

NATIONS IN ALARM

Russia's Course in Manchuria Rouses United States and England.

BOTH DETERMINED TO ACT AT ONCE

Ambassadors Are Instructed to Ascertain Sentiment of Others.

PLAN TO MAKE THE CZAR BACK DOWN

Propose to Startle Him with a United and Menacing Front.

HOW THE POWERS MAY LINE UP

Japan Relied on to Act with Americans and British-Williams' Course in Doubt-France to Back Russia.

LONDON, March 8.—A crisis has arisen in far eastern affairs, which in the opinion of the British government is graver almost than the troubles which originally turned the eyes of the world to the Orient. In this crisis, secret negotiations are going on between the United States and Great Britain with a view to thwarting what both governments appear to consider a determined attempt on the part of Russia to plant herself in one of the richest tracts of the Chinese empire.

The conference held Wednesday between United States Ambassador Choate and Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, had nothing to do with the Nicaragua canal affair. That was a British official, "the Nicaragua controversy is a minor matter compared with the present situation." What Mr. Choate did was to receive from Lord Lansdowne an important message declaring that Great Britain was not satisfied with Russia's declaration regarding Manchuria as delivered to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, by Count Lamsdorf, and asking the United States if they were prepared to take joint action of such a decisive nature that Russia would have no alternative but to recede from her position.

Not to Be Tolerated. The answer of Secretary Hay has apparently not yet been received in London, although the fact that almost concurrent instructions were issued from Washington is taken here to be a sufficient guaranty that Russia's action in Manchuria will not be tolerated by the United States.

Japan is relied on to act in line with Great Britain and the United States. Germany, on the other hand, is rather doubtful, owing to Emperor William's friendship for the czar. France, of course, will side with her ally.

The significance of the present phase can only be appreciated by those cognizant of the lethargic attitude of the British government in China regarding Russian action in Manchuria. Within the last few days all this has changed. What a week or two ago, was pronounced only in line with Russia's usual policy is now termed a "grave and serious state of affairs."

Lord Lansdowne is using every effort to bring the powers into line in order to present to Russia such a menacing front that without any ambiguity regarding temporary occupation of Manchuria, may give up all feelings upon Manchuria.

Russia May Be Stabbed. What prompts the British foreign office to take such an alarmist view of circumstances usually looked upon as fatalistic sequences is the apprehension that Russia, having held her own in spite of the protest of the ministers of the powers to the Chinese government, and having put herself on record in the reply to Sir Charles Scott as determined on at least a temporary occupation of Manchuria, will refuse to back down. That she must do so, Lord Lansdowne considers, and having put her self on record in the reply to Sir Charles Scott is considered quite unsatisfactory.

If such excuses are accepted by the powers, the British official has evening to a representative of the Associated Press, "there will be nothing to prevent the immediate partition of China, for with almost exactly the same verbiage any European power could justify the occupation of other provinces."

Look to Germany and Japan. Upon the degree of support afforded the movement by Germany and Japan depends the result of what is understood to be the almost synchronous action of Washington and London. The whole affair is guarded with the greatest secrecy and it was not apparently without motive that a special dispatch was allowed to go from London erroneously announcing that the negotiations going on between Mr. Choate and Lord Lansdowne related to the Nicaragua canal.

A feeling of uneasiness has been expressed here that if Count Lamsdorf's explanation is accepted by the powers, Russia will be accorded a free hand to take all she pleases and the door will be opened to any other power aggressive enough to step in and annex Chinese provinces under the pretext of temporary occupation.

BERLIN, March 8.—The German press believes that Russia's assurances regarding Manchuria to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British ambassador in St. Petersburg, are insincere and intended to blind the world. The National Zeitung frankly asserts that this is her object.

JAPANESE SEE THE DANGER

Naval, Military and Political Circles Said to Be Active Because of Russian Course.

LONDON, March 8.—"There is much activity in Japanese naval, military and political circles regarding Russia's action in Manchuria," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tokyo, March 8. It is reported that 600 Russian marines, with ten guns, have landed at Mesanpo, Korea.

HOSPITAL AS HER MEMORIAL

English and American Diplomats at Carlo Unite in Promoting a Victorian Project.

CAIRO, March 8.—Lord Cromer, British diplomatic agent in Egypt, and John G. Long, United States consul general in Cairo, jointly presided today at an Anglo-American meeting to consider a memorial to Queen Victoria. Both advocated the founding of an Anglo-American hospital, a movement approved by the meeting.

