NEWS SECTION.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1905.—FOUR SECTIONS—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

WATCHING GERMANY

Moroccan Trip of Emperor William Causes Warmth on Part of Britain.

ALLEGES HE HAS DESIGNS ON SAHARA

Plan of Turning Desert Into Colony Has Attractions for German People.

RUSSIA IS SHOWING SOME INTEREST

Fear Expressed that Kaiser May Take Lead in Chinese Matters.

DISCORD WOULD FLAY INTO HIS HANDS

Serious Quarrel Between Japan and France Would Involve Great Britain and Leave Germany a Free Hand.

LONDON, May 13.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The temper of the people of Great Britain is perhaps more warm than that of the people of France in the matter of the kaiser's Moroccan adventures, though the feeling in France, according to all accounts, has been warm enough during the past few weeks. The warmth of the temper of the people of London and the provinces is due in a large measure to the belief that it is the intention of the German emperor to partition Morocco between Germany, France and Spain, the Atlantic seaboard falling as Germany's share.

Nobody seems to know what lies beyond in the general program of the emperor of Germany, but his movements certainly have not been conducive toward the general peace and welfare of Europe. About all that is known is that he regards Morocco as more rich in natural resources than Algeria, and that he is convinced that it is the duty of the nations of continental Europe to open the country up to the civilization and the commerce of the world.

One idea which has been advanced here, preposterous as it may appear upon the surface, has found many believers. It is to the effect that the kaiser really believes that the desert of Sahara can be converted into a colony of the German empire and made to blossom as the rose by letting the waters in from the ocean. In this event the Atlantic seaboard of Morocco would prove a magnificent base of operations, giving Germany ports and harbors for Germany's North African empire.

This scheme of redemption of the desert of Sahara is by no means a new one, but it has been a favorite theory ever since the beginning of great engineering works like the Kiel canal and the Simplon tunnel. And some of these engineers, it is known, have the ear of the kaiser, who is ever ready to listen to new propositions, and who shows a familiarity with engineering projects which sometimes startles the engineers themselves.

Dream of Adventurous Spirits.

This conquest of the Sahara has been the dream of adventurous spirits in continental Europe for a hundred years. Actuated by the Napoleonic philosophy that man must be a public benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before adventurers like Lebaudy have had themselves declared kings and emperors of Sahara, starting navies with steam yachts, and running the risk of being declared pirates by reason of the flying of strange and unknown flags from the masthead of their little toy navies. If the German emperor should take up the proposition, backed by the financial genius and the engineering skill of the German people, it is not too much to say that he might go a long way toward realizing his heart's desire—that of a great colony, peopled by persons speaking the German tongue.

That the Germans are hard pressed for lands for purposes of colonization has long since been recognized by the statesmen of Europe in general and by the Teutonic statesmen in particular. With a population of nearly 60,000,000, crowded into a territory not so large as Texas, in the United States, the subjects of the kaiser are constantly looking for new fields to conquer beyond the seas. All efforts to obtain a foothold in South America have failed, owing to the jealous persistency with which the people of the United States have clung to the Monroe doctrine. Such lands as Germany possesses in the southern part of Africa are unhealthful, small in area and widely scattered. Russia's hard experience with the Japanese in Asia does not lend much encouragement toward territorial aggrandizement in the Orient, and the German possessions in that part of the world are little more than coaling stations. But with the desert of Sahara turned into a garden the German empire would be enlarged by the acquisition of at least 2,000,000 square miles, more than half as large as the United States, which has an area in round numbers of 3,500,000 square miles. The present population of the desert does not exceed 1,000,000, made up almost altogether of nomadic and semi-civilized tribes. Hence it could not be urged that the kaiser was doing any particular harm—it could be argued that he was really doing the world good by letting the waters of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean into this hitherto unconquered and unconquerable desert.

German Bankers Interested.

It is known that the German bankers are taking an active interest in Moroccan affairs since the visit of the German emperor to that country. German investments are being made at a rapid rate in all sections of north Africa, all the way from Abyssinian railroads, on the eastern extremity of the territory apparently coveted by the kaiser, to Morocco on the west. The German consul continues in high favor with the sultan of Morocco, by whom he is received several times a day.

If this is the real meaning of the "dark procedure" and the hidden policy of the kaiser, the movement may yet make for peace instead of war, since it is difficult to imagine the nations of the world going to war for a stretch of sands, a barren waste that no one has cared for up to the present time. But there is a feeling of vague unrest throughout Europe because of this Moroccan incident, in more than one section the temper fast approaching the danger point.

This is evinced by the fact that the English newspapers are everywhere printing extracts from obscure Alsatian journals which contain utterances like the following:

"King Edward of England had a conversation with President Loubet during his journey through France. England is evidently at the back of the whole affair; it is fond of sending others into the heat

(Continued on Third Page.)

CHURCH AFFAIRS IN TANGLE

Parliament May Have to Settle Matter Between Presbyterian Bodies of Scotland.

EDINBURG, May 13.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The Scottish Free church dispute has reached such a stage that it appears impossible to settle the controversy short of an appeal to Parliament. The report of Lord Elgin's commission, appointed to inquire into the affair, has stirred up the bitterest feeling in Scotland. The commissioners say that they are forced to the conclusion that the Free church is incapable of carrying on the religious work of the church which it represents.

Throught the report of Lord Elgin's commisison bears the stamp of authority it is doubtful whether it will have the effect of bringing together the factions represented by the Free church and the United Free church. The Scottish people have always been extremely tenacious in matters where religious principles are involved and Parliamentary interference has ordinarily done more harm than good. In this case Lord Elgin's commission says that the dispute is a case which fully justifies, indeed necessitates, the interference of Parliament. It urges that this commission or other authority should possess executive and administrative powers and that the whole of the funds of the Free church, also all of the property, as at October 31, 1900, should be vested in this authority; that where the Free church is unable to adequately execute the trusts, the commission should be empowered to transfer the funds and the property, and that the United Free church is entitled to be preferred on the ground that it can adequately perform the trust purposes.

The retort of some of the leaders of the Free church congregations is to the effect that while the church property may be turned over to the United Free church people, it is quite another thing to be able to turn over the Free church congregations and that the Free church of Scotland will at once be reorganized and keep up its organization as of yore.

DOUBTS LESSON OF THE EAST

British Officer Says Russo-Japanese War Experiences May Not Be Conclusive.

LONDON, May 13.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A general signing himself as "African Brigadier," is out with a statement warning Great Britain against hastily altering its military methods because of the so-called lessons on the war in the far east. He says in part:

"Primarily there is the question of the attack. Are we to accept without question that positions can be stormed en masse, if held, say by Germans, French or Americans? Is it not a fact that the rifle in the hands of the Russian peasant soldiery was not utilized to the full extent of which it is capable in repelling an attack.

"The Russians were not able to use their fire adequately, with the result that the Japanese, counting upon this deficiency, stormed positions with masses and received the terrible casualties of close-quarter work instead of the wholesale massacre which might have ensued if every foot of the advance had been covered by efficient rifle fire.

"I, for one, would not like to lead troops in such circumstances against an army well skilled in the use of the rifle. Will it be good also to accept the lesson that close order bayonet work under cover of night will be successful against, say the Germans, who turn darkness into day with searchlight.

"Napoleon said that fire is everything, and the rest of small account. In the case of the Russians it was the fire that had been of small account; therefore let us have ample evidence that the lessons of the war are drawn from fairly normal conditions before we alter our methods. Personally, I am of the opinion that no attack in mass of any kind can survive efficient rifle fire."

SOCIALISTS IN AN UPROAR

Resolution Calling for Union of All Branches Results in Warm Debate.

LONDON, May 13.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—At the twenty-fifth annual conference of the Social Democratic federation, held at Northampton, the question of unity among socialist organizations was discussed with some warmth. The Burnley branch brought up a resolution for calling a conference of all socialist organization in Great Britain, the business of which should be to discuss, and if possible, to agree upon a line of common policy and action upon all matters of national and international importance to the socialist movement. This was moved by Mr. Dan Irving and astonishment was expressed by Mr. Haindman that France should have been able to federate. There was a rival resolution trusting the council would continue its endeavors to bring about unity, in accordance with the decision arrived at by the Amsterdam congress. There was a large majority for the rival amendment and it was adopted.

Mr. Irving thereupon complained that the Burnley resolution had been ignored and amid some uproar he declared his intention of leaving the conference unless the sense of the delegates were taken upon it. Counsellor Gribbe, the chairman, ultimately consented to a direct vote being taken upon the original resolution and it was negatived. Mr. Irving next, amidst continued disturbance, reported that certain delegates had voted directly contrary to their branch instructions. An animated discussion resulted in a formal demand that another vote be taken by branches. This was done and the rival resolution stood.

HIGHLANDERS ARE JEALOUS

Object to Order Which They Thought Placed "Kilties" and Lowlanders Together.

GLASGOW, May 13.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Mr. Balfour has sent a reply to the Highland Clan society, which forwarded a petition signed by 10,000 Highlanders, protesting against the War office order grouping the Highland Light infantry with the lowland regiments, instead of with the Highland brigade. The prime minister, writing through his private secretary, says that he has been in communication with the War office on the subject, and is informed that the order in question makes no change whatever in the position or status of the Highland Light infantry, which remains with its depot and headquarters precisely as before, regimental districts only being affected by the order. Mr. Balfour adds that he much regrets the unfortunate misunderstanding which has arisen.

PAUL JONES, PIRATE

British Cannot Forgive Man Who Struck at Its Supremacy of Sea.

ATTACKS CHARACTER OF OLD FIGHTER

Telegraph Quotes Writer Who Calls Into Question Captain's Private Life.

DOUBTS HONOR OF THE AMERICAN HERO

Says that "Pirate" is Not Expected to Possess Moral Character.

ADMITS PERSONAL BRAVERY OF OFFICER

Tells Story of Fight Between Bonhomme Richard and Serapis to Illustrate Power of Jones' Bravery.

LONDON, May 13.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The removal of the body of John Paul Jones from the old St. Louis cemetery in Paris to the United States, thanks to the assiduous efforts of General Porter, the United States ambassador, has called forth some interesting comment in the European press. As a general thing the comment has been kind and considerate, but under the heading of "An Eighteenth Century Pirate" the London Daily Telegraph comes to the front with a remarkable attack upon the character of Paul Jones. After saying that the career of John Paul Jones was filled with as many adventures as ever distinguished the life of any hero immortalized by Alexander Dumas the Daily Telegraph prints many statements which cannot fail to cause considerable comment on the other side of the water.

The Daily Telegraph quotes a number of writers in support of some of its assertions. A man "of the most determined and ferocious courage" was the character given him by Prof. J. K. Laughton, who also credited him with the possession of "distinguished talent and originality." In another direction, says the Daily Telegraph, the well known naval historian did not amass matters when dealing with the idiosyncrasies of Paul Jones. "His vanity," he wrote, "was excessive and his moral character may be summed up in the one word—detestable."

Continuing, the Daily Telegraph says: "But history, wisely enough, never concerned itself overmuch with Paul Jones' moral character. A pirate is not supposed to possess one, and if he did he would find it difficult to know what to do with it. Nor was any pirate in the world's history ever expected to find in honor a useful commodity. Yet Paul Jones could talk very big about honor upon occasions, just as he prated whenever opportunity arose about his successful love affairs. But as even the most patriotic of Americans would cheerfully admit John Paul Jones was a hero of the high seas—not of chivalry. A decade after his death Napoleon is reputed to have said of him: 'If this man had lived France would have had an admiral.' But it is tolerably certain that with Napoleon Paul Jones—who in one sense was a more consummate egotist even than the great Corsican—would not have rubbed along for a single hour. One of the two would have inevitably gone to the wall. If France had found an admiral it would unquestionably have lost an emperor.

Deeds of Paul Jones.

"When the American war of independence broke out Paul Jones embraced the cause of the colonies and accepted a command in the navy of the new republic. At White Haven he fired one ship and spiked thirty guns, from St. Mary's Isle he bore away Lord Selkirk's plate (which some years later he restored.) But truly melodramatic and full of lurid incidents was the Bonhomme Richard's encounter with the British vessel Serapis. The crew of the French ship was certainly cosmopolitan and numbered in its ranks but few native born Americans. Their combined efforts were as nothing to the intrepid gallantry and the imperturbable sangfroid of the Bonhomme Richard's commander. One of that vessel's officers believing it to be sinking called out that she surrendered. Infuriated Jones flung a pistol at the offender's head and broke his skull. Asked by the commander of the opposing ship whether he would surrender the valiant invader in his best and most impressive melodramatic manner replied, 'Surrender be damned! I am only just beginning to fight.'

Eventually, as all students of naval history know, it was the Serapis that surrendered. The Bonhomme Richard was beaten more than once, but the spirit of Jones could not be overcome. Yet if history on this point is to be relied on so incurable and egregious was the hero's vanity and so strong a spirit of theatrical bombast within him that he took part not long after on the deck of a French vessel in a representation of the character of Flamborough Head of the British man-o'-war, the protagonist, it is said, 'reclining under a pink silk awning, surrounded by Parisian society women, while sailors discharged missiles at perfidious Albion.' A pretty and significant picture. It will be interesting in due course to see in what Walhalla the remains of the most agreeable of 'sea wolves'—as a leader of Parisian society once dubbed him—are destined to find a permanent resting place."

MONEY FOR CROWN PRINCE

Arguments Advanced in Favor of Appropriation May Not Please Royal Family.

BERLIN, May 13.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—It is the intention to have the Reichstag grant a fixed annual allowance to the German crown prince on the occasion of his marriage with the Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

A section of the German press is already supporting the proposal with a variety of interesting arguments, some of which will hardly commend themselves to the kaiser and his eldest son.

The Staatsburger Zeitung states that the late Emperor Frederick, when crown prince, became involved in financial difficulties and had to borrow money from wealthy Jews. The necessity of borrowing not only compromised his imperial dignity, but made him more accessable to the political influences of the Jews than was desirable in the interests of Germany.

Another German newspaper points out that the kaiser has always spent every penny of his annual income of approximately $4,500,000 in addition to the revenues from his vast estates in Prussia. It is stated that the kaiser will therefore be unable to supply the crown prince with an income large enough to maintain his crown-princely dignity.

KITCHENER IS NOT AT PEACE

Friction Develops Between Him and Military Member of Indian Viceroy's Council.

LONDON, May 13.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The friction between Lord Kitchener and Sir Edmond Elles, military member of the viceroy's council in India, excites deep interest in military circles here. Sympathy is entirely with Lord Kitchener. Among high military authorities at home it is felt that his position is a wholly intolerable and anomalous one. It is also felt very keenly that his resignation would be a great calamity to India and that every possible means should be taken to avoid it.

A distinguished general now in London was interviewed on the subject this week. It is obviously impossible to mention names, but it may be said without breach of confidence that the name of this officer is one which his splendid services have made famous in two continents.

"Lord Kitchener's position," he said, "is very simple. As commander-in-chief he has devised a scheme for the reorganization of the Indian army which has met with the enthusiastic approval of every military expert. Every commander-in-chief in India of late years has had the fact emphatically borne in on him that reorganization is absolutely necessary if India is to be retained for the empire. Lord Kitchener is the strong man who put that reorganization scheme in force after minutely testing every detail of his plan and after obtaining for it the sanction of the imperial government. What happens?" continued the general. "The military member of the viceroy's council—a brave soldier, I admit, and a good fellow, but without a thousandth part of the administrative ability which has made Kitchener what he is—steps in and vetoes one of the commander-in-chief's proposals because he does not think it necessary, and another because he cannot see the drift of it, and so on.

"But he is not required to see the drift of it. All Kitchener's proposals are interdependent. If, because you cannot see the full scope of the scheme, you lop off a change here or a movement there, you imperil the whole project. Back of the whole business lies the paralyzing influence of the Indian bureaucracy. The fear in the secretariat is that if Lord Kitchener is permitted to carry through his scheme in its entirety he will have more power than the viceroy. That, of course, is rubbish. Lord Kitchener is commander-in-chief, and as such it is his duty to safeguard India by every means in his power. If this kind of interference is to be permitted not only will Lord Kitchener's great scheme be wrecked, but India will lose the best commander-in-chief it has ever had. Lord Kitchener's position is, frankly, intolerable. If he is commander-in-chief let him be commander-in-chief. As things are going now the military administration of India is being shipwrecked and Kitchener is reduced to the position of a mere routine officer."

EXTENDING PORT OF ANTWERP

Plans Being Made to Change Course of Scheldt Near Its Mouth.

ANTWERP, May 13.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee)—The burning question in Belgium today is how to extend the port of Antwerp in order to met the exigencies of the times. It is expected that the proposed docks will cost at least $50,000,000, an improvement well calculated to stagger the minds of a people greater in numbers than the people of Belgium.

The windings of the Scheldt from the town of Lillo up to Antwerp has always been a bugbear of Belgian maritime trade, for it has been predicted by experts that in time the channel of the river Scheldt between those two points would eventually become choked, and then goodby to the prosperity of the now third port of the world. To obviate this the government proposed some twelve years ago to cut an entirely new course for the Scheldt, which would pass inland at Lillo and curve gently in a quarter circle to join the natural bed in front of Antwerp at the point where the river turns abruptly in front of the city. This new course would be some six miles in length. The great objection to this, however, was the danger of the total obstruction of traffic during the progress of the work, a danger which the city feared would divert navigation toward Rotterdam and Dunkirk, both of which places would sieze the opportunity and permanently withdraw much of Antwerp's clientele. The plan just proposed by the minister of finance, Count de Smet de Maeyer, obviates this difficulty by cutting a canal to run parallel with the proposed new bed so that this may serve the traffic while the new bed of the river is being excavated.

VAUGHN JOINS CARTHUSIANS

Brother of Former Cardinal Will Become Member of Strict Religious Order.

LONDON, May 13.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Mgr. J. S. Vaughn, brother of the late Cardinal Vaughn, is about to join the strictest of all Catholic religious orders, the Carthusians. Each monk in this community observes perpetual silence, except for one hour per week; abstains always from flesh meat, and except when saying mass remains secluded in his cell.

The spirit of revivalism which has been aroused among the Anglicans and nonconformist churches is now extending to the Roman Catholics. During the summer a great religious campaign is to be undertaken by the Franciscan monks in various parts of the kingdom. The services will be held in the open air as far as possible. Traveling from place to place the Franciscans will cover a large area in their mission, and when the shelter of no friendly farmhouse or cottage is forthcoming they are prepared to sleep in the open.

SHIPS STAY LONGER AT BREST

British Warships Will Be Given a Warm Reception at the French Port.

BREST, May 13.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A telegram has been received by the municipal authorities from the British Admiralty granting the request for a longer stay of the visiting British warships here in July. M. Marille, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, will take in hand the arrangements for the reception of the British officers, while M. Robineau, the director of the Brest Casino, is to organize gala theatrical performances and concerts, in which the best known Paris artists will take part in the visitors' honor.

The Breton fishermen and the inhabitants of the Finistere coast have petitioned the French government to authorize them to wear, without paying the customary dues, the medals of honor given them by the late Queen Victoria in reward for their services in connection with the wreck of the Drumanond Castle off Ushant in 1896.

CRISIS IN THE STRIKE

Chicago Teamsters' Joint Council Votes to Continue the Fight.

TEAM OWNERS DELIVER ULTIMATUM

Demand Made that Deliveries Be Made to Boycotted Houses.

TROUBLE WILL NOW SPREAD RAPIDLY

Drivers Who Refuse to Obey Orders Will Be Discharged.

EMPLOYERS SEND OUT CIRCULARS

Statement of Conditions as Viewed from Their Standpoint Sent to Ten Thousand Business Houses.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The strike of the teamsters is expected to spread rapidly during the next week. At a meeting held tonight between the teamsters' joint council, which is the governing body of the local unions of the teamsters and representatives of the Team Owners' association, the latter informed the representatives of the teamsters that their condition made it necessary for them to make deliveries to houses which had been boycotted by the unions and that they would do so next week, heedless of the fact that a strike existed at such place. The council was urged to agree to this procedure and avert a general strike.

After an extended debate among its members the teamsters' council decided that it would not agree to delivery of goods to any of the boycotted houses by union teamsters, and that strikes would be called whenever a man was discharged for refusing to deliver goods. Among the members of the Team Owners' association are many of the largest firms in the city engaged in the transportation business and some of them employ several hundred teamsters. The members of the association have the contracts in large measures for hauling between the large business houses of the city and the railroads and have heretofore sided with the teamsters rather than with the members of the Employers' association. They decided last night, however, that they could no longer refuse to make deliveries and when the Teamsters' union refused to agree to this the matter was laid over one night to be placed before the joint council of the teamsters. This body having decided tonight that no deliveries shall be made by union men, the situation has reached a point where practically all of the team owners in the city are lined up against the Teamsters' union.

Strike Will Spread Rapidly.

The number of men now out is about 4,500, and it is expected that the strikes that are coming next week will more than double this number. It means that practically all of the truck drivers in the city will be on strike within a few days, and that deliveries between many houses not affected by the strike will be cut off. There is also great danger that the city's supply of food may be seriously curtailed for the reason that the members of the Team Owners' association do the greater part of the hauling for the commission houses on South Water street, through which passes the city's supply of fresh vegetables.

The arguments in the meeting of the teamsters' joint council when the question of acceding to or denying the proposition of the Team Owners' association was up for settlement, was at times heated, but only on the question of whether or not it was advisable to call a general strike of all the 35,000 teamsters in the city or allow the employers to force such a condition by insisting upon deliveries to boycotted houses. The latter plan was finally decided upon, and a messenger was at once sent to inform the members of the Team Owners' association that if they made deliveries to houses employing non-union teamsters their men would be called out at once. The team owners had expected this reply and announced that they were prepared to accept the situation. They will commence at once to make deliveries on Monday, and any driver who declines to take goods to any place where he is ordered to take it will be discharged immediately.

Fear More Discord.

Members of the Teamsters' council after their meeting announced that they confidently expected that the strike would spread until it involved every union teamster in the city. It is generally feared that the troubles of the early part of last week will be resumed now that the ranks of the strikers will be so greatly augmented.

At the headquarters of the Employers' association the news of the probable spread of the strike was received without surprise. Secretary Jof of that association said:

It simply means that all the business men of this city will be obliged to take sides against the teamsters. The teamsters have announced that they are going to prevent all business in this city unless it is done in accordance with their dictation and we are going to show them that we can do it regardless of them.

In addition to refusing the requests of the Team Owners' association, the teamsters' joint council tonight took action that may cause a general strike of all the carriage and hearse drivers in the city. The Liverymen's association, an organization of employers, requested the council to order the drivers to deliver passengers at their destination instead of stopping at some distance from a store.

The council refused to do this and if the liverymen do not recede from their position [illegible] the strike of all drivers, including hearse drivers, would be called.

The [illegible] of Chicago, who have been [illegible] by the Icemen's union to grant [illegible] increase of $10 a month, tonight decided [illegible] the demands. They have offered [illegible] the same wages as heretofore [illegible] make an agreement for two years. [illegible] strike is expected.

Employers Send Out Circular.

The employers, realizing this afternoon that the strike was either won or just about to commence in earnest, drafted and mailed to 10,000 business houses in the city a statement of the strike as viewed from their standpoint. The document went over the causes of the strike and called upon all business men to uphold the right to send wagons through the streets without molestation and to join with the Employers' association in refusing to yield "to the dictations of labor unions in the control of our business."

While the union leaders were preparing for the meeting tonight there was apparent several breaks in the ranks of the men. A number of old drivers applied for their former positions at the department store of Rothschild & Co., and nonunion drivers,

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Monday. Warmer Sunday in West Portion.

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1 British Are Watching Germany. English Call Paul Jones a Pirate. Strike Leaders Are in Conference. Russia Fears a Bloody Sunday.
2 Morton is to Quit the Cabinet. Caring for Victims of Tornado. Belief Croker Was Murdered.
3 News from All Parts of Nebraska. Hail and Rain Do Much Damage.
4 Woodmen Circle Decides to Build. Tale of Tangled Travelers.
5 Stevens a Too Ardent Lover. Milwaukee to Build to the Coast. Repair Shops for Street Railway.
6 Sporting Events of the Day.
7 Gossip of the Yacht Race. Plans of Omaha Driving Club.
8 Past Week in Omaha Society. Woman in Club and Charity.
9 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.
10 News from the Army Posts.

EDITORIAL SECTION—
1 Democrat Candidates for Mayor. Cattlemen the Next on Trial. Judge Vinsonhaler Will Resign.
2 Editorial.
7 Commercial and Financial.

HALF-TONE SECTION—
1 Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman.
3 Plays and Players. Music and Musicians.
4 Palatial Homes of Omaha Horses. Little Stories for Little People. Quaint Features of Life. Curious Capers of Cupid.
5 Eleanor Franklin in Japan. American Minister at Panama. Interscholastic Debate Champions.
6 For and About Women.
7 Grist of Sporting Gossip.
8 Railroads and the People.

COLOR SECTION—
1 Buster Brown and a Ball.
2 What Cupid Makes Folks Do. From Far and Near.
3 Boy and Girl Elope Seven Times.
4 Does it Pay to Be Pretty?
5 Rural Life Lures Actresses. Our Seven Most Eligible Bachelors.
6 Half a Hundred Cats.
7 Top o' the Mornin'.
8 Tommy Town Goes Fishing. Algy as an Expert Angler.
9 A Mad Love—Short Story.
10 Lucy and Sophie Say Good-Bye.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	55	1 p. m.	61
6 a. m.	54	2 p. m.	62
7 a. m.	56	3 p. m.	65
8 a. m.	60	4 p. m.	63
9 a. m.	63	5 p. m.	62
10 a. m.	64	6 p. m.	62
11 a. m.	63	7 p. m.	62
12 m.	60		

WILLARD ASKS RE-ELECTION

Formally Announces His Desire to Remain in the United States Senate.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Millard today authorized the following statement:

"After careful and serious consideration, I think it but right to my friends in Nebraska to announce that I will be a candidate to succeed myself as senator from our state."

The senator had just come from his room in the Willard hotel, after an illness of several days, when he made this announcement to The Bee correspondent. In fact, he had sent for your correspondent, in order that it might be given the widest publicity in Nebraska. Although greatly recovered from his recent illness, Senator Millard is not a well man by any means. He is weak from the severe attack of grippe which he has gone through and he realizes that only Nebraska atmosphere will bring him around.

The senator has been a much sicker man than has been generally known. For several days he went wholly without nourishment and consequently his physical condition was at a low ebb, but by careful nursing his physician brought him through, and although weak and looking exceedingly pale, Senator Millard has determined to start for Nebraska tomorrow, expecting to arrive in Omaha on Tuesday morning.

In the announcement which he has authorized The Bee to make Senator Millard recognizes that it may be a bit premature, but having made up his mind to stand for re-election he wants, as he says, "My friends to know where I stand as to the succession."

The senator was too weak to discuss the political conditions which obtain in Nebraska at this time, nor did your correspondent insist upon such a discussion. The mere announcement of the senator's intention as given in this authoritative manner was sufficient.

UNIDENTIFIED DEAD BURIED

Funerals of Five Victims of Harrisburg Disaster—New York Lawyer Reported Missing.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 13.—The thirty-five victims of the South Harisburg railroad disaster now at the Harrisburg hospital are doing nicely and all are expected to recover. The condition of only two, S. W. Anderson of Pittsburg and Joseph Eberlee of New York, is regarded as serious. Twenty-two persons were either killed outright or have since died of their injuries. Among the missing is E. D. Edson, a New York lawyer, whose body is believed to have been consumed in the burning of the wreckage.

The five unidentified victims were buried in a plot in the Paxtang cemetery today with impressive ceremonies. The Pennsylvania Railroad company will erect handsome monuments to mark their graves. The coroner will hold an inquest on Tuesday.

Movements of Ocean Vessels May 13.

At New York—Sailed: Finland, for Antwerp; Umbria, for Liverpool; Algeria, for Marseilles; Konig Albert, for Naples; Patricia, for Hamburg; Minneapolis, for London; Astoria, for Glasgow; L'Aquitaine, for Havre; New York, for Southampton.

At Manchester—Arrived: Caledonian, from Boston.

At Queenstown—Arrived: Celtic, from New York. Sailed: Arabic, for Boston.

At Palermo—Sailed: Carpathia, for New York.

At Cherbourg—Sailed: Deutschland, for New York; Philadelphia, for New York.

At Antwerp—Sailed: Kroonland, for New York.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Etruria, for New York.

At Southampton—Sailed: Philadelphia, for New York.

At Genoa—Arrived: Lombardia, from New York; Prinzess Irene, from New York.

At Plymouth—Arrived: St. Paul, from New York.

At Rotterdam—Arrived: Statendam, from New York. Sailed: Noordam, for New York.

At Naples—Sailed: Neckar, for New York.

At Havre—Sailed: La Bretagne, for New York.

At Bremen—Sailed: Bremen, for New York.

At Moville—Arrived: Caledonia, from New York.

At Glasgow—Sailed: Furnesia, for New York.

FEAR RED SUNDAY

Russian Agitators Prepare for Demonstrations Throughout Empire.

MEETINGS CALLED IN ST. PETERSBURG

Purpose Said to Pacify, but City is Flooded with Radical Proclamations.

THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS ON GUARD

Orders to Fire Will Not Be Given Unless Military is Attacked.

GENERAL STRIKE ORDERED AT KHARKOFF

Workmen Proclaim Suspension of All Work in that Town to Begin on the Russian May Day.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.—Tomorrow, the Russian May day, is waited with nervousness, both by the public and the authorities. The revolutionary agitators would like to make it another "red Sunday" and everywhere in the empire are urging the workmen to celebrate the fete with anti-government demonstrations and to resist with arms if the police and troops interfere. The agitators are covertly aided by some radicals who have not the courage to come out into the open and who are trying to pave the way to set up the cry of shooting down of innocents in the event of bloodshed by warning the authorities that the meetings are intended to be pacific, but a perusal of the countless proclamations with which St. Petersburg, for instance, is flooded proves conclusively that it is really intended to precipitate collisions. Many workmen are said to be armed with bombs and revolvers and a large stock of pistols of an automatic repeating type, smuggled in for the revolutionists, are being offered for sale to the initiated at cost price.

Many Big Meetings Called.

Fortunately, saner liberals and even those of radical views realizing the futility of bloodshed, are counselling the workmen not to jeopardize their lives uselessly. The police also have issued systematic warnings. Nevertheless, disdaining the advice of well wishers and defying the warnings of the police, the social democrats and social revolutionists have called big meetings to be held at Smolensk field on Vassili island; at the Preobansk cemetery on the Schusselberg Schausse, where some of the victims of January 22 are buried; at the Petrovsky park, in the Vibord quarter; at several places in the Putiloff district and at other industrial centers. It is almost too much to hope the day will pass in Russia without collisions or bloodshed.

Governor General Trepoff and Director General of Police Kovalensky, while expressing the hope that all will be quiet tomorrow, as far as St. Petersburg is concerned, admit the possibility of disorders. At the same time they insisted to the Associated Press that if blood is spilled the responsibility must rest upon those who deliberately provoke it. Elaborate precautions have been taken. The garrison of the city was further reinforced during the week and a large detachment of Don Cossacks arrived tonight. They stared open-eyed at their first view of the St. Isaac's cathedral of the big city as they rode to their quarters.

Will Try to Avoid Bloodshed.

Twenty-five thousand Cossacks were stationed in various quarters, principally in the outskirts, and all of the Guard regiments are under arms, but specific orders issued by Prince Vasilchikoff, Grand Duke Vladimir's aide, who will be in active command, are that the order to fire must under no circumstances be given until the troops are actually attacked. Special orders have also been given to the Cossacks, who, with the gendarmerie, will be used to disperse the crowds, to not even draw their sabres unless in the event of a Cossack being killed or wounded, but to employ their whips freely if necessary to scatter demonstrators.

Peaceful crowds, if not organized for demonstrating, will be permitted to assemble. Today there was no sign of approaching trouble. The workmen paid their accustomed Saturday visits to the bath houses and went shopping in the town and otherwise enjoyed a half holiday. There was no indication of the tension apparent on the eve of the trouble of January 22. At Goulyanye park, beyond the Putiloff industrial quarter there was industrial promenades of girls of the poorer classes before prospective benedicts and the merry making was as noisy and hearty as ever.

Vice Admiral Killed.

Vice Admiral Nazitoff was shot and killed by an orderly in his room today. The orderly fired three shots from a revolver at the admiral. The crime is attributed to the anger of the murderer at his dismissal from his duties as orderly and being ordered to proceed to the front.

Assassinated Officer Buried.

NISHNI NOVGOROD, May 13.—The body of Lieutenant Colonel Greshner of the gendarmerie, who was shot and killed as he was entering his residence at midnight May 11 on his return from the theater, was buried today with great pomp in the presence of a large concourse of people, including the civil and military authorities. Prominent among the many wreaths placed on the coffin was one with the following inscription: "Foully murdered in the service.—The Emperor."

Hearse Drivers May Strike.

GADGEYANANA, Manchuria, May 13.—As before the battle of Mukden, the Japanese apparently are endeavoring to roll back the Russian left, which is pushed far southward. The Russians advancing in three columns and driving in the Japanese, reached and held Dangu pass, but since May 6 they have been subjected to a constantly increasing pressure and fierce night attacks. The Japanese in the center have withdrawn a little to the line at Machantze and Madiapu, three miles south of Changtu station.

Police Find Bomb at Kieff.

KIEFF, May 13.—The police today discovered a manufactory for bombs in a student's room. The bombs were intended for use tomorrow. Many shops were closed early today and the windows barricaded in expectation of rioting tomorrow.

Warships Near Vanfong Bay.

HONG KONG, May 13.—Seventeen warships were sighted during the evening of May 10 twelve miles off the Three Kings rocks, near the entrance of Vanfong bay. Transports were seen in Kuabep (Hon Kohe bay?), seventy-five miles north of Kamranh bay, the same day.

No News at Saigon.

SAIGON, Cochin-China, May 13.—Nothing has been heard of the movements of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet since May 8, when the Russians left Vanfong bay.