

FIRED INTO CROWD

TROOPS AT WARSAW KILL FOUR AND WOUND MANY

Jewish Socialist Demonstration Incurred Wrath Of the Soldiers and Caused the Trouble

WARSAW—A serious conflict occurred in Dzia street, where a Jewish socialist society, known as the Bund, had organized a demonstration. Troops which came to disperse the gathering, fired in the crowd, killing four persons and wounding forty others.

Other disturbances are reported to have occurred. The streets had been patrolled throughout the day. Conditions here are causing much uneasiness and nervousness. Hand-printed proclamations have been found in the street, warning the public against walking near public buildings and other places, as bombs would be thrown in these quarters. Several parents whose children are attending school in defiance of the school strike have been warned by letter to withdraw their children as the school buildings will be blown up. Representatives of the party of violence (it is not quite clear whether they are revolutionaries or socialists) are visiting private persons and levying contributions for "ammunition." They produce lists of names with the amounts to be collected from each and request the contributor to sign his name opposite these assessments which range from \$2.50 to \$3.50. When Governor Maximovich arrived here ten days ago to assume his duties he ordered that the Co-sick detachment awaiting him at the station be retired, saying he did not want an escort. Driving through the city, however, the governor general's carriage was surrounded by twenty Cossacks.

The editors of the Polish newspapers were summoned to the castle. Governor General Maximovich received each of them separately in the most friendly manner, and talked with them on various subjects, especially on the question of the censorship. He invited them to come to him in case of any difficulty.

The trouble in Dzia street began when, under the pretext of holding a memorial meeting for a late Jewish socialist leader, a crowd of more than 1,000, mostly Jews, carrying red flags, marched into Dzia street and was met by a mixed police and military patrol of twenty men. The police declare the socialists fired revolvers at them, the leaders inciting the mob to attack the patrol, which thereupon fired several volleys into the crowd. Four men were killed and forty were wounded. The crowd removed all except nine of the wounded, two of whom were women. These were taken to the hospital. It is expected that two or more of the wounded will die. The dead and wounded were all Jews. The police made many arrests.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Emperor William's speech at Tangier and prospective developments therefrom engross the mention of the Russian newspapers almost to the exclusion of peace discussion. Her treaty relations of Germany during the war places Russia in an awkward position. Nevertheless the difficulties of floating further loans in France and the absence of assistance on that unofficial Russia, at least, had vaguely counted, incline the scales somewhat in favor of the western neighbor, whose benevolent neutrality and frontier pledge enabled Russia to place in the field a Manchurian army so well supplied with artillery.

Decided pleasure is also expressed at the rocks encountered by the new Anglo-French entente. The Russian terms the visit of the German emperor to Tangier a demonstration against the entente and points out that the refusal of Emperor William to recognize French pretensions must deeply impress the Moroccans to the disadvantage of both France and Great Britain.

"Expectedly," the Russ says, "a grouping of powers in western Europe has begun and perhaps we are on the eve of great developments in international events."

The Novosti sees in the German emperor's supposed pleasure trips to Jerusalem, Constantinople and Tangier, a fixture to uphold Turkey in Morocco and create a "Musselman peril," which is Germany's answer to Great Britain's "yellow peril."

A SHOCK TO FRANCE

MOROCCO INCIDENT BEGAINS MAKING IMPRESSION.

TRY HARD TO KEEP TEMPER

SPEECH OF KAISER, NEVERTHELESS, DISPLEASING.

Regarded as Effort on Part of German Ruler to Go to the Limit in Disagreeableness—No Official Action.

PARIS.—The Morocco incident is daily making a deeper impression, and while calmness continues to prevail, there is a growing sense of the rudeness of the shock which Emperor William's visit to Tangier and his declaration gave to French policy. However, for the present it is evident that the purpose is to adopt a passive attitude and await the development of events. This was shown by a conference at the foreign office between Foreign Minister Delcasse and several deputies who wished to question him in the chamber concerning Morocco. The foreign minister asked for an adjournment of the question, saying there was nothing to add to what he had already stated in the senate. Accordingly the questions were indefinitely postponed. The Temps says that authoritative versions of Emperor William's remarks at Tangier makes it useless to deny the "disobliging character of such words which constitute almost the maximum short of openly quarrelling with France that Emperor William II could attempt in order to be disagreeable."

However, the general tone of the press is singularly free from belligerent or menacing talk.