DISSATISFACTION AT MANILA

Fear that Spooner Amendment Will Cripple the Lumber Business.

MANILA, March 8.—Disappointment among Americans here with the limitations of the Spooner amendment to the army bill is increasing as its provisions become better known. It is considered to be especially unfortifying, "seriously prohibiting the issuing of timber licenses, the cutting of timber upon public lands, and the prohibition of building activity in all towns where a considerable retarded. An inquiry has been made to Washington asking whether this prohibition on timber cutting is to be construed as included in the amendment. The forestry department of the Philippines has issued licenses for cutting of timber upon public lands for one year.

The question of the sales and apportionment of land and mining rights, although important affecting the growth of this island and the settlement of Americans in the Philippines, can wait until the regular session of congress, but lumber is in such great demand for building purposes that it would be considered most unfortunate should the control of its production be vested in those few men who now own timber land.

There is some talk here of sending a petition to Washington for an extra session of congress, but the fear is general, however, among a certain element that this action might not result in any material good.

Regret is expressed here at the fact that congress does not entrust the timber, mining and land questions to the discretion of representatives of the administration here.

TAKES SQUAD OF INSURGENTS

Captain Duncan of Fourth Infantry Makes Capture in Cavite Province.

MANILA, March 8.—Captain Duncan of the Fourth Infantry has captured a squad of insurgents and twelve rifles near the town of Imus, in Cavite province, twelve miles south of Manila.

General Lloyd Wheaton, commander of the Department of Northern Luzon, reports the troops of his department to be in excellent health. Less than 8 per cent of them are sick.

The Manila Board of Health has announced that on an estimated population of 200,000 for the city of Manila the actual death rate is 34 per 1,000.

Unconfirmed information coming from native sources says that Aguinaldo is in hiding in the province of Isabella, on the northern coast of Luzon island. American troops are scouting in that section of the country.

OFFICIAL FACE IN BANDAGES

Emperor William Receives Many Telegrams, but No Calls While Recovering from Injury.

BERLIN, March 8.—Emperor William has received congratulations on his escape from more serious injury from nearly every European potentate, queen of the Netherlands, the king of Roumania, the queen regent of Spain, the king of Italy, from President Loubet, the pope.

All the newspapers now agree that the attempt was quite devoid of political animus. Welland never affiliated with the address. He will now undergo thorough observation by a renowned scientist, whose verdict will be decisive.

Prince Henry of Prussia arrived in Berlin late this evening to visit his brother and to represent him during the next fortnight at absolutely necessary functions.

TO REFORM CHINESE EMPIRE

Viceroy Lu Kun Yi Submits Memorial to Throne Asking for Various Improvements.

SHANGHAI, March 8.—An article in the China Gazette, published today, says that Viceroy Lu Kun Yi has submitted a memorial to the throne in favor of reform on the following basis: The establishment of a permanent constitution, a complete change in the educational system, the selection of only qualified men for the civil service, the creation of an army by conscription, the adoption of a systematic scheme of finance, the establishment of an imperial bank empowered to issue notes that shall be current throughout China, the enactment of laws to encourage the establishment of newspapers and the removal of the present distinction between Chinese and Manchus.

LIPTON A KNIGHT COMMANDER

Sir Thomas Gasset, with Lieutenant Colonel Gasset, for Victorian Order's Honors.

LONDON, March 8.—Sir Thomas Lipton has been gazetted as a knight commander of the Victorian order.

Lieutenant Colonel Gasset of Strathcona's Horse has been appointed to the fourth class of the Victorian order.

NEW POLICE COURT IN CHINA

Americans the First to Discontinue Arbitrary Military Form.

STEP IN ADVANCE OF OTHER POWERS

Chaffee Retains Privilege of Revoking Death Sentence in Such Cases as He Sees Fit.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—So far as is known, the United States was the first of the powers to Peking to create a regular Chinese court of justice in the Chinese capital, in place of the arbitrary military courts which have been acting since the entrance of the allies into the city.

The War department has just received a copy of an order issued by General Chaffee instituting a "Chinese criminal court of justice" for that section of Peking policed by the United States troops. This court consists of one judge and one clerk and the order names Chia Pao Whang as the first judge. It is required that the judge shall be a Chinaman. His jurisdiction extends over all Chinese offenders against Chinese inhabitants. The judge may sentence to death, to the whipping post, to money fine, to confinement or to a peculiar Chinese punishment, the carrying of the wood ring inside the city limits.

Persons may be condemned to death if they have participated in the Boxer movement and injured life or property; if they attack the foreign police, or if they are guilty of murder or attempt of murder, robbery, counterfeiting, "heavy looting," burglary, criminal assault, but no death sentence shall be executed without the approval of the commander of the United States forces.

Ample provision is made in the orders for the protection of rights of the prisoners. The expenses of the court are to be defrayed by the provost marshal from civil funds.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHECK

Chaffee Insists on Strict Discipline While in Present Delicate Situation at Peking.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Copies of orders issued by General Chaffee, just received at the War department, show that the American troops in China are under the strictest discipline and are closely confined to the limits under the control of the United States forces.

When off duty they are not allowed to enter sections of the city policed by troops of other nations, and soldiers on duty cannot visit such sections, except upon written authority. Soldiers are not allowed to leave camp unless they are in proper uniform and the sergeant of the guard is required to inspect all soldiers returning from pass and to look up those found under the influence of liquor. Soldiers and civilian employes are not permitted to carry revolvers or other firearms when going on pass.

General Chaffee closes a general order on this subject by saying: "The attention of all honest soldiers and men of this command is called to the fact that there are thieves in our midst, wearing our clothing, who by frequent robberies disgrace all, bring about curtailment of privileges to honest men, which, if conditions were not as stated, might be enjoyed more fully than authorized."

MEANS EARLY ADJOURNMENT

Senators Decide Not to Reorganize Committee on the Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The republican senatorial conference decided to not reorganize the committee at this session. This means an early adjournment of the senate—probably tomorrow.

The conference was without exciting incident, although many speeches were made. Two resolutions were considered and both were voted down. The first was offered by Senator Mason and provided for the immediate reorganization of the committee.

Senator Foraker presented the second and it provided for the appointment of a committee to consider the basis of a reorganization, to report at the beginning of the session of congress commencing next December. The majority against both propositions was large. The effect of these two negative votes is to defer all action on reorganization until the December session.

The speeches against organization at this time were all based upon the plea that "it meant indefinite prolongation of the present special session. To this argument, the reply was made that the question very thoroughly, summoning witnesses who are in the United States and sending for the depositions of others not in this country. It is understood that Senator Hawley will be chairman of the subcommittee to be named.

CONFIRMATIONS BY SENATE

Validates Appointment of James L. McIntosh, Receiver of Public Money at Sidney, Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations: Thomas Worthington, attorney for the southern district of Illinois; J. Otis Humphrey, district judge for the southern district of Illinois; James L. McIntosh, jr., receiver of public money at Sidney, Neb. The senate also confirmed all of the nominations sent to it by the president today, except the members of the board of visitors to the naval observatory and the promotions in the Marine corps.

WILL BUILD THE NEBRASKA

Seattle Firm's Representative Signs Navy Department's Contract for Construction of Battleship.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Mr. Payson, representing the Moran Bros. of Seattle, Wash., today signed at the Navy department the contract for the construction of that firm of the battleship Nebraska.

Movements of Ocean Vessels March 8. At New York—Sailed—Southwest, for Antwerp. Yokohama—Arrived—Queen Adelaide, from Tacoma. At Naples—Arrived—Verza, from New York, for Genoa, and proceeded. At Philadelphia—Arrived—Rhyland, from Liverpool. At Glasgow—Sailed—Aller, for New York. At Boston—Sailed—Cora, for Boston. At Liverpool—Arrived—New England, from Glasgow. Sailed—Dominion, for Portland. At San Francisco—Arrived—Zealandia, from Honolulu.

SANGER'S CHANCES ARE GOOD

President Likely to Stand by Root and Senate to Confirm the Appointment.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—(Special Telegram.)—There is a strong impression among the senators that the president will not decline to appoint Colonel Sanger as assistant secretary of war if Secretary Root insists. It is suggested that while the president will be loath to displease Senator Platt of New York, he will, if compelled to choose between them, adhere to Root rather than to Platt. Senator Platt has declared his purpose of fighting Colonel Sanger's confirmation if his name is sent to the senate, and in this attitude he has the agreement of his colleagues.

If the appointment in question were to a federal office located within the state of New York senatorial courtesy might accord to Mr. Platt and Mr. Dewey the right to demand the rejection of the nominee by the senate, but it is doubtful whether the republicans in the senate would feel compelled to support a candidate for the New York senators with respect to the appointment of Colonel Sanger, which would have no relation to the state of New York, except that Colonel Sanger happened to be a New Yorker. It is believed that Mr. Platt would feel it his duty to attempt to secure the support of the senate in fighting against the administration over this appointment.

Mercer Leaves Washington. Congressman Mercer is not in the city. An inquiry at his committee room as to his whereabouts elicited the response, "He has gone south." Uncertainty seemed to exist regarding any definite movements of Mr. Mercer, although the information was given that he would probably return to Washington before proceeding to Nebraska.

Senator Thurston on Commission. Senator Thurston has been practically decided upon as one of the commissioners for the island of Hawaii, together with John Allen of Mississippi, former Senator of East St. Louis, being four of nine commissioners for the Louisiana Purchase expedition. It is understood that H. E. Frazier, vice A. J. C. Heisterkamp, one of the commissioners, but Senator Thurston's name had been decided upon more than two weeks ago.

Banquet to Retiring Senators. At a farewell banquet given last evening to retiring Senators Shoup of Idaho, Carter of Montana and Thurston of Nebraska the four senators participated, together with Clark, Representative of Missouri, and Governor DeForest Richards of Wyoming. Senator Kearns and Captain Parsons of Utah, Senator Heitfeld of Idaho, Senator Turner of Washington, W. H. Michaels of Nebraska and Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota were also present.

Two of the guests of honor, Senators Carter and Thurston, were today offered places on the St. Louis fair commission. Governor Richards of Wyoming and Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota, will leave tomorrow for New York, and from there will go to the Bermudas for a thirty days' visit.

The National Park bank of New York was today approved as a 2 1/2 per cent agent for the Iowa State National Bank of Sioux City, Ia.

N. E. Phillips of Sioux Falls, S. D., is here to look after his interests in the postmaster's contest.

POSTAL CHANGES

Rural free delivery will be established at Riverside, Washington county, Ia., April 1. The first was established at Riverside, Ia., with a population of 1,035. William Sims and O. Stotts are appointed carriers. Nebraska—Bodars, Sioux county, A. J. Bentley, vice H. C. Hunter, resigned. Thurston county, G. H. Smith, vice A. Arens, resigned. Wyoming—Fort Fred Steele, Carbon county, Matt Sammons.

A postoffice has been established at Lida, Warren county, Ia., with John T. Buck postmaster.

Civil Service Examination. Civil service examinations will be held at Dubuque, Ia., April 23 and 24, for inspector of boilers and assistant inspector of hulls and boilers in the steamboat inspection service in that city.

An examination will be held April 23 for a physician at the Cheyenne River (S. D.) Indian school.

INVESTIGATES HEMP COMBINE

Sub-Committee of Military Committee to Look Into Pettigrew's Charge of Manila Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The senate committee on military affairs today decided upon the appointment of a subcommittee to investigate the charges against Lieutenant Colonel H. O. S. Heistand made in the Pettigrew resolution. That resolution recites that Heistand has been accused of being at the head of a combination of government officials to control the hemp output of the Philippines. The subcommittee will go into the question very thoroughly, summoning witnesses who are in the United States and sending for the depositions of others not in this country. It is understood that Senator Hawley will be chairman of the subcommittee to be named.

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HAVANA IS AGAIN TRANQUIL

Political Demonstrations Cease; Warf Strikers Go to Work.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE IS DIVIDED

Three Radicals and Two Conservatives Are Wrestling with Platt Amendment—Chairman Tamayo is Its Ardent Champion.

HAVANA, March 8.—The committee on foreign relations, to which the Cuban constitutional convention referred the Platt amendment, is made up of five radicals, Silva, Villaneda and Gilberto Gomez, and two conservatives, Tamayo and Quesada. Tamayo, it is understood, is now in favor of accepting the amendment in its entirety. He intends taking a firm stand in this position and will send a minority report to the convention if necessary. His present influence and position are expected to have a good effect with the other members. Senator Tamayo is chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the convention.

The committee held a short secret session this evening and appointed Senor Gomez secretary. Political demonstrations ceased and there is absolute quietness throughout the island. The strike has been settled, the stevedores, lightermen and cartmen returning to work this afternoon. The stevedores agreed to compromise on \$2.50, American money, for day work and \$1 for night work. The employers agreed to send home the American consulars and discharge the non-unionists.

CUBA TOBACCO DUTY FREE

President Removes Export Tariff to Encourage the Island Planters—All Grades Affected.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The president today issued an executive order abolishing the Cuban export duty on tobacco from April 1 next. This action was taken on the earnest recommendation of the Cuban economic commission, which recently visited Washington, endorsed by General Wood. A previous order had been issued abolishing an export duty of 50 per cent on Cuban tobacco from April 1. Today's action removes the export duty entirely.

General Wood's approval of the abolition of this export duty is practically an expression of his belief that the Cuban economy will be benefited by the removal of the needs of the insular government. The original idea was that the tobacco tax was necessary to fully meet the financial requirements of the government. The abolition of duty affects cigars and cigarettes as well as tobacco in leaf. Cigars or cut, all of the various classes of tobacco, raw and manufactured, having heretofore been subject to various rates of duty. That on cigars has been \$1.35 per 1,000; on cigars in boxes, 90 cents per 1,000; cut tobacco, \$1.75 per 100 kilos (220 pounds); leaf or filler tobacco, \$6.35 per 100 kilos, except that harvested in the province of Santiago de Cuba and exported through the customs houses at Santiago, Gibara or Sancti Spiritus, which paid \$2.20 per 100 kilos. All of these duties are abolished under the order of today.

It is estimated by the War department officials that the abrogation of the tobacco duties will cause a loss of revenue of about \$800,000 or \$1,000,000 per year. But it is said that this loss will be more than offset by the encouragement given to the planters in Cuba to increase their production. The extent of the trade affected by the order is very large, the tobacco export amounting to about \$20,000,000 a year. Of this by far the largest part comes to the United States. The total value of unmanufactured tobacco exported within the seven months ended July 21 last was \$5,920,000, and of this the exports to the United States were \$4,575,000. In the same period the exports of Cuban cigars was largest to Great Britain, the United States coming second. The total value of the cigar exports for the seven months was \$6,929,000.

HARRISON A VERY SICK MAN

Ex-President's Closest Friends Much Alarmed on Account of His Advanced Age.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 8.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison is a very sick man and his closest friends are alarmed. His condition is more serious than is generally believed. However, Dr. Henry Jameson, the family physician, said tonight that there was no immediate danger, and, in fact, he was not at all alarmed, he said, as to the outcome. He said if the age of General Harrison would not weigh very much against his recovery, the doctor said such would naturally be the case to a certain extent, but he declined to discuss the matter further than to say that he was not at all alarmed over the condition of the patient.

General Harrison is troubled with a complication of grip and intercostal neuralgia and there is some fear that this will develop into pneumonia. The disease itself is not necessarily of an alarming character, but when the age of General Harrison is taken into consideration with the diminution of his recuperative powers, his present illness is being viewed with much anxiety. Mr. Harrison suffered much with the latter malady, and his chest area much affected and the patient was confined to his bed. The most favorable symptom yesterday was the absence of fever, and still another circumstance in favor of the general is that his sleep has not been impaired yet.

RIVER SITUATION SERIOUS

Engineer in Charge of Mississippi Levee Funds to Continue Levee Work.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—The failure of the river and harbor bill has made the situation serious. Colonel George M. C. Derby, United States engineer in charge of the Mississippi river district to the head of the passes, said today he had no money to continue the levee work this year and only \$50,000 to expend in case of high water. He said the entire plans of the Mississippi river commission will have to be revised from St. Louis down. The board of officers in charge of the Mississippi river work will meet in Memphis about April for general consultation.

CATTELMEN WANT A HEARING

Colorado Stock Growers Want Inspector to Examine Local Forest Reserve Conditions.

DENVER, March 8.—The Colorado Stock Growers' association today adopted a resolution requesting the Department of the Interior to send an inspector to this state to inquire into local conditions and give the settlers, cattle owners and other interested a hearing relative to the forest reserve regulations.

FEARS OVER SUPPLY OF MEAT

Berlin, March 8.—Count Portales Glumowicz, who has often visited the United States, addressed the Silesian Chamber of Agriculture today regarding cattle breeding in America. He declared that Germany many would be swamped with American meat unless higher protection was afforded.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Colder Saturday; Northern Winds, Becoming Variable; Sunday Fair.

Table with 4 columns: Temperature at Omaha Yesterday, Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows for 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 m., 43, 0 p.m., 36.

BOTHA'S SURRENDER MARCH 11

Kitchener Considerate in Provisions of Amnesty—Dewet and Steyn Left in Desperate Situation.

LONDON, March 8.—The Daily Chronicle, referring to the armistice at Pretoria, says: "We learn that the untiring agent in bringing about the negotiations was Mrs. Botha, who was deeply affected by the hopeless plight of the Boers, and did her utmost to induce her husband to accept the British terms."

The meeting of February 27 was limited to General Botha's request to know Lord Kitchener's terms. Lord Kitchener replied that a general amnesty would be granted to all who would surrender, as well as to all prisoners, except those Cape Dutch who, being British subjects, had actively formed Boer resistance. General Dewet and Mr. Steyn were, however, expressly excluded from the amnesty.

Lord Kitchener further promised that, if peace were concluded, the government would assist in rebuilding the farmhouses and other buildings destroyed under military exigencies, would reinstate the lawful owners and would help them to reorganize their farms. Those guilty of acts of treachery would be excluded from these benefits.

General Botha appeared satisfied with the conditions and the armistice being arranged. He proceeded to consult his officers, a vast majority of whom accepted the terms. "Dewet and Steyn both remained irconcilable. They declined any terms, Dewet adding that on his part the war had become one of revenge and he intended to do all the mischief he could."

"It is probable that the original armistice of a week has been extended. It is believed that the remainder of General Botha's officers have now been won around and that he is likely to make formal submission to Lord Kitchener March 11, when his force will surrender to General French."

BUFFALO ROBE OVER BRYAN

Club Doorman Wears the Mantle of William Jennings for a Little While.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8.—(Special Telegram.)—Fred Fulcher, ex-president of the Waters union of Buffalo, now chief doorman in the exclusive Elliott club, successfully impersonated William Jennings Bryan and addressed fifty law students of the University of Buffalo this afternoon.

Mr. Bryan was in the city today. A committee of three from the students were appointed to ask Mr. Bryan to address them. The committee, while searching for Mr. Bryan, discovered the doorman, who is a member of Fulcher to the Nebraska, and prevailed upon Fulcher to pose as Bryan and address the students. When he was ushered before the embryo lawyers he gave a great oration. He made a brief speech in which he said: "Four years from now the democratic ship of state will sail again. You may hear from me then."

The students were successfully deceived and gave the waiter a remarkable reception. Tonight Fulcher's boss is being celebrated by the students, with Fulcher as their guest.

TELEPHONE WAR IN CHICAGO

One is Started by the Council Committee's Recommending Issuance of a Franchise.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Chicago is threatened with a telephone war. A competitor of the Chicago Telephone company appeared in the field today, when the council committee on gas, oil and electric lights recommended the passage of a twenty-five-year franchise for the United Telephone, Telephone and Electric company. A reduction by half of the present telephone rates, a 5-cent charge for public phones and a liberal compensation for the city is provided in the ordinance, which grants the present Hyde Park company the right to extend its base of operations throughout the entire city.

DISQUALIFIES MANY VOTERS

Maryland House Passes to Third Reading the Election Bill Prepared by Democrats.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 8.—The House today passed to its third reading the election bill prepared by the democrats. It disqualifies a large number of voters. Delegate Buckley of Frederick county, a democrat, threw something of a bombshell into the proceedings by offering an amendment, which, if adopted, would have nullified the chief purpose of the bill, which is to deny to illiterate any assistance from the election officers in preparing their ballots.

HOW THE INQUIRY CAME TO BE SUGGESTED

Explanations of a Few Lobbyists Who Were Implicated.

YOST TELLS OF THE TELEPHONE MEASURES

Overtures That Prompted Nebraska Company to Stage Investigation—Thomson's Story—Lafin, Moran and Druedow Give Details.

HOLDUP LEGISLATION

Investigating Committee Files Testimony with Clerk of the House.

SOME OF THE EVIDENCE IS WITHHELD

Enough, However, is Submitted to Make Interesting Reading.

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