents a ton between pick and machine mining, the exclusion of boys under 16 years of age from the mines and for an eight-hour day.

Operators Offer Old Scale.

John H. Winder of Ohio, the newly elected chairman of the operators, proffered the motion for the adoption of a resolution by a brief address in reply to the remarks of President Mitchell. The resolution, which provided that the present wage scale, with all attending conditions, be adopted for a period of one year, beginning April 1, was defeated.

In his address Chairman Winder said:

When we assembled six weeks ago to discuss this question the operators considered well the proposition which should be offered to the miners. They felt that under the conditions then existing they were entitled to ask a substantial reduction in wages; but knowing how difficult it would be to convince you of the other side of these conditions, they decided to sacrifice their own interests and to offer to you the scale of 1904 for another year.

Since that adjournment there has been no change in these conditions. Speaking generally, and more particularly for Ohio, we have failed to find any other base on which we can agree. On behalf of the Ohio operators therefore I wish to move the adoption of the present scale, with all conditions attending, to be extended for one year from April 1, 1906, and move that this resolution be adopted.

The miners voted against the proposition

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

BANK ROBBERY IN MOSCOW

Twenty Masked Men Overpower Guards and Take $432,000 from Safe of Credit Mutual.

MOSCOW, March 20.—The Credit Mutual, one of the largest banks in Moscow, was mysteriously robbed by masked men at dusk tonight, the robbers securing $432,500. It was an extremely daring job. The facts already developed raise the question whether the robbery was committed by or under the direction of someone at present or previously employed in the institution. The bank is situated in Ilinka street in the heart of the city. The last of the clerks had just departed, leaving an inside guard of three men, while under the porte cochere outside were a policeman and the house porter. The street was crowded with people hurrying homeward. According to the story of the guards, in the twinkling of an eye they were confronted with revolvers in the hands of twenty masked men, who had entered [illegible]ly by the main door, which had been [illegible] when the office force left. After a con[illegible] to the guards to hold up their hands [illegible] word was spoken. The guards were b[illegible] and gagged and thrown into a dark co[illegible] The robbers then took up positions a[illegible] e entrances and the curtains of the wi[illegible] were lowered. The chief of the robbe[illegible] directed the operations of his associ[illegible] gestures and without speaking, a[illegible] thorough familiarity with the location [illegible] vaults. When all was ready he we[illegible] the heavy burglar-proof safe and wit[illegible] few whirls of the knob threw the combination of the lock, the heavy doors swung open and the treasure of the bank was revealed.

The plunder, consisting of gold, silver and notes, was speedily thrust into sacks. When a clean haul of the money had been made not a kopeck being left, the robbers departed as silently as they came, making their exit through the main entrance and leaving no trace behind them. They had been in the bank less than half an hour. Twenty minutes later one of the guards succeeded in freeing himself and gave the alarm. The dumbfounded policeman and house porter who had been standing in front of the bank throughout claimed they had seen no one enter or leave it.

It is the general impression that the key to the mystery is within the bank itself.

NEW PROPOSAL FROM AUSTRIA

Vienna Government Has Proposition that May Settle Moroccan Police Problem.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, March 20.—A basis for the adjustment of the rival claims of France and Germany at the conference on Moroccan reforms has not yet been found. The Associated Press learns from one of the most interested of the delegates that the Austrians are preparing a further police project which it is hoped will contain a suggestion less objectionable to France than the Casa Blanca proposition, while at the same time safeguarding the international principles. The proposed guarantee consists of an inspecting general with full power, nominated by the powers, to which he shall be responsible. Should this scheme not effect a reconciliation of German and French ideas, then Russia will introduce an amended plan, which will be discussed simultaneously with the Austrian plan until a final understanding is reached.

Ambassador Henry White, the chief of the American delegation, is taking the lead of other neutral delegates in active endeavors to effect a speedier settlement than the one suggested.

Most of the delegates are wearied whilst awaiting the arrival of the eternal tomorrow, when an arrangement is promised, but which is daily put off again as the result of the apparently unending pour parlers at the various European chancelleries. It is stated this evening that this week will see the end of the conference, but the impression is growing that a settlement is much nearer than is admitted by the delegates, who generally display extreme reticence. The French is the only quarter where pessimism is shown, the general opinion decidedly rejecting the idea of a rupture.