PORT MAHON, Island of Minorca.—The German emperor landed here from the Hamburg-American line steamer Hamburg at 10:30 o'clock and visited the captain, general. Everywhere his majesty was given a hearty reception. The town and shipping were decorated with flags. The emperor returned on board the Hamburg at noon and she sailed from here at 4:30 p. m. Before leaving Emperor William said he expected to visit the Mediterranean next year.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The developments resulting from Emperor William's speech at Tangier continue to attract great attention in the press and in diplomatic circles. The sober view is that the German emperor seized on a favorable opportunity to read France a lesson for leaving Germany out of consideration in the French-British understanding regarding Morocco with the view possibly of compelling France to make a permanent renunciation of her aspirations regarding Metz and Alsace-Lorraine; also with the practical purpose of securing a vote in the reichstag next fall for a large naval program. There is no serious idea that the incident may lead to a conflict. With Russia enfeebled, France will have to look to Great Britain to play the role of protector assumed by Russia when Germany threatened her in 1875, and there is a good deal of speculation on the subject of the new grouping of the powers. The home papers, however, declare that while the British press may bluster, Great Britain, having secured her quid pro quo in Egypt, will leave France to take care of herself.

The Novoe Vremya considers the action of Emperor William to be a very bold step on the part of Germany as further evidence of her rivalry with Great Britain more than with France. The paper characterizes his majesty's proclamation as a "Teutonic Monroe doctrine in northern Africa, for the protection of the Mussulmans," pointing out the manner in which German commercial interest are spreading in the Balkans and the Levant and the increase of Germany's political influence in Turkey, where she is seeking to block Great Britain's scheme to sever Arabia for the purpose of joining it to Egypt.

The Gazette says it thinks the German emperor made a great blunder, which can only result in embittering the anti-German feeling both in France and Great Britain, bringing about better relations between France and Great Britain and emphasize the isolation of Germany.

SAKAROFF TALKS

FORMER ADJUTANT GENERAL SAYS THERE WAS NO CONSPIRACY AGAINST KOUROPATKIN.

In Discussion of Affairs Officer Leads to Conclusion that Failure Must Be Attributed to Leaders.

ST. PETERSBURG.—War Minister Sakaroff, in an interview declares that the reports of Russia countermanding orders for war material abroad are baseless and grow out of the declination of the foreign offers with which the war office and the admiralty have been swamped. He insists that there has been no relation in the preparations to continue the war, but says there will be no new mobilization at present, explaining, as stated in these dispatches, that 140,000 troops of the last mobilization have already started for the front and that instead of mobilizing new troops these will be followed by a portion of this year's conscripts.

General Sakaroff denied emphatically that he ever intrigued against General Kuropatkin, affirming that he gave the latter the most loyal support. At the same time, in discussing the battle of Mukden, Sakaroff declared the men and material of the Russian army were equal to those the Japanese, foreign the reluctant conclusion that the Japanese generalship was superior to the Russians.

In denying the popular impression that a large proportion of army reserve men were sent to the front, Sakaroff made the important admission that reserve men were only sent in the early stages of the war, before we had assurances from Europe, which is interpreted as a confession that an arrangement was made with Germany for covering the frontier of Poland.

The announcement that President Roosevelt has left Washington on a vacation trip is accepted here as evidence that the efforts to draw Russian and Japan into peace negotiations have come to grief for the moment. No definite explanation of exactly what happened is forthcoming, but the general impression is that Japan either declined to treat upon the Russian basis or demanded a direct avowal that there was a pacific disposition. At any rate the advocates of a continuation of the war seems secure of their position and everything indicates that the hope of an immediate change of fortune is staked on Vice Admiral Rojstvensky whose squadron, according to the best information, is now actually on its way to meet the Japanese. The admiralty is greatly encouraged by the prospects that Rojstvensky will be able to defeat Admiral Togo owing to the splendid reports which have just arrived here from Rojstvensky dated from the island of Madagascar recounting in detail the condition of the ships and personnel and results of the target practice of the squadron and of the maneuvers on which the warships have been drilling for three months.

HARBIN.—There is no truth in a report that the explosion of a bomb on Monday in the artillery department here killed seventy-five men.

GUNSHU PASS.—A renewal of fighting is expected shortly. The concentration of the Russian army is complete with its advance lines south of the station of Siplighal, seventy-four miles north of Tie Pass. The Japanese are screening their movements well by means of cavalry, and it is difficult to locate the bulk of their army. A heavy movement seems to be in progress on the Russian flanks. The railroad station at Shantung, forty miles above Tie Pass, is occupied by Japanese artillery, but so far as ascertainable it does not cover a large body of troops.

A two-wheeled cart of the Russo-Chinese bank, containing more than one-half million dollars which was left during the retreat from Mukden, has been found, but the cash chest of the Ninth regiment of artillery, which was also lost, is still undiscovered.

A movement of Chinese bandits, led by Japanese officers through Mongolia, in the direction of Tsitshar, 300 miles west of Harbin, has been reported, and pressure is being brought by the Japanese in China for an open alliance with Japan. Yuan Shi Kia, governor of Pechili province and General Ma commander of the Chinese forces on the frontier are said to be at the head of this agitation.

General Linewitch's headquarters are in General Kuropatkin's old train.

PEACE PUT BACK

WAR PARTY OF RUSSIA TRYING TO DEAL DEATH BLOW

Regarded as Foil to Suppress Japanese Will Not Demand Indemnity—War Preparations Going Forward.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Members of the war party, who are daggers drawn with the friends of peace, are industriously insinuating that if Russian diplomacy is doing anything in the direction of peace, it is without imperial sanction and is in reality only an unofficial endeavor to induce Japan to agree to negotiate on the lines of no cession of territory and no indemnity and to enable advocates of peace to point out to the emperor that peace is possible without national humiliation.

To show that the emperor is still recalcitrant, on the question of prosecution of the war there is spreading a story to the effect that when Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, in advocating the advisability of peace, drew the gloomiest picture of the situation in the near east, his majesty became angry and lost patience. The perseverance with which these stories are repeated indicates beyond doubt that they are circulated with a deliberate purpose.

In order to allay the agitation and discontent over the delay in the work of the Bouligan commission which is charged with formulating the reforms of the imperial rescript of March 3, it is said that Emperor Nicholas has decided to issue a rescript to Interior Minister Bouligan, on April 8, in which he will urge the necessity for expedition and fix an absolute day for convening the assembly whose election will be provided for by commission.

Finding that it will be impossible to reopen the university this year, Minister of Education Glazoff has proposed to all w the seniors to take their examinations in order to enable them to obtain diplomas, but insisted that this is only possible if the minister of the interior can furnish police protection. M. Glassoff brought the question up in the committee of ministers where his proposal was most vigorously opposed by President Witte. Prince Hilkoff and M. Yermatoff, who declared that the strike among the students was on purely political grounds and that if an attempt should be made to hold examinations it would be sure to result in a deplorable collision. Their view was accepted by the committee.

M. Glassoff opposed the proposition for the restoration of the Polish language to a place in the schools of Poland, declaring that it is impossible to settle that question apart from the Polish demand for autonomy with which it is bound up.

LONDON.—Peace talk is prevalent everywhere, but that negotiations have commenced is still positively denied in all official circles here. The foreign office disclaims even having any knowledge of peace proposals. It is quite evident, however, that while the first definite step may be taken at any moment and advance further than indicated in the associated press dispatches may be postponed indefinitely.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, declared to the Associated press that he had no information in regard to the announcement contained in the St. Petersburg dispatch of the Associated press that Russia had indirectly made known to Japan the negative conditions on which peace might be concluded, namely, no cession of territory and no indemnity, leaving Japan to determine whether peace negotiations could be begun upon that basis, but he said unreservedly that the terms mentioned could not even be considered, and added:

"A cession of territory and an indemnity are the only points negotiable as Japan's ante-bellum demands have already been secured by Japan."

M. Takahashi, the Japanese special financial commissioner, in an interview said to the Associated press:

"The war cost between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 the first year, and it is estimated that will cost \$350,000,000 during the present year. It would be unprecedented in the history of great wars that no indemnity and no territory to be given up by the vanquished. While it is beyond my province to discuss terms of peace, I can express my personal opinion that as the war was forced upon Japan it is not likely that she will waive the right to an indemnity and cession of territory when concluding peace."

NEBRASKA NOTES

Mrs. Pendall, wife of Dr. G. W. Pendall died at Geneva.

Herman Seidell of Stanton has purchased the Madison Chronicle, the oldest paper in Madison.

Nebraska City has been the scene of several robberies. An effort is being made to rid the town of the petty thieves.

The Burlington alfalfa and soil culture special, in charge of W. H. Hanns, drew a large crowd of farmers to McCook.

William Steffen of Beatrice left for Indiana and Ohio, where he will meet a colony of Menonites and conduct them to Canada.

Mrs. Kathrine Keegan wife of Charles Keegan of Nebraska City died of a complication of diseases after an illness of more than five years.

John Q. Miller, a resident of Beatrice for the last twenty years, is dead, at the age of 81 years. He was a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars.

The sheriff of Boyd county is searching for Miss Fannie Richