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CASH ACCOUNT SHORT

German Ministry Desires Large Increase in the Army and Navy.

MONEY TO PAY FOR IT NOT IN SIGHT

If Naval Program is Accelerated it Means Increase in Taxation.

ALMOST EVERYTHING TAXED TO LIMIT

Beer and Tobacco Thought to Be Only Things Which Can Stand More.

PUBLIC OPPOSED TO INCREASE OF BURDEN

Ministry Reluctantly Compelled to Inform the Emperor of the True Situation of Affairs.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—As the date for the resumption of the adjourned session of the Reichstag approaches, speculation begins to be rife with regard to the intentions of the government in respect to the army and navy. There can be little doubt that the naval authorities would like to meet the Reichstag in the spirit of the secret instruction which was issued by the secretary of state for the imperial marine to his department in January, 1902, and which contemplated an acceleration in the construction and equipment of the ships provided for in the existing navy scheme. There has since been a vigorous agitation on the part of the German Navy League in favor of the naval program, but so far beyond even what was contemplated in the secret instruction, but Admiral von Fliritz can hardly conceal from himself, or from his imperial master, that this agitation has fallen flat.

The considerations which mainly influence the country at the present are collected with the deplorable state of the imperial finances, and it is universally admitted that, except beer and tobacco, there are no resources of taxation from which any fresh harvest can be expected. At the same time the unpopularity of projects in these two spheres is acknowledged, and when Herr von Kardoff, one of the leading advocates of welpolitik and of a great navy, addressed the Reichstag on the naval estimates last session, he owned that he highly estimated, and otherwise, would vigorously protest against, such a restriction of his right of combination, as also against the state control of the funds of his trade unions.

Difficulties of France.

So far as the approaching session of the Reichstag is concerned, it is pointed out with justice that two financial considerations will continue to govern the attitude of the majority. In the first place the measure for the reform of the imperial finances which was carried last summer did not, as its authors originally intended, delimitate the relationship between imperial appropriated revenue and the material contributions of the separate German states as a factor which influences the attitude of these states toward the imperial budget. It still remains true that in the event of a sudden increase of expenditure on the navy the balance in the account between the empire and the states would be unfavorably altered, with the result that a further disorganization of the state finances could not fail to take place. Secondly, there will be a strong disinclination to incur fresh expenditure on a large scale until an opportunity has been afforded for estimating the effect of the new commercial treaties upon the revenue of the empire.

The war minister is understood to entertain projects for an increase in the peace footing of the army. The screw which is put in this connection is the assertion that such and such additions to the personnel of the army are necessary in order to enable the war office to continue the "experiment" of the two years' service system.

Consequently, in view of the fact that the imperial finances, General von Elmser was content last session to accept the provisional prolongation of the army law of 1898 for another year, although he had been expected to demand the increase of 5,000 men which was originally passed. There are now reports of an intention to ask for an additional 10,000 or even 20,000 men. But here, too, as in the case of the navy, the present attitude of the Reichstag and of the country will have to be taken into account.

GROUND FOR ARMY MANEUVERS

British Government is Negotiating with Landlords in Sussex.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—With a little delay as possible the army council is anxious to acquire the right to use an area of about 20,000 acres in Sussex as a new military training ground. Lord Methuen, general officer of the new eastern command, which extends roughly from the Humber to Portsmouth is expressed to meet the landlords in conference next week.

The government, it is understood, is desirous of carrying out the scheme with every possible consideration for landlord and tenant. Only a tenth, at the utmost, of the area of the proposed new training grounds is to be used for no purpose at all. What is proposed is that Lord Methuen should, on behalf of the army council, acquire by agreement for a term of twenty years, terminable at seven or fourteen years, the right of moving and training troops in the area. For the right of maneuvering the authorities propose to pay the landlords 1 shilling per acre per year, with compensation, paid direct to the tenants, for any damages done.

VICTORIA LIKES PREFERENCE

Chamber of Manufacturers Appoints Committee to Consider Details of Needed Legislation.

SYDNEY, Nov. 26.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—At an enthusiastic meeting of the Victoria Chamber of Manufacturers a resolution was unanimously passed cordially supporting the principal preference and appointing a special committee to consider details and formulate proposals with a view to the necessary legislation. The resolution declares that preference is a vital factor and of permanent advantage to the woolen industry and the commonwealth.

FALL IN PRICE OF WAR MEDALS

Dropping Out of the Market of Collectors Cause a Big Slump in the Demand.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—All markets are liable to fluctuations, and that for war medals is no exception. A rather violent swing back of the pendulum. That these medals will eventually recover their former value is scarcely admitted. For one thing they grow older and historically more important. For another, there is always the possibility that a drop in prices may induce a fresh set of collectors to enter the arena. For the moment, however, the market is somewhat upset by the death of a great collector, who spent freely, dealers with an eye to the main chance, bought considerable quantities of medals, and for a time turned them over again at a good margin of profit. Now they find a thickened demand and the holders of goods on which they cannot realize at anything like the prices at which they acquired them. There is nothing for it, apparently, but patience.

Unique examples are probably quite worth their money today, but they must possess exceptional associations. Of this type are the bugle and four medals of Trumpet Major Joy, who sounded the charge at Balaclava. They were sold in 1887 for £70. As much as £1,000 has been offered for the Peninsular medal which was probably exceptional, and £350 is a later figure. When Nelson won the battle of the Nile, a Alexander Davidson was so annoyed that no medal was presented to England's naval hero that he had one struck on his own account. In gold, silver, bronze and pewter, the gold specimen, which he gave to Nelson, was sold three years ago at the King street rooms and brought £180. For the Victoria Cross the highest price obtained at the same mart was 50 guineas. This was given to a member of the Shanoo naval brigade, and is doubtless more valuable on account of the exceptional character of the act of gallantry which is recorded. The trophy, it is interesting to record, was once pawned for 5 shillings and 6 pence. A Victoria Cross is worth from £50 to £25.

South African war medals have been dumped on the market. When they were first issued they were worth £5 at auction. Now a medal with six bars can be got for 20 shillings. Crimean medals with four bars are today 30 per cent cheaper than they were five years ago. The highest price paid for a private soldier's Peninsular medal was for one with thirteen bars. This brought 50 guineas and afterward "ceased to be valued." Old Indian medals are highly esteemed, and one which is intrinsically something like half a crown, has been known to fetch £68. The fall at the present time, as has been suggested, is among the more mediocre class of decorations. The medals are numbered by the hundred, and, therefore, the level of value beyond which descent is practically impossible. Perhaps the kindest way of putting the present position is to say that there has been a pause in the upward movement and a sagging which may be richly merited by the entry of some new Richmond into the field.

DISCUSS WORK BY CHINESE

New Zealand Would Bar Them, but Employer Says They Are Successful.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 26.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Parliament has passed a resolution protesting against the introduction of Chinese labor into the Transvaal. The premier declared the system of semi-indentured labor to be the fairest of Britain had tarred and feathered after the colonial assistance given to the Boer the government's action was disastrous and almost heart-breaking.

The opposition, while not opposing the motion, declared its interference with the government of another colony, and suggested doubling the poll tax in order to further restrict the entry of Chinese into New Zealand. He pointed out that the Transvaal had a population of 1,000,000, and that the Chinese were more than 100,000 in the hands of the Chinese.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Lord Harris, in his capacity as chairman of the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, made some interesting remarks on the recent bitter opposition of Chinese labor at a crowded meeting of the shareholders this week. He remarked that the animus which was introduced into the question had been bitterly resented in Johannesburg, where it was recognized that ignorance of the facts of the case had been responsible for much that was unreasonable. It had been urged that the introduction of Chinese would deprive the white working man of his means of livelihood, but he pointed out that the Chinese were not to be introduced as a competitor of the white man, but as a laborer in the mines.

HAUNTED HOUSE IN COURT

Irish Judge Releases Man from His Agreement to Purchase Building Inhabited by Spooks.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—One of the reasons given by the lord mayor of Belfast for refusing to purchase a house and land at Drumalik, County Tyrone, was that the house was haunted.

The Irish master of the rolls, in giving judgment in the action against Mrs. O'Hagan seeking to compel him to carry out his agreement to purchase, said that he did not believe in the existence of a haunted house. It would not be a good defense in law, but it was a reason for getting out of the bargain. There were other points also raised, and the judgment released Mrs. O'Hagan from his agreement to take the "haunted house."

TALK OF VOLUNTEERS REVIVED

Lord Mayor of Belfast Takes Hopeful View of Situation in Ireland.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Progress with the proposal to establish a number of volunteer units in Ireland has "hung fire" rather lengthily, but interest in the matter has to some extent been revived by recent remarks made by the lord mayor of Belfast. Sir Otto Jaffe has just asserted that it was his opinion that if the authorities, who apparently did not earlier give the promoters of the scheme very great encouragement, were now approached afresh the result would probably be different. The lord mayor no doubt had grounds for saying what he did, but, nevertheless, it is scarcely probable that volunteers will be authorized in Ireland until the fate of those already in existence in England, Wales and Scotland is known.

PICK FLAWS IN BILL

Premier Combes' Plan for Separation of Church and State is Criticized.

ALLEGED THAT NO SEPARATION IS MADE

Writer Says Premier Simply Desires to Use the Clerical Force.

STATE HOLDS CONTROL OF CHURCHES

New System Provides for Government Interference in Religious Matters.

MODERATE REPUBLICANS ARE OBJECTING

Official Organ of Party Declares that New Law Will Operate Against Interests of Many Religions.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—There are many prominent Frenchmen who consider M. Combes' scheme of separation not sufficiently thoroughgoing. Clemenceau, a candid but sincere friend of the ministry and one of its most influential supporters in the senate, frankly declares that M. Combes' separation is no separation at all. Writing in the Aurora, he characterizes the project as a scheme for the seizure of the state by a man who has gone astray rather than actually abandoned the old paths. Add all the drawbacks of liberty to all the vices of the concordat and the result will be this Napoleonic Concordat, which will be made to continue to sacrifice millions to the Roman church the implacable enemy of our democracy, in order to enable a number of officials (ronds de cuir) to amuse themselves with a ridiculous and futile persecution of the pope's priests, who cannot at the same time be the good priests of M. Combes'.

M. Clemenceau's objects tend to confirm the impression produced upon an impartial observer by a first reading of the government's scheme, namely, that it seems to suffer from the double evil of over-interference, likely to result in constant friction and overcentralization, almost necessarily involving local discontent. In these respects it goes further, than the project of the commission. It is probable that the British workingman, for instance, would vigorously protest against such a restriction of his right of combination, as also against the state control of the funds of his trade unions.

Much Trouble Would Follow.

In the course of a somewhat destructive analysis of the government scheme, M. Clemenceau dwells upon the danger of increased litigation which would arise from the government's omission to regulate the rights of property involved in the proposed settlement. His principal objection, however, is against the continued possibility of interference by the government in ecclesiastical affairs, and Combes wishes that himself and his successors should be held on the verge through the right to grant or to refuse the use of such of the sacred edifices. This regime could only be worked if the concessions were of short duration. M. Combes apparently supposes that the clergy could not be very dangerous in a period of ten years. Again, the regime of the concordat over which, with all its dangers aggravated by the liberty enjoyed by the associations for the maintenance of public worship. Such a regime could not fail to increase the clerical power tenfold.

The moderate republican organ, the Republique Francaise, considering the question from an entirely different standpoint, is still more severe in its strictures. It qualifies the government scheme as a "vicious vicious persecution" by which even tolerant and free thinkers, as well as Protestants and Jews, will be reviled. This, of course, is a hostile and partisan view, but the objections of such an influential friend as M. Clemenceau clearly reveal the difficulty of the task undertaken by the government.

YOUTH UP FOR LESE MAJESTE

Child of Thirteen Sentenced to Three Months' Imprisonment in Poland.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Unusual attention is being directed here to a case of lese majeste which occurred in the town of Lissa, in Posen. A little boy of 13 years, named Adelbert Grabka, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for this crime. Grabka is not quite the youngest child who has suffered for committing this offense, as some three years ago there was a lad of 12 who got into the same kind of mischief for using insulting words about the king of Prussia.

WOMAN POWER AMONG AFGHANS

Chief Wife of Amur, Next Sovereign, Most Powerful Person in the Country.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Owing to the fact that she has been engaged uninterruptedly for eight years in medical work in Afghanistan, Mrs. K. Daly, who was appointed medical officer to the Afghan government and physician to the queen of the country, has had exceptional opportunities for studying affairs in that quarter.

Concerning life in the harem and the court, Mrs. Daly said that next to the amur himself the chief political factor in the country is the royal wife of the late amur, who is known as the queen. She is about 35 years of age, of considerable beauty, and particularly intelligent and well informed. She is virtually a prisoner in her palace, which is regarded with almost as much suspicion as the British embassy, owing to her pronounced British sympathies.

The amur's wives and other royal women do not live in the voluptuous and idle state usually associated with a harem. They take a great interest in knitting, embroidery and other feminine pursuits, and the chief wife has a sewing machine, with which she makes her children's clothes. One of the amur's wives, who is of royal birth, wears English dresses of the style fashionable thirty years ago.

An atmosphere of espionage pervades Kabul, said Mrs. Daly. This week the natives were extremely suspicious of British agents, and were speaking to any of the staff of the British agents (who is virtually a prisoner), means instant banishment. No Afghan is allowed to visit the agency.

Russian influence, said Mrs. Daly, is not much in evidence at Kabul. The court and the common people are anti-Russian, and the latter favor a closer connection with the British.

"It was generally believed last year that there was a Russian embassy in Kabul," said Mrs. Daly. "I do not know after the amur came to the throne presents of Russian arms and ammunition were refused by the Afghan government. From my own knowledge and observation I should say that the Russian advances meet with no favorable response from the amur or his advisers."

Decorations for Negro Bishop.

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—The Metropolitan of St. Petersburg has conferred a gold cross upon Robert Joseph Morgan, the American negro bishop, who has been visiting Moscow.

POLITICS WARM IN IRELAND

"Devolution" Scheme and Parliamentary Party's Growth Attract Interest in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The atmosphere of politics in Dublin is so warm as to make it difficult to learn that certain members of the Reform association are prepared to defend the "devolution" scheme from public platforms in the city. He hopes that this will answer straightforwardly the question, "Do you frame it?" A question, says Mr. Atkinson, "which will, I am convinced, be persistently put to you, and which neither he (Lord Dunraven) nor you will be permitted to burke if you should unfortunately feel inclined to burke it." Mr. Atkinson refuses to accept the vague circular of March 1904 of the "devolution" scheme. He writes: "You altogether miss the point of my criticism. I deal with the scheme proposed by you, and with that scheme alone; and I wrote, and now repeat, that, as far as I can make out, it is commonly believed that, although the members of your association do not think it unworthy of them to pose before the world as its true authors, you are in truth not the authors, or framers, or inspirers of it at all, and that your persistence in authority of it is an imposture. What real unionists want to know," the attorney general adds, "is whether the devolution scheme is from top to bottom the genuine work of twenty-five unionist Irishmen, as you represent it to be, or is a home rule's baiting which your association is foolishly and thoughtlessly taking in to nurse."

Mr. M. Blacker Douglas, one of the five signatories to the circular of March, 1903, states in the Irish Times that, although he was a member of the land conference instituted by Captain Shawe-Taylor, he is not and never was a member of the Irish Reform association. The first year's working of the land act of 1903 has come to an end. It is calculated that the agreements to purchase which have been concluded in the last twelve months amount to a sum of about £2,000,000. The first annual report of the estates commissioners is awaited with much interest.

A meeting of local nationalists was held this week at the city hall for the purpose of "organizing" the city and establishing branches of the United Irish League in the various wards. Hitherto the league has failed to secure any footing in Dublin, and the meeting was only the last of many attempts to establish the league there. The lord mayor presided. Mr. John Redmond, M. P., said that Dublin has suggested no vigorous protest against such a restriction of his right of combination, as also against the state control of the funds of his trade unions.

Speech in French Pavilion.

The first speech of the day was made in the French pavilion in response to the welcome accorded by Commissioner General Gerald. President Roosevelt said: "Mr. Commissioner, I wish to thank you for your heart for the kind words that you have just spoken. As the president of the great republic of France has a peculiarly high regard for the United States, so the people worked so much in the past for the discovery and settlement of this continent. Several of us enjoyed the honor of being taken by the hand to help it into the nation's power. One of your publicists has used the expression, 'The land of justice, and I am particularly pleased at this country's woman who presides over the world's peace of justice.'"

Toast for Mrs. Roosevelt.

Champagne was sipped in honor of the toast then the party hurried to the other national pavilions, completing the inspection of all soon after midday, when luncheon was served in the west pavilion. This occupied about an hour and was purely informal. At the conclusion, President D. B. Francis arose and holding up a glass of champagne, said: "I desire to offer a toast that will not require a verbal response, because we are simply offering a salute and are not devoting ourselves to a speech. It is that toast, 'To the woman who presides over the world's peace of justice.'"

Visit to Philippine Reservation.

The rest of the day was spent in the Philippine's exposition, where Mrs. Daly had cleared the area of visitors and the entire place was given over to inspection by the presidential party. During the hour and a half spent in the Philippines exposition, every portion was inspected. In the Igorrote village Chief Antonio, who has been to Washington and met the president, presented him with an album containing forty photographs of Igorrotes. A class of the natives then sang "America" in the English tongue, having learned it since they came to the reservation. At the Lano Moro village, the natives presented a beaten silver dish and a set of silver bottles to the president, who, in accepting, said: "I thank you very much for this gift. My only wish is that you should be able to prosper and prosper, and I am very glad to meet you on this side of the water."

President Roosevelt accepted the knife and expressed his thankfulness that war was at an end and that the disposal of weapons was emblematic of peace.

In the Visayan village the party was entertained in the native theater by dancing and singing. At the conclusion of the exercises Miss Teresa Ramos was introduced to the president and presented a hand-some carved cane. The president took the cane and said: "In expressing my thanks for this beautiful one I desire to say that I want you to go back to your home and say that the governmental and moral welfare of this happy island is my first care. I will be glad to see you here again."

In the Bagabo village a silver dish was presented to the president.

(Continued on Second Page.)

ROOSEVELT AT FAIR

President Spends Strenuous Day on the Exposition Grounds.

BRIEF SPEECH AT FRENCH PAVILION

Responses to Address of Welcome Made by the Commissioner General.

LUNCHEON IS SERVED AT NOON

President Francis Proposes a Toast to Mistress of the White House.

EXTENDED VISIT TO PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT

Natives Present the Chief Executive with a Number of Interesting Souvenirs—Drill of Constabulary Excites Admiration.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—Never have more perfect conditions prevailed since the opening of the World's fair than those that marked today, which was devoted to a tour through the exposition by President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt and members of the president's party. It was strictly a day of pleasure and not the slightest incident arose to mar the perfect enjoyment of the occasion. The heralded announcement that the nation's chief executive would visit the exposition drew tremendous throngs, and to guard him from possible danger that might menace him secret service men, salaried police officers abounded, but it was considered remarkable that they had so comparatively little to do in preventing order. The sentiments of the tens of thousands of spectators that President Roosevelt was the guest of each one and each one did his best to preserve order. The cool sequence was that those in authority had to designate their wishes and instantly crowds parted, passageways were cleared and hindrances quickly removed, that every moment of the president's limited time might be occupied in viewing the exposition.

"This is marvelous," he said. "It is beyond description and exceeds my fondest expectations. I have had the best time I ever had in my life and I have seen more than I ever expected to see in one day's time." From 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 6 in the evening the distinguished visitors, following an arranged schedule, hurried from one building to the next, from one part of the group to another, and overlooked nothing of interest. From the start until the end of the tour Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice accompanied the president, and fatigue was forgotten in the enjoyment of the day.

Speech in French Pavilion.

The first speech of the day was made in the French pavilion in response to the welcome accorded by Commissioner General Gerald. President Roosevelt said: "Mr. Commissioner, I wish to thank you for your heart for the kind words that you have just spoken. As the president of the great republic of France has a peculiarly high regard for the United States, so the people worked so much in the past for the discovery and settlement of this continent. Several of us enjoyed the honor of being taken by the hand to help it into the nation's power. One of your publicists has used the expression, 'The land of justice, and I am particularly pleased at this country's woman who presides over the world's peace of justice.'"

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(Continued on Second Page.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday. Heavy in French, in the North Portion, Monday Fair.

NEWS SECTION—1 German Treasury Short of Cash. 2 Flaws in French Short Bill. 3 President Visits the Exposition. 4 Latest from the War in the East. 5 Trial of Timber Fraud Cases. 6 News from the Russian. 7 Federation Re-elects Gomper. 8 News from All Parts of Nebraska. 9 Army Beats Navy at Foot Ball. 10 Patterson Trial is Adjourned. 11 Run Down Close in Footballs Case. 12 Federal Grand Jury Indicts Many. 13 Past Week in Omaha Society. 14 Conell Bluffs and Iowa News.

EDITORIAL SECTION—1 Review of Cornshakers' Season. 10 Editorial. 15 Decision in East Omaha Land Cases

HALF-TONE SECTION—1 White and Cassell in Omaha. 2 Record-Breaking Majority. 3 In the Field of Electricity. 4 Stories of Noted People. 5 News and Musical Notes. 6 Omaha in the Legislature. 7 Men Who Handle Millions. 8 Reesey's Observations in Canada. 9 Nebraska Interscholastic Champs. 10 Quaint Features of Life. 11 Zangwell on Jewish East Africa. 12 Three Golden Weddings in One Family. 13 Prattle of the Youngsters. 14 Curious Cases of Cupid. 15 Tensely Told of Women. 16 Sports of the Week. 17 Little Stories for Little People.

COLOR SECTION—1 White and Cassell in London Town. 2 Cholly Cashelair. 3 Duchess' New Burglar Alarm. 4 Church a Matrimonial Bureau. 5 A Battle for Eighteen Millions. 6 High School Football. 7 Santa Claus' New Toys. 8 Molding Noses to Order. 9 Keeps Wife in a Cage. 10 A Chance Acquaintance. 11 Death Reveals Mysterious Palace. 12 From Far and Near. 13 Top of the Morale. 14 Revy of Stage Beauties.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Table with columns for Hour, Deg., and another Hour, Deg. showing temperature fluctuations throughout the day.

FOOT BALL SCORES.

West Point, 11; Annapolis, 0. Carlisle, 38; Haskell, 4.

Fighting on Russian Left.

FIDYATATUN (Six miles east of Shakh), Nov. 26.—Since November 23 there has been light engagements day and night. On November 21 Japanese artillery began firing on Novgorod hill. Russian artillery men say the shells indicate they were fired from worn-out guns. The Japanese are evidently trying to increase the number of their guns. They are evidently bringing up old style guns. The Chinese say number of shells without firing on Novgorod. November 24 an artillery duel took place. The Japanese bombarded Poutloff hill, the Russians replying, but not vigorously. On November 25 an interesting incident occurred near Nangon. For several days a figure had been observed in attacking posture in full Russian uniform and it was supposed wounded, but each attempt at rescue was met with a murderous fire, rendering approach impossible. At last six men succeeded in creeping up and found a decomposed body without identifying it. In the face of a furious fire, to drag fifty feet. Next day the corpse was discovered to be in the same place, the Japanese evidently using it as a decoy, knowing that the Russians would make every effort to rescue a comrade's body. A few volunteers finally rescued the body under cover of darkness. He was recognized as a corporal of the Wilmanstrand regiment, who had been killed six weeks ago.

Campaign Over for Winter.

MITCHELL, Nov. 26.—Vik Pekin, Nov. 26.—The Japanese, without firing on any large scale confirming the belief that the opposing armies have relaxed for the winter, together with the unexpected demonstration of force which the Russians have been able to make since the depletion of their army as the result of the fighting on the Suiho river, emphasize conclusively the failure of the Japanese assembly of a large Russian army in Manchuria before spring, thus defeating the strategy of the Japanese and their most plausible plans for the earliest occupation of Manchuria. This outcome, taken in connection with the general state of affairs in the East, with the opening of winter, will begin a contest far more terrible than any yet fought, and points to the termination of the war in the next campaign. It is still possible that there will be a general attack during the winter, but the weather is now broken and uncertain and seemingly it is impossible for the troops of either army to abandon their present quarters.

Attack on Port Arthur Repulsed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—A dispatch received from General Kuropatkin, dated November 26, says: "I have today received the following dispatch from Lieutenant-General Stoessek: 'The Japanese on Nov. 25 made a new attack on Port Arthur, but were repulsed. Says Release War Legal. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—The supreme price court today confirmed the legality of the seizure of the British steamer Cheltenham and its cargo captured by the Russians and taken to Vladivostok early in July. Russians at Suez. SUEZ, Nov. 26.—The Russian battleship Sissak Veliky, flagship of Rear Admiral Voekerman, and the Navarin, arrived here today from Port Said. The flagship exchanged salutes with the British cruiser Hermione, while the band of the Navarin played the British anthem, followed by the Marschelle and the Cheltenham hymn. The rest of the division followed at short intervals and the whole of the division is now anchored in the Suez roads. The torpedo boat destroyers have returned here and have cooled from transports. The division will sail Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. Russians Pass Fishing Fleet. LONDON, Nov. 26.—Sixteen of steam herring boats, flagship of Rear Admiral the second division of the Russian Second Pacific squadron traversed the fishing grounds fifteen miles from Lowestoft at about midnight. The warships with their searchlights, signalled each other

JAPS ARE REPULSED

Attempt to Carry Foutloff Hill Ends in Disaster to Stormers.

OTHER ENCOUNTERS ALONG THE FRONT

Number of Small Skirmishes at Night in Vicinity of Makden.

CAMPAIGN PROBABLY OVER FOR WINTER

Most Terrible Battle Ever Fought Expected in the Spring.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS ARE NOW AT SUEZ

All of the Baltic Squadron Has Entered the Canal on Its Way to the East.

MUKDEN, Nov. 26.—The Japanese, November 26, again made a preliminary bombardment of Poutloff hill, and the cover of which they attacked, but were repulsed. There were encounters at other places along the front, but they were in the nature of small skirmishes and mostly took place at night. Yesterday there was a light fall of snow and the surrounding country now has all the appearance of winter. Japanese attempts to mount guns on Huanayta hill failed. Russian chasseurs have occupied the wood near Lone Tree hill. At Linsihpu, of which town the northern half is in Russian hands and the southern half is held by Japanese, the trenches are 120 paces apart and it is possible in the silence of the night to distinguish the voices of the Japanese. Sometimes men on both sides strike up a conversation, many of the Japanese speaking excellent Russian. The soldiers good naturedly abuse one another and pass invitations to come and take dinner or drink tea. Often the Japanese tantalize the Russians by showing them that they have vodka to drink and of which the Russians have none. The Japanese continually allowed the Russians to gather fuel on neutral ground at Linsihpu, when they were unarmed. Then they suddenly fired, killed two Russians and wounded one. The Russian and Japanese pickets are now only forty paces distant from each other, but there is no firing. One Japanese sentry fell asleep at his post and a Russian soldier left the trenches, crept up and stole his gun and fired without being detected. The Japanese at one time attempted to dig trenches fifteen paces away from the Russians, but were driven off.

Fighting on Russian Left.

FIDYATATUN (Six miles east of Shakh), Nov. 26.—Since November 23 there has been light engagements day and night. On November 21 Japanese artillery began firing on Novgorod hill. Russian artillery men say the shells indicate they were fired from worn-out guns. The Japanese are evidently trying to increase the number of their guns. They are evidently bringing up