ALL FORMOSA SHAKEN UP

Victims of Saturday's Earthquake Number Several Thousand and Damage is Enormous.

LONDON, March 20.—According to the London Telegraph's correspondent at Tokio, it is now estimated that several thousand persons were killed by the recent earthquake in Formosa. The whole island was shaken from early morning on Saturday until late at night, the shocks being continuous. On the same day slight shocks were felt in Japan, and from Saturday night until the following morning five distinct shocks occurred at Kumamoto. Telegrams from Formosa state that the prosperous towns of Datiyo, Raishiko and Shinko were completely destroyed. At Kagi alone 2,000 natives and seven Japanese were killed. The government departments are transacting business in the open air or in hastily constructed sheds. At Datiyo 600 bodies already have been recovered from the open fields to which people had fled only to succumb to their injuries. At a rough estimate the damage amounts to $45,000,000.

SCOUTS IDEA OF HOP POOL

British Premier Says that Chinese Laborers in America Are Undoubtedly Free.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons today Premier Campbell-Bannerman said he declined to embark in a crusade against "hop pools" in America or elsewhere. A member asked for information about an alleged pool formed by a hop exporter of Wheatland, Cal., and the employment of Chinese coolies by Oregon hop growers, and expressed the hope that the British government would take steps to prevent the pool from destroying the British hop industry.

The premier said he had no information regarding the pool referred to, and added that he had been informed that Chinese labor was not largely employed by the Oregon hop growers, and he had no reason to suppose that where it was employed it was under other than free conditions. The premier therefore declined to take any action in the matter.

Clerics Cause Trouble.

PARIS, March 20.—The Council of Ministers today decided to order the prefects to report the names of clericals receiving pensions who fomented the inventory disorders. The minister of justice reported that two vicars fired revolvers during the manifestations.

Tariff War Settled.

BELGRADE, Servia, March 19.—The Austro-Servian tariff dispute has collapsed. Orders have been issued to admit from today all Austrian merchandise into Servia on the same conditions which prevailed before the tariff war.

STORY OF THE STOCK BOOK

Records Reveal Relation Between Waters-Pierce and Standard Oil Companies.

H. CLAY PIERCE IS UNABLE TO APPEAR

His Physician Presents a Sworn Statement Saying He is Threatened with Attack of Pneumonia.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 20.—The second day's session of the oil hearing in the ouster case of Missouri against the Standard, Republic and Waters-Pierce Oil companies was marked by the failure of H. Clay Pierce to appear as a witness, and the sworn testimony of Dr. Bond, his physician, that Mr. Pierce was threatened with pneumonia and unable to leave his room, and the severe cross examination of Charles M. Adams, secretary-treasurer of the Waters-Pierce company, who was again on the stand and occuped most of the day with his testimony. Stock certificates were produced and read to show that the Standard company held stock in the Waters-Pierce company in 1900, when that company was reorganized.

Attorney General Hadley today telegraphed to Secretary of State Swanger, at Jefferson City, asking him not to permit the Republic Oil company to withdraw from continuing business in Missouri, as such a course, if permitted, would defeat the purposes of the investigation. Mr. Hadley explained that during the taking of testimony in Cleveland recently, he received an intimation that there might be a shifting of oil interests in Missouri and that he had immediately written Secretary of State Swanger along that line, requesting that particular care be taken that this should not be allowed. "I saw an article today that the Republic Oil company was selling out to the Standard Oil company in other states and I wired Secretary Swanger to recall my Cleveland letter to his mind," said Mr. Hadley. "I cannot say that my action was prompted by any new revelations in the testimony of the past two days."

Vice President A. M. Finlay of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, was called to the stand and sworn as a witness just prior to adjournment today, and was excused until tomorrow morning at the opening of the day's session.

Mr. Adams Cross-Examined.

Mr. Adams was questioned closely regarding the ownership of Waters-Pierce stock.

"Since you left the stand last night have you recalled anything regarding the ownership of Waters-Pierce stock prior to May 29, 1900, the date of the reorganization of the company?" asked Attorney General Hadley.

"I have not," Adams replied.

"Are you able to state whether or not the Standard Oil company of New Jersey owns a majority of the stock of the Waters-Pierce company?"

"I am not."

"Did you make out or see the dividend certificates paid to stockholders of the Waters-Pierce company?"

"I cannot remember."

"Could you name even one of the stockholders of the company?"

"I could name myself."

"You can remember none of the others?"

"I cannot."

"Who held the stock of the Waters-Pierce after the reincorporation?"

"H. Clay Pierce."

"How much did he hold?"

"He owned 3,996 shares following the reincorporation."

"Why can you recall this fact and not recall who owned the stock on the preceding day?"

"I cannot answer that question."

"What was the purpose of this disincorporation and reincorporation on the same day?"

"I cannot say."

"Wasn't it for the purpose of securing a license in Texas when the authorities of that state had refused your company permission to do business there?"

"I cannot tell you."

"Don't you know that of the 3,996 shares of stock issued to Pierce 2,748 shares were indorsed in blank by Pierce on September 4, 1900?"

"I do not know."

Adams Signs Checks.

"When the disincorporation was effected were the stockholders paid for their stock?"

"I believe the new company bought the old company."

"What officer attended to this transfer?"

"I signed the checks, if that is what you mean."

"Who did you sign the checks for? In whose favor were they drawn?"

"I cannot recall."

"Can you recall having made out any checks to the Standard Oil company of New Jersey?"

"I can not."

"Do you remember one person to whom you made out checks beside yourself?"

"No."

"Can you explain why the internal revenue stamps on the certificates of stock were cancelled one day and the assignments not made until four years later?"

"No."

"Doesn't that suggest anything to you?"

"No."

"Do you know W. T. McKee, the present secretary of the Republic Oil company and the man who testified here Monday that while he was employed by the Standard Oil company he had audited the books of the Waters-Pierce company?"

"Yes. I met him in the Waters-Pierce offices."

"What was he doing there?"

"He was employed by our company."

"Isn't it a fact that he was put on the payroll to audit the books of your company, and that when the auditing had been completed that his name was stricken off the payroll?"

"Yes, that is right."

Story of the Stock Books.

Attorney General Hadley then asked Mr. Adams to produce the stock book of the disincorporated Waters-Pierce company. Mr. Hadley also offered a summary showing in abbreviated form the various holdings of stock, with the transfers, if any, of the stock. The summary was accepted by opposing counsel and was used by Mr. Hadley in questioning the witness.

Certificate No. 6 of the old concern was for 1,599 shares, made out to the trustees of the Standard Oil trust. In June of 1905 the stock was transferred out and new certificates issued, numbered 13 and 14. It was shown by the book that certificate No. 13 was made out for 1,597 shares to the trustees of the Standard Oil trust, while the remaining shares of the lot were made out to W. H. Tilford.

The book also showed that in March, 1885, a certificate for 400 shares, another for 400 shares, and in March, 1890, still another certificate for 250 shares of the Waters-Pierce

(Continued on Second Page.)

WRITS DENIED MINE OFFICERS

Federal District Court Refuses to Release Moyer and Haywood and Appeal Will Be Taken.

BOISE, Idaho, March 20.—Judge J. H. Beatty in the United States court today quashed the writs of habeas corpus in the cases of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone. He first granted the motion of the prosecution to strike out the material portions of the answers. Attorney E. F. Richardson gave notice of appeal to the United States supreme court.

Judge Beatty stated that he had thoroughly investigated the question before him and had carefully examined all the references noted in the briefs. He stated that it was the practice of his court to be governed by the decisions of the United States supreme court and by the decisions of the federal courts; that where the state courts and federal courts gave adverse decisions on the same issues the state court decisions were denied. He took up the points raised by the defendants that they should be discharged because they had been brought to Idaho under fraudulent means and that they were not extraditable from Colorado because they were not fugitives from justice from Idaho. Judge Beatty decided that his court had no jurisdiction to inquire into the methods whereby the prisoners were brought into this state in the proceeding at bar.

"There is no provision that I have been able to find in law," said Judge Beatty, "whereby I have jurisdiction to remand the prisoners to a sister state after they have been brought in the demanding state, as in the present instance. Now that the prisoners are in Idaho I cannot make any order to prevent their detentions and trials here."

Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, charged with murder of former Governor Steunenberg, today pleaded not guilty when arraigned before District Judge Frank Smith at Caldwell. The cases were continued over the term and the date of their trial was indefinitely fixed at about May 15.

Judge Smith overruled the demurrer to the indictments and denied the application to admit the prisoners to bail.

Judge Smith announced that the Canyon county jail was an unfit and unsafe place for the detention of these prisoners. He issued an order for the removal of Moyer to the county jail at Boise and it was stated that he will send Haywood to the county jail at Weiser. Pettibone will remain in the jail at Caldwell.

Attorneys for the defense objected to the order of removal, maintaining that the county jail at Caldwell was satisfactory. Counsel for the defense have steadfastly opposed all plans to separate Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and it was to keep these officers of the Western Federation of Miners in close association that they had them confined in the little jail at Caldwell.

It has been asserted that the detectives wanted to separate the prisoners, their object being to work upon them individually, in the hope of securing admissions that could be used to advantage by the prosecution.

President Moyer was brought to Boise this afternoon and placed in a cell in the county jail, far removed from the other prisoners.

DEATH OF AN ABSCONDER

Allen Howard, Who Fled from San Francisco with $60,000, Dies of Yellow Fever.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Confirmation of the death of Allen Howard, the absconding broker, who left here last August with $60,000, has been received by the chief of police in a communication from the State department, enclosing three dispatches from Alfred Winslow, the American consul at Guatemala City. The dispatches chiefly tell of Howard's flight through New Orleans to Puerto Barrios and of his attempt to reach Guatemala City by a circuitous route. While stopping at a small hamlet he was stricken with yellow fever, from which he died within a few days. Only 7 cents was found among his effects.

Refined Sugar Higher.

NEW YORK, March 20.—All grades of refined sugar were advanced 10 cents a 100 pounds today.

PLAN OF THAYER FUNERAL

Militia of State Will Take Part in Last Rites at Capital.

SERVICE TO BE HELD FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Body of Former Governor Will Lie in State in the Senate Chamber After Thursday Noon.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 20.—(Special.)—The body of General John M. Thayer, Nebraska's grand old man, will lie in state from Thursday noon until Friday noon in the senate chamber at the capitol building, at which time the people of Nebraska will have a final opportunity to pay a last tribute of respect to the gallant soldier and beloved statesman and citizen.

A short funeral service will be held at the residence of Thomas H. McCaslin at 1715 Prospect street, Thursday morning, Rev. Mr. Jones of St. Paul church officiating, after which the body, under military escort, will be taken to the state house. At 1:30 Friday afternoon the remains will be taken to the St. Paul church and there a public service will be held, though the casket will not be opened. This service will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Jones and Rev. Luther P. Ludden, both of whom were selected by General Thayer. Others who will speak are Governor Mickey, J. B. Strode, T. J. Majors, Captain H. E. Palmer and others. Should the weather be inclement, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic will hold their services at the church at this time, but if the weather is pleasant this part of the service will be conducted at the cemetery.

With the exception of the brief service at the house, the funeral will be a strictly military affair, and this afternoon General Culver issued his order for the funeral and for the participation of the members of the National Guard. Besides the escort of guardsmen, the regimental band will take part in the ceremonies.

Today Governor Mickey issued orders for the flags at the state house to be displayed at half staff. All over Lincoln there is evidenced a disposition to do honor to the memory of the great man who is dead. Many prominent citizens called at his late home during the day and on all public buildings the flags are flying at half mast.

John M. Thayer, jr., the eldest son of the dead general, reached Lincoln early this morning from his home in Alton and at once requested Adjutant General Culver to take charge of the funeral arrangements. George Dana Thayer is not expected to reach town before tomorrow.

Orders by Adjutant General.

Adjutant General Culver this afternoon issued the following orders:

It is with deep sorrow that the governor announces the death of General John M. Thayer, which occurred at 7:30 p. m. on March 19 at his residence in the city of Lincoln.

John Milton Thayer was born at Bellingham, Mass., January 24, 1820, raised on a Massachusetts farm, graduated at Brown university, and removed to Nebraska in 1854, settling in Omaha, where he was admitted to the bar. The first territorial legislature authorized the enrollment of militiamen for the protection of the frontier and commissioned John M. Thayer as brigadier general and placed him in command, and afterwards as major general of the territorial volunteers, in which position he continued until the firing on Fort Sumter in 1861, when he raised and tendered the services of the First regiment, Nebraska volunteers, to President Lincoln, which was accepted, and he commissioned as colonel, reported to General Fremont at St. Louis, then to General Grant at Pilot Knob; served throughout the campaign of Fort Henry and Donelson; promoted to brigadier general for gallant conduct; sent to southwestern Tennessee, taking part in the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Vicksburg and engagements incident thereto; was breveted major general for bravery and meritorious services. He was transferred to the Department of Arkansas and later placed in command of the Army of the Frontier.

At the close of the war he returned to Nebraska, was elected to the first constitutional convention and then one of the first senators from this state to congress, participating in the turbulent sessions during the reconstruction period. In 1875 he was appointed governor of Wyoming and served nearly four years. Then returned to Nebraska and was elected governor in 1885 and re-elected in 1887. In 1892 he became a citizen of Lincoln and retired to private life. He was chosen as department commander of the Grand Army of the

(Continued on Second Page.)

Help the Omaha Y. W. C. A. build their new home

by getting your friends to subscribe for The Bee

Twenty-five per cent. on all new subscriptions goes to the Y. W. C. A. fund

A new building means a home for the working girls, a pleasant noon hour and a warm lunch, instead of a cold one.

Are not the girls whose daily work is in the factory and shop entitled to a home as much as the boys. Omaha has given the boys a Y. M. C. A. home, let us not be "weary in well doing" until we have gallantly done the handsome thing for our girls. We owe them much. Remember they are to be the wives and mothers of our boys and children. The home-makers and builders of the coming generation, and early home influences and associations should be more their necessity than privilege. Let everybody help a little—just a little, and the girls are assured a handsome home. Will you do your part?

For the Fiscal Year, 1904-05

Paid-up membership	1,653
Total number lunches last year	166,143
Daily average	529
Employment found for	151
Boarding houses found for	145
Enrollment in gymnasium	193
Enrollment in educational classes	204
Enrollment in Bible classes	225
Gospel meetings and noon meetings	82
Factory meetings	71
The amount expended in this work last years was	$18,766.45

The Omaha Bee Offer:

We will give toward the Y. W. C. A. building fund 25 per cent of all cash in the sums of $1.00 or more received for new subscriptions to The Omaha Bee—morning, evening or Sunday editions—and 10 per cent of all prepaid subscriptions in amounts of $1.00 or more from our old subscribers. No payment will be accepted as prepayment until all arrearages have been paid to date.

A $6.00 payment on a new subscription yields $1.50 to the Y. W. C. A. fund.

LET EVERYBODY HELP

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and Warmer Wednesday. Thursday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	7	1 p. m.	19
6 a. m.	5	2 p. m.	22
7 a. m.	4	3 p. m.	26
8 a. m.	5	4 p. m.	29
9 a. m.	7	5 p. m.	31
10 a. m.	11	6 p. m.	32
11 a. m.	15	7 p. m.	29
12 m.	18	8 p. m.	28
		9 p. m.	27

TALK ABOUT BASSETT CASE

Discrepancies in Petitions of Husband and Wife Regarding the Children.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Not in a long time has Washington society had such a choice morsel of gossip to roll beneath its tongues as that which has grown out of the institution of divorce proceedings in the Bassett family. Mrs. Fanny Rice Bassett filed a petition for divorce in the Omaha courts from her husband, Charles E. Bassett, and he filed a cross suit naming as co-respondent Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt, pastor of the Noble Street Presbyterian church of Brooklyn. The Bassetts have many friends and acquaintances among people high in official life in Washington.

In the petition Mrs. Bassett filed in Omaha she asks for the custody of her five children, as follows: Charles, aged 9; Rice, aged 6; Frances, aged 5; Benjamin, aged 3; Lawrence, aged 12 months.

Charles E. Bassett, the husband, has asked the court to give to him the custody of the four oldest children, but makes no claim for the charge of the fifth child, Lawrence, which is just about 1 year old.

Edward C. Colladay, attorney for Mr. Bassett, was asked today if he had noted the discrepancy between the claims made by Mr. Bassett and his wife for the custody of the children.

"I have," he replied.

"And you purposely left out of Mr. Bassett's petition all mention of the fifth child, Lawrence?"

"I did."

Mr. Bassett was also asked for a statement about the matter. He declined to discuss the affair for publication, further than to say that his petition was absolutely correct. He added that he did not know of the existence of the child Lawrence until June following its birth, at which time it was 3 or 4 months old.

CONTRIBUTIONS NOT CRIMINAL

New York Attorney Renders an Important Opinion on Life Insurance Matter.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The giving of political contributions from the fund of a life insurance company by the officers of such a company does not constitute larceny or any other crime in the opinoin of District Attorney Jerome.

This opinion was submitted to Justice O'Sullivan in the court of general sessions today.

The opinion was given in connection with the presentment on the insurance investigation, which was handed to the court by the grand jury several days ago. In its presentment the jury asked Justice O'Sullivan to advise them whether he considered the giving of such political contributions as constituting grand larceny. The district attorney in his opinion to the court says that after a careful examination of authorities he is led to the conclusion that the actions embodied in the four statements as found in the presentment do not show the commission of the crime of larceny or of any other crime.

Judge O'Sullivan tomorrow will charge the grand jury as to his own conclusions in the matter.

STORM ALONG ATLANTIC COAST

Dozen Small Vessels Lost and Six Dead in Vicinity of Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—In the storm of March 19 and 20 at least a dozen vessels were wrecked or damaged and six lives lost. That the list will grow in the next few days is probable, in view of the size of the fleet which was off the coast when the storm was at its height last night.

The list of disasters and less serious accidents includes the following schooners:

Lady Antrim of Booth Bay, Me., total wreck at Marblehead; five lost.

Rosa Mueller of Booth Bay, ashore at Cape Podue, Mass.; crew escaped.

Marion Draper of Booth Bay, ashore, but floated at Hyannis.

Winnie Lawrie of Boston, sunk off South Yarmouth, Mass.; crew rescued.

C. C. Lane of New Haven, wrecked at Boston light; crew rescued.

Sarah A. Reed of Calais, Me., ashore at Jonesport, Me.; crew escaped.

Barge No. 17, Northeast Transportation company, sunk at New London; woman lost.

FEDERATION OF LABOR AFFAIRS

Board Discusses Proposed Changes in Legislation Affecting Trades Unions.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The case of the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, which was formerly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but whose charter had been revoked, came up before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor today. Arguments were made for and against a resolution adopted at the last Pittsburg convention of the federation recommending the advisability of reissuing that charter. Proposed labor legislation to be taken up with the president, Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon on each of whom the council is to call, was considered and formulated.

Existing laws in several states compelling unions to come under the insurance provisions of the laws was discussed, and a decision was reached to make an effort to bring the unions under the provisions of the law applying to fraternal societies.

SALARIES FOR OHIO OFFICIALS

Legislature Passes Bill Wiping Out Fee System and Governor Will Sign It.

COLUMBUS, O., March 20.—The system of paying county officers in Ohio by fees is wiped out and all county auditors, recorders, sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys, clerks of courts and treasurers will be placed on straight salaries beginning January 1, 1907, through a bill which was practically made a law this afternoon, when the house concurred in the senate amendments to the Wilson salary bill. The governor's signature to the bill is assured. Under the new law all fees collected go to the county.

MOODY IS SARCASTIC

Attorney General Finishes Argument in the Packers' Case.

DEFENDANTS' PLEAS ARE NOT VALID

Persons Entitled to Immunity Must Claim it When Under Oath.

NO COMPULSION OF ANY KIND USED

Facts and Figures Were Not Produced Under Protest.

MANY LEGAL AUTHORITIES CITED

When Attorney General Finishes Mr. Miller Begins His Reply for Packers and Will Finish Today.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Attorney General Moody spoke nearly all day in the hearing of the immunity pleas advanced by the packers, concluding his argument just in time to allow him to take a train for Washington.

