NEWS SECTION.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10.

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MARRIAGE IN BRITAIN

Question Causes Warm Debate in Official Circles of Church of England.

CHURCH AND STATE MAY BE IN CONFLICT

Laws of Former May Bar What Laws of Latter Permit.

TROUBLE MAY FOLLOW FOR THE CHURCH

Champions of Disestablishment to Take Advantage of the Situation.

REMARRIAGE OF DIVORCEES AN ISSUE

Matter is Debated at Length in the London Diocesan Council, Which Decides Against Such Marriages.

LONDON, June 10.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The decision of the London diocesan conference that no divorced person, whether guilty or innocent, shall be remarried in an Anglican church during the lifetime of the other party in the suit, threatens to bring the Church of England into direct conflict with the state. It also threatens to be fruitful of dissension within the church itself and to be a powerful weapon in the hands of the party of disestablishment.

Rev. Prebendary Villiers in an interview upon the subject said:

"The one question for churchmen is: What is the law of the Church of England?

"On this subject Sir W. Phillimore once gave expression to an important opinion to the English Church union in the following words: 'The law of the Church of England must be the law of the Church of the West.' When did the Church of England part with the canon law of the Church of the West?

"And there is no reason to doubt what that law is, namely, that marriage is indissoluble.

"This opinion is amply confirmed by some important resolutions which were passed on January 28, 1897, by the lower house of convocation.

"They further state that there is no evidence to show that from the time of the Roman conquest there has ever been any serious contention in England that the law of the English church embodied any recognition of divorce 'a vinculo,' properly so-called, or of remarriage after such divorce.

"As things are now a second marriage is purchasable by divorce, and divorce is purchasable by misconduct, and thus a man is able to profit by his own wrong.

"On several occasions I have refused the use of this church for such a marriage. So long as I am vicar of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, this church will never be used for the remarriage of either the guilty or the innocent party in a divorce suit."

Suggested by Bishop of London.

The bishop of London having brought this matter of the remarriage of divorced persons up at the opening of the London diocesan conference it figured to a greater or less extent throughout the entire conference.

Chancellor P. N. Smith offered resolutions to the effect that the English marriage law ought to be so amended as to preclude the remarriage in the church of any party to a divorce during the lifetime of the other party, except only remarriage with the consent of the bishop of the diocese and the incumbent of the parish where the other party has been divorced on account of his or her misconduct.

Rev. C. R. Thornton, speaking against a prospective amendment to preclude the remarriage of any party to a divorce cited the case of an innocent young bride of 18. "She was forced," he said, "into marriage at this early age with a wealthy suitor. He had good birth to recommend him—more shame to him—and money, but was a man of the lowest moral perception.

"After his marriage he proved himself a monster of iniquity and the law mercifully liberated the young woman from this man. Is it conceivable that this woman, still young and as innocent as regards moral guilt as on the bridal morn, is to be urged to remain single, waiting for the repentance of her husband? Against this man let the church doors be barred, but is this young woman to be told that any fresh marriage must be entered into at a registry office?"

Rev. Canon Pennefather, D. D., of St. Mary's, Abbot's, Kensington, urged that the church ought to refuse to remarry either party to a divorce and proposed an amendment to that effect.

"A young wife," he said, "might be led astray. Is the husband to shut the door against the repentance of that wife? How often has the door been left open, repentance been shown, forgiveness granted and reconciliation effected?"

The amendment was carried by 169 votes to 71 and was subsequently adopted by the conference as a substantive motion.

WOMAN SUES LOVER'S ESTATE

Peculiar Case in Scotch Court Where the Fair Plaintiff Asks Damages.

EDINBURGH, June 10.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Lord Pearson is engaged in hearing a remarkable suit for $25,000 damages, the claim having been filed against the trustees of a Mr. Robert Easton of Glasgow, who died in an asylum. The plaintiff is Miss Mary Scott Liddall, a school teacher of Dundee. Mr. Easton was a man of independent means and they were engaged to be married. Letters have been produced showing that Mr. Easton worried because he had deceived his intended through not telling her that he at one time had been an inmate of an insane asylum. This appeared to have preyed upon his mind and three days before the date fixed for the wedding he was again taken to an asylum, remaining there until he died.

ROYAL MARRIAGE NEXT WEEK

Thursday Swedish Prince and British Princess Will Be United at London.

LONDON, June 10.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—According to the present arrangements the marriage of the Princess Margaret of Connaught with the Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden will be solemnized in St. George's chapel, Windsor castle, on June 15, next, and the prince and princess are to spend a part of their honeymoon in Ireland. The last wedding that took place in St. George's was that of Princess Alice of Albany with Prince Alexander of Teck.

PRINCE IS PLACED ON THRONE

New Ruler of Dholpur Finds Finances of Country in Good Shape.

CALCUTTA, June 10.—(Sp[illegible] [illegible]egram to The Bee.)—Maharajah Ra[illegible] the young prince of Dholpur, has been formally invested with full ruling powers in his state, which during three years of his minority have been managed by a European superintendent under the orders of the government of India.

During the three years which have elapsed since the death of the late maharajah the administration of the state has been reorganized, though no attempt has been made to assimilate it to that of a British district, the smallest of which is scarcely equal in size.

In 1901 Dholpur was heavily in debt; in March, 1905, the debt had been cleared off, and the young chief on his accession found in his treasury a substantial cash balance, equivalent to his total revenue for four months. The administration of justice has been set on a sound footing and the arrears of cases cleared off; the army, which three years ago was a useless if picturesque rabble, has by the tactful exertions of a member of the ruling family been reduced to a smaller and more efficient force. The departments of administrations and accounts have been reduced to order and their staff, purged of useless hangers-on of the offices, has been improved, while at the same time a smaller, better adjusted expenditure on salaries offers to the employes a proper scale of pay, with reasonable prospects of advancement. Education, sanitation and police have received attention; yet money has been found available for an expenditure on public works fifteen times as great as the paltry $10,000 a year, which was all that was spent in 1901. This satisfactory record of reform has been attained through native agency, under the supervision of the European superintendent. It now remains to be seen whether the efforts which have been made to train the newly installed ruler in his new duties have been equally successful or whether the state is destined once more to lapse into confusion. It is satisfactory to be assured that the maharajah enters on his new duties with every promise of success.

The Maharajah Rana of Dholpur has only to look from his capital across the deep ravines of the Chambal to see what can be done by a prince who is certainly one of the most creditable products of a wise system of training working on favorable material. Endowed with the energy and the shrewd commonsense of his father, Maharajah Sindhia has profited by the sympathetic advice and associations of a series of particularly capable residents and tutors, who generally during his minority supervised his education and his training in statecraft. Unlike his neighbor at Dholpur he succeeded as a boy of 10 to an extremely wealthy state, with a revenue far in excess of the expenditures of his predecessor, a man of generally simple, personal habits, having only one extravagance—his army. Millions, hoarded from the savings of twenty-five years, were unprofitably buried in the vaults of Gwalior. Their release and investment still further increased the ample revenue, enabling the council of regency, which, under the advice of the British resident, administered affairs during the minority, to spend large sums on neglected public works.

CRETE MUST JOIN GREECE

Such is Opinion of Prince George Regarding Future of the Island.

CANEA, June 10.—(Special Cablegram to the Bee)—Prince George of Greece has made an interesting statement regarding public matters to a French woman staying here. He began by declaring, "There is but one issue to the present situation, the union of the island to the mother country, Greece," and concluded by reaffirming that the solution was the only one that could be accomplished by Crete, and the only one which humanity, justice, history and the interest of the Christian and Mussulman elements imposed upon the conscience of the Christian powers.

Prince George himself is strongly in favor of this solution, owing to the difficulty of his own task. In the beginning the work of pacification was very difficult, the disarmament of the population being a harder task than was generally realized. The administration of justice was suspended for two years, but has been reorganized. The civil, commercial and penal codes, as well as the procedure, has been revised. It was necessary to establish administrative services and to nominate prefects, sub-prefects, mayors and municipal commissions. Although the people were accustomed to recognize only the officials elected or proposed by themselves, they have accepted the nominations made by the chief commissioner. The financial administration has been regularly created and taxes are now regularly collected. If the financial condition of Crete is of a nature to excite apprehension that circumstance is due to the uncertainty of the political situation.

According to the prince all these reforms have been secured in consequence of the hope entertained by the Cretan people that their national aspirations will be speedily fulfilled. That hope has been fostered upon the act of the great powers in entrusting the post of chief commissioner to a prince of the royal family of Greece. If the powers have any doubt as to the sentiments of the Cretans, they should organize a plebiscite, free from all pressure, to express the real desire of the country as to its future destinies in formal resolutions. The solemn and pacific consultation under the control of the great powers would give such guarantees of sincerity and independence that in the opinion of Prince George the protecting states could complete the work which they have undertaken in Crete and fulfill the national aspirations of its people.

TRAMWAY LINES IN LONDON

Plans of County Council Show Many Improvements Are to Be Made.

LONDON, June 10.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—At the last meeting of the London county council the finance committee made a report showing that tramway extensions have been planned in the interest of rapid transit which will compare favorably with the subway improvements in New York City. In this report alone it is estimated that at least $60,000,000 will be required for the tramways, to say nothing about the expense of the proportion of the cost of street widenings.

In its report the finance committee remarks that the council is well aware of the heavy expenditure on capital account during the next few years to which it is committed, and the committee wishes that the electrification of the council's northern tramways might have been postponed for at least a year or two longer.

ARMY CAUSES CRISIS

Austro-Hungarian Difficulty Really Over Words of Command Used by Officers.

OTHER POINTS MIGHT BE EASILY SETTLED

Emperor Stands Firm on Rule for Use of Regulation Language.

QUESTION OF COMMERCE IS INVOLVED

Separate Administration of Customs Laws Desired by the Hungarians.

MANY DEMANDS HAVE BEEN GRANTED

Emperor Would Name Coalition Cabinet and Give It Free Hand in All Questions but Two.

VIENNA, June 10.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The bone of contention in the Austro-Hungarian crisis, when everything is said and done and when all things have been simmered down, seems to be the "word of command in the Hungarian army." To all intents and purposes the crown practically says to the coalition leaders:

"Take office and do what you like in Hungary, but drop your demand for the Hungarian language of command in the Hungarian part of the army, which cannot and will not be granted, shelve your ideas of customs separation for another ten years at least, and vote the men and the money needed for the army and navy."

Some of the coalition leaders look with disfavor upon this proposal. The coalition leaders are practically the leaders of the extreme doctrines which they themselves have preached to the crowd, and even those deputies who are learning to be wise in time stand in awe of others to whom wisdom and national welfare are secondary considerations.

The outlines of Baron Burian's mission to the Hungarian coalition leaders are becoming perceptible. He has had considerable intercourse with prominet coalition deputies, including M. Kossuth.

Leaving military considerations out of the question, in the matter of customs separation the royal commissioner is understood to represent the well known view of the crown that separation may be effected at some future date, provided that in the meantime the economic compact concluded by M. de Szell and Dr. von Korber on December 31, 1902, be ratified and that the commercial treaties based thereupon be accepted by the Hungarian Parliament without modification. In all Hungarian Parliament internal affairs an eventual coalition cabinet will be promised an entirely free hand except in matters which concern the army.

Powerful Forces for Peace.

Despite the friction and the possibilities for friction which are constantly and continually springng up, there are powerful forces and factors whch make for the peace of southeastern Europe. To say nothing of the emperor, who has long been one of the mainstays of European peace, there is Count Agenor Goluchowski, the tenth anniversary of whose accession to the head of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign office has just been celebrated. Count Goluchowski and his imperial and royal master have one leading trait in common—that of seeking peace and promoting concord whenever and wherever opportunity offers. The Austro-Russian agreement of 1897, of which the work of reform in Macedonia and the maintenance of peace in the Balkans are direct consequences; the Austro-Italian understanding concerning Albania; the broad reading of the triple alliance and the demonstration that its existence is compatible with good relations toward other countries, and the successful preservation of the position of Austro-Hungary as a great power in spite of internal troubles and dissensions, are friuts of the harmonious collaboration of the Emperor Francis Joseph and his foremost adviser. A temperamental reluctance to take things tragically until proof of their tragic nature is forthcoming is perhaps the foremost character of Count Goluchowski, who, however, is quite capable of emitting an audible growl when the sultan of the Balkan provinces wanders from the path of wisdom.

Another power which makes for peace is Signor Tittoni, the Italian foreign minister, who enjoys in Austro-Hungary the reputation of being a man who speaks clearly and frankly and who means what he says. The semi-official Fremdenblatt says of Signor Tittoni's recent speeches: "Like his previous declarations they give the impression that the management of Italian foreign affairs lies in sure and steady hands, the hands of a man of far sight and calm judgment. His speech in the chamber is at the same time a new proof that even beyond the frontiers of Italy there is good cause to regard the policy of the Italian government with the confidence which sincere love of peace, loyal sentiments and constancy inspire."

CHANNEL TUNNEL POSSIBLE

Railroads May Put Into Force Plan of Connecting France and England.

PARIS, June 10.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The project of a tunnel between England and France under the channel has been revived. This time the proposition appears to have substantial railway backing. It was really seriously discussed at a conference held here between the administrators of the Northern of France and the Southeastern & Chatham Railway companies. Opinion as to the feasibility of the plans were expressed, it being added that the time was approaching when the prejudice against it which exists in England must disappear. The objections have been chiefly from naval and military authorities who have expressed the idea that such a project as the channel tunnel would have a tendency to do away with the isolation of England, an isolation which is regarded as a source of great strength from a military and naval point of view. Those who favor the construction of the tunnel urge that it is absurd to argue along these lines since should the government of Great Britain desire it the explosion of a few pounds of dynamite in the tunnel would render the isolation of England as complete as at the present time. Indeed, an invading army from the continent would be mad to attempt to dash through the tunnel, since they never could tell what hour an English engineer might explode a mine with the result that the invading hosts would be in a predicament even worse than the hosts of Pharaoh at the time of the passage of the Red sea by the Israelites.

LEPROSY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Isolation of Patients by Government Not Liked by Native White Population.

JOHANNESBURG, June 10.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—There is considerable excitement throughout the Colony over the spread of leprosy at Bloemfontein and vicinity. The subject matter has been brought before the public eye by letters signed by about twenty Boers residing at Bloemfontein, protesting against the removal of their relatives to Robben island, off Cape Town. The Boers alleged to be suffering from leprosy were placed under arrest and forcibly deported to Cape Town. Inasmuch as the distance from Bloemfontein to Cape Town is nearly 1,000 miles, the separation under these conditions is regarded as practically absolute, inasmuch as visiting in the future will be impossible. The Boers who signed the document plead in pathetic terms, claiming that if isolation is deemed necessary by the colonial authorities that it be carried out near their homes, so that near relatives can from time to time visit those dear to them. It is urged that in no part of Europe is isolation enforced, and that there are plenty of immigrant lepers residing in Paris and in London, where they cause no alarm and never infect others.

A medical report upon the subject has the following:

"The last few years have witnessed a widespread change in professional opinion as to the contagiousness of leprosy. Although no one now denies that it may be communicated from person to person if food be taken directly from the leper's hands, there are few, if any, who hold that contagion by breath or touch or clothes is a common cause of the disease. Most definite in this direction is a recent avowal by Dr. Hansen himself, an authority who, as the distinguished discoverer of the leprosy bacillus, has long held the foremost place amongst the believers in contagion and advocates of segregation measures. In speaking of the measures now adopted in Norway, Dr Hansen has quite recently written: "We have no particular rules for the transportation of patients. I see no reason for them. Leprosy is a disease which it is not necessary to have any particular dread of."

NEW PLANS FOR ALBANIA

Austria-Hugary and Italy Arrive at Better Understanding Regarding the Province.

VIENNA, June 10.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The announcement by Signor Tittoni that among the points agreed upon between him and Count Goluchowski at Venice was the principle that certain preponderatingly Albanian ports of Macedonia shall be incorporated in Albania in the near future and the favorable impression which this is reported to have produced in Italy is regarded as a sign that the Austro-Italian understanding in regard to Albania has at last been placed upon a positive basis.

Hitherto the old arrangement of negation to the effect that neither country should seek to change the Albanian status quo by occupying any part of the vilayets of Yanina and Skutari constituted the main if not the sole feature of the Austro-Italian agreement. The declarations exchanged between the Marquis Visconti Venosta and Count Goluchowski in 1899 have, it is true, been renewed from time to time, but their renewal only pointed to the continued existence of reciprocal suspicion. Until recently Austro-Hungary was believed by Italian newspaper men and politicians to entertain dark designs upon Albania, and in Austro-Hungary the opinion was widespread that Italy might one day lay covetous hands upon the Albanian coast. The fact that the two ministers are believed to have reached an agreement as to Albania will, it is believed, go a long way toward doing away with these suspicions.

FINDS HIMSELF A NOBLEMAN

Peculiar Patent to Austrian Title Places Englishman on List of Nobles.

LONDON, June 10.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The manner in which family lines of descent sometimes pass from one nationality to another is illustrated by the fact that Mr. James Edwin-Cole, a retired barrister, who, when he settled in Lincolnshire, was appointed justice of the peace, has now proved his right to be recognized as the descendant of an ancient Austrian family, by establishing his claim to the titles of the duke and marquis of Polignano, a city romantically situated on a high cliff on the coast of the Adriatic sea. The marquisate, which dates back to the fifteenth century, passed by inheritance to Don Gaetano de Leto, a faithful minister and a trusty counsellor of the Emperor Charles VI of Austria, king of Spain and the two Sicilies. In 1729 this monarch confirmed the title to Don Gaetano, and in the following year created him duke of Polignano, directing that this title should be inherited by his descendants of both sexes in order of primogeniture. The male issue after many years became extinct, so that both dignities have now devolved, in accordance with the limitations, upon Mr. Edwin-Cole, who is the direct lineal heir and representative of the original Don Gaetano. Mr. Edwin-Cole in an interview, readily supplied the particulars, and although declining to discuss his intentions as an Austrian nobleman, stated that for many years he had been endeavoring to obtain official recognition of the dignities to which he has now succeeded.

PARENTS NEED EDUCATION

Archbishop of Canterbury Finds Children Are Not Governed in Proper Manner.

LONDON, June 10.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The archbishop of Canterbury made the principal address at the conference of the Parent's National Education union, which was attended by delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom and even from Norway and Germany. He deplored the fact that discipline among children seems to be a thing of the past. "There is peril in the new development of independence among the young. The child who has not learned obedience at the age of 2 never learns it," said the archbishop during the course of his address. Quoting the philosophic dictum that a "child cannot be too careful in the choice of its parents or begin their education too early," he said that the child of 18 months out late at night in the perambulator whose mother said, "It won't go to bed till we do," had begun the education of its parents very early. He added that he did not believe that the relaxation of discipline was an unmitigated blessing. Twenty-five years ago a mother would not have said of her daughter, "Well I told her; she must please herself."

RADICALS TALK WAR

Professional League of Russia May Start Trouble for the Government.

STATUS OF VLADIVOSTOK A QUESTION

Future of the Port Sure to Be an Obstacle to Negotiations.

MORE TALK OF A GENERAL STRIKE

Probability of Internal Crisis with the End of the War.

LIBERALS NOW CRITICIZE POLICY OF PEACE

Say the War Should Not End Until the People Have an Opportunity to Declare Their Wish.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—12:35 p. m.—The radical press, which hounds the government no matter which way it turns, is promptly seeking to take advantage of the new situation created by the possibility of peace. Although for months it has been preaching peace and the abandonment of the whole of the Manchurian adventure at any cost, it has already veered around and pretends to be horrified at the fact that Russia can contemplate the possibility of surrendering its position on the Pacific and purchasing peace at the price of an indemnity after the sacrifice of millions of the people's money and thousands of the people's lives, and declares that only the people shall decide whether the country shall submit to this humiliation. These tactics will produce all the more effect since, so far as the indemnity goes, the radical papers undoubtedly reflect the views of the masses of the Russian people, as well as those prevalent in official circles.

The status of Vladivostok and the question of an indemnity are sure to be the main obstacles to an agreement once the belligerents are brought together, but the crisis for which the solid elements of the opposition are waging against the government and which they are trying to precipitate constitutes the chief danger. Solemn words of warning such as those uttered by the Moscow zemstvoists and the mayors of the principal cities who joined with them in the all-Russian zemstvo congress, cannot be lightly thrust aside, although the government is getting accustomed to such harsh words. The organization known as the League of Professional Leagues yesterday at Moscow threatened to translate their words into acts unless the government yields and resolved not only to inaugurate a strike of all the professional classes but to arm in self-defense. They also bound themselves not to testify at political trials and to provide for each other's families in case any of the members suffered arrest or exile. Months ago M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "There will be no internal crisis now or while the war lasts. The crisis will come when the war ends." His words seem like a prophesy.

Trouble at Minsk.

MINSK, Western Russia, June 10.—The report published in a London newspaper that 100 persons were shot during rioting here recently is incorrect. There was a street riot here Thursday on Cathedral square between soldiers and Jews. It was provoked, according to the official version, by the theft of a purse from a soldier off duty. His comrades beat a Jew, whereupon a crowd of about 600 of the latter's co-religionists gathered to rescue him. The Jews used stones and revolvers and the troops were summoned. They fired into and dispersed the crowd, with the result that one Jew was killed and twenty were wounded and a soldier was shot. The chief of police sustained a wound on the head by a flying missile and one policeman was severely wounded.

KING ALFONSO STARTS HOME

Spanish Ruler Leaves for Spain After Pleasant Time in Great Britain.

LONDON, June 10.—King Alfonso left London for Spain this morning. He apparently thoroughly enjoyed his visit, and the character of the farewells testified to the cordiality of the feelings of the host and the guest.

King Edward, the prince of Wales and the duke of Connaught accompanied the king to the railroad station, where he met the Spanish ambassador, Senor Polo de Bernabe, the rest of the Spanish embassy, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne and others. King Edward entered the royal car with his guest and engaged in a few minutes' earnest conversation with him. As the train moved out of the station King Alfonso stood at a window waving farewells to the members of the British royal family, who stood bare-headed until the Spanish king had disappeared from their sight.

KANSAS WINS FIRST POINT

State Supreme Court Rules Against Contention of Standard Oil Company.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 10.—In the case of the State of Kansas against the Standard Oil Company, the state won the first point in the supreme court today. This is the case in which the state is trying to oust the Standard from doing business in Kansas on the ground that it is a trust. The charges are of a general nature, while the Standard asked that they be made more definite and the names and dates where the Standard "had conspired" be given. The answer of the state was that the information that the Standard desires is the peculiar possession of the defendant company and the state does not have to set it forth in detail. The court overruled the Standard's contention.

QUAKER CITY GIRL WEDS INDIAN

Edna Kenton, Wealthy Manufacturer's Daughter, Becomes Wife of Black Hawk.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The family and friends of Miss Edna Theresa Kenton, daughter of a rich manufacturer of 1204 Jackson street, were surprised to learn today that for nearly two weeks she had been the bride of A. H. Nash, a full-blooded Indian. Nash's tribal name is "Black Hawk," his home is near Thurston, Neb. The family are members of the Winnebago tribe. He was graduated from the Carlisle Indian school in 1897 and subsequently went to Andover and the University of Pennsylvania.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Warmer Sunday. Monday Warmer.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	66	1 p. m.	64
6 a. m.	63	2 p. m.	67
7 a. m.	62	3 p. m.	67
8 a. m.	62	4 p. m.	67
9 a. m.	63	5 p. m.	65
10 a. m.	64	6 p. m.	65
11 a. m.	62	7 p. m.	66
12 m.	61		

KING OSCAR WILL YIELD

Belief that He is Afraid that Republic So Near Will Menace His Dynasty.

CHRISTIANIA, June 11.—12:40 a. m.—Reports received here of yesterday's conference at Stockholm between the officials of the government and the Riksdag are taken here that the Swedes are withdrawing from their position. It is recognized here that Sweden has three courses—first, to declare war; second, to agree to Norway's proposals; third, an intermediate course, not war, but the refusal to recognize Norway's independence, and the refusal to appoint a sovereign.

It has been feared that Sweden would take the last mentioned step and thereby drive Norway to the extremity of establishing a republic, which, it is known, would not be welcome to Europe. The influence of a republic on the socialistic parties in Denmark and Sweden, however, it is pointed out, would not be likely to enhance the stability of monarchies, and for this reason King Oscar may consent to appoint his grandson William king of Norway. William, who is a year younger than Gustavus Adolphus, is the Norwegian favorite, and it is thought that the brothers would rule the sister countries well.

The question to submit the case to The Hague meets with strong disapproval. The Norwegians say that they cannot consent to arbitrate the point of independence or national honor. Fridtjof Nansen is mentioned as the probable first minister to London and Dr. Hamerup, former premier, as minister to Berlin. Sympathetic telegrams in great numbers have been received from Norwegians in all parts of America.

The address of the Storthing to King Oscar announcing the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden, which the king had previously refused to accept, was handed to him yesterday afternoon at Stockholm by a representative of the president of the Storthing.

STANTON, Ia., June 10.—The Evangelical Lutheran Augustana synod, holding its annual meeting here, has 225,000 members and is the only Swedish Lutheran body in America. In view of the present troubles in the kingdom of Sweden and Norway the synod today sent a cablegram to King Oscar as an expression of sympathy without enetring into the political differences.

CHICAGO, June 10.—A petition to President Roosevelt, asking him to recognize the new government of Norway, is being circulated in Chicago among Norwegians. It will be forwarded to Washington as soon as the canvass has been completed.

Movements of Ocean Vessels June 10.

At New York—Sailed: Umbria, for Liverpool; Finland, for Antwerp; Montreal, for Havre; Pennsylvania, for Hamburg; Minneapolis, for London. Arrived: St. Louis, from Southampton; Cedric, from Liverpool.

At Queenstown—Arrived: Celtic, from Liverpool. Sailed: Arabic, for Liverpool.

At Antwerp—Sailed: Kroonland, for New York.

At Palermo—Sailed: Ultonia, for New York.

At Cherbourg—Sailed: Deutschland and Philadelphia, for New York. Arrived: Bremen, from New York.

At Southampton—Sailed: Philadelphia, for New York.

At London—Sailed: Montrose, for Montreal.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Etruria, for New York. Arrived: Armenian, from New York; Carpathia, from New York; Republic, from Boston.

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

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

At Bremen—Sailed: Prinzess Alize, for New York.

At Naples—Arrived: Slavonia, from New York.

At Moville—Sailed: Furnessia, for New York.

At Dover—Sailed: Minnetonka, for New York; Kroonland, for New York.

BOTH SIDES WISH TO QUIT

Japan and Russia Accept President's Offer of Good Will.

MIKADO'S REPLY IS RECEIVED FIRST

Czar's Answer Reaches Washington Too Late for Translation Last Night.

RUSSIA FIXES PARIS AS MEETING POINT

European Diplomats Surprised at Success of President's Efforts.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT FALLS IN LINE

While London Has Taken No Hand in Negotiations, it is Supporting the Policy of Roosevelt.

BULLETIN.

TOKIO, June 10.—6 p. m.—Japan has agreed to President Roosevelt's suggestion to appoint plenipotentiaries to meet Russian plenipotentiaries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—Japan's acceptance of the president's "offer of good will" has reached the State department in a cablegram from Minister Griscom. Russia's reply followed later, but not in time to be deciphered tonight. It is expected both will be made public tomorrow.

Japan's acceptance reached the State department several hours ahead of Russia's reply. Had the cablegram from Ambassador Meyer reached here before the department closed there is a strong probability that both would have been made public today. No word regarding their character can be obtained beyond the important fact that both are acceptances and both express the gratitude of the respective governments for the president's offer of good will.

An interesting fact regarding the negotiations of the last week is the powerful influence brought to bear upon Russia by France to accept the offer of the president to discuss peace with representatives of Japan. M. Jusserand, French ambassador, was informed by the president of every move and has kept Paris thoroughly in touch with the president's activity. Loyal support from Paris has been given the president's efforts from the first.

Paris is Russia's Choice.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—12:35 a. m.—Paris is Russia's choice for the opening of peace negotiations. If Japan insists upon Manchuria or Washington, Russia doubtless will agree, but Paris is preferred and the emperor already is prepared to issue instructions to M. Nelidoff, the ambassador to France, to act as plenipotentiary to receive the Japanese conditions. The Russian government has communicated to the administration at Washington its consent to the publication of its reply to President Roosevelt's appeal, at the same time thanking the president for the friendly and lofty spirit in which it was conceived.

The Associated Press is now able to give additional interesting details of the extraordinary council presided over by the emperor, which met recently at Tsarskoe Selo and at which the practical, although not official decision was taken to terminate the war if the conditions were not too onerous.

Besides the older male members of the imperial family, all the cabinet ministers were present, besides General Fredericks, Master of Ceremonies Prince Dolgoruki, Count Solsky, Baron Besse and members of the imperial entourge. General Dragomiroff and Vice Admiral Doubassoff were there as strategic experts of the army and navy. With Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexander Michaelovitch, as leaders, all the members of the imperial family expect Nicholas Nicholavitch favored an attempt to conclude peace. Only General Sakharoff, the minister of war, and General Libko, from among the ministers, hold out for prosecution of the war. The former displayed a telegram from General Linevitch, reporting the strategic position of the army as good and expressing not only confidence in his ability to defeat the enemy, but even to assume the offensive. General Sakharoff's argument, however, was easily outweighed by the considerations presented by the other ministers.

Probable Attitude of Japan.

There was a wide divergence of opinion as to whether Japan would attempt to impose impossible terms, but the concensus of opinion was that Japan is too wise to desire now to humble its gigantic neighbor and force conditions which would forever rankle in the heart of Russia and only make peace an armed truce till the Russian empire could make further preparations.

An enduring peace, it was agreed, was impossible if Japan tried to force upon Russia humiliating terms such as the surrender and disarmament of Vladivostok and the absolute limitation of Russia's naval strength in the Pacific. The ground, therefore, already was prepared for the reception of President Roosevelt's message, which was conveyed to the emperor by Ambassador Meyer personally the following day, and his majesty accepted it cordially, especially as he had good reason to believe that the president had taken pains to disabuse his majesty of any idea that the United States was unfriendly to Russia or desired to see it destroyed as a power in the Pacific.

A formal truce is expected to be proclaimed immediately the place of meeting of the plenipotentiaries has been settled upon. The Associated Press hears from the highest sources commendation of the president's action, and if it results in satisfactory terms it is bound to have a tendency to restore the relations between the United States and Russia to something like the old friendly basis.

It is understood that the emperor has agreed to receive the Moscow deputation on Tuesday next if M. Petrunkevich, who is personally obnoxious to his majesty, withdraws. M. Petrunkevich's activity over the zemstvo resulted in his exile by Minister von Plehve. Since his return as president of the Imperial Agricultural society of Moscow he has continued his crusade against the government, making addresses in the rural districts of a revolutionary order, for which acts the imperial patronage was withdrawn from the society.

The elevation of General Trepoff, which has revived "the third section" with practically limitless power for the supression of political agitation, will be followed, it is understood, by the abolition of the office of governor general of St. Petersburg.

Russian Reply Expected Soon.

The text of President Roosevelt's personal appeal to the sovereigns of the warring