Mr. Moody declared that the pleas of the packers were not well founded and that they could not be entitled to immunity because they had given their evidence of their own free will and had not been placed on oath, nor subjected to compulsion of any kind. He at times grew very sarcastic in his references to the statements of the attorneys for the defense, who had claimed that their clients could not be punished because they had voluntarily given evidence to Commissioner Garfield.

Attorney Miller, for the defendants, made a brief reply to the attorney general before court adjourned for the day. He will continue his argument throughout the first session of the court tomorrow and perhaps longer.

Moody Cites Authorities.

Attorney General Moody commenced by citing a number of authorities in support of the position maintained by the government in the case.

"A person can be compelled to testify as a witness before a tribunal," he said, "and in order to be compelled he must be witness before some tribunal under compulsion of the law. To give incriminating evidence against himself the compulsion must be exercised over his claim of exemption. The substitute by which the constitutional privilege of any man may be supplanted must be co-extensive with the privilege which it supplants."

The attorney general argued at considerable length on the contention that in order to obtain immunity a witness must claim it under oath and while on the witness stand. He declared that none of the defendants in the present case had done this and that therefore their claims for immunity could not be seriously considered by the court.

Concerning the compulsion said by the packers to have been exercised by Commissioner Garfield the attorney general said:

"There is no longer any contention here that there was any actual compulsion in the acts of Mr. Garfield other than the powers invested in him. The claims are made that the information furnished to a government official entitled to have it was furnished under compulsion of the law and under the act of 1903 entitles the defendants to immunity. That and nothing else, is the issue in this case.

"This question is strangely void of authority. My friends, the attorneys upon the other side, have not cited one line of authority upon this question. On the other hand we have the interpretation of a long line of government officers and one case which bears directly upon the point at issue."

The attorney general declared that the statements of Attorney John S. Miller, who represents Armour & Co. in the case, are utterly at variance with the terms of the immunity act. The attorney general said:

Attorney General Becomes Sarcastic.

"Mr. Miller said in his argument that if a man had committed a crime in the postal service and went voluntarily to the proper person and made confession he would be entitled to immunity if the law gave immunity. Let us see where that most extraordinary claim leads to. It is a great discovery of my learned friend for which uncounted generations of captains of industry will thank him. Washington will become the Altruria to which they can report for the pardon of their offenses. It will be much easier instead of running away from a subpoena to run towrads the government agency and serve a confession upon the government agent. Anybody in this land who is now seeking to avoid the service of a subpoena will thank my learned friends for giving him a very much shorter road to travel. Washington, under such circumstances would become a great resort, not only in winter but in summer. All the people who are violating the laws of the land may go there at intervals and obtain their immunity. All they have to do is to go there in obedience to the compulsion of the law. He can do it at intervals. The law is a license to commit crime. Now I can fancy these gentlemen gathering there, I can fancy Mr. Swift and Mr. Armour and their meeting in Washington with some other great magnate, who has been there and has been washed in what I may call 'miller's bath.' I can imagine them meeting and saying 'Good morning. Good morning, Mr. Rockefeller, have you had your immunity bath this morning?' Look at the absurdity of the thing."

The sarcasm of the attorney general brought out much laughter, and the bailiffs had some trouble in restoring quiet in the court room.

Late in the afternoon Attorney General Moody referred to the letter written by President Roosevelt to the attorney general, which was placed in the record of the case by the attorneys for the packers. He said: "It has been said here that the president wrote a letter referring to this matter. I am the last man in the world to say that these gentlemen should not give their best to their clients, but if they felt it their duty to place that letter in evidence, when it touches upon another subject, against the man in the White House, who is unable to come here to protect himself—if they felt it their duty to make their attack upon him, I have little more to say."

"In justice to us," said Attorney Miller, "I would like the attorney general to explain how, since the letter was made a public document by him, it could be an attack upon the president."

"I will allow my statement to stand unqualified," retorted the attorney general.

Packers Warned by Garfield.

Attorney General Moody then declared that it was only those who had committed acts without the law and who feared the law who sought to be protected by it.

"Does the learned attorney general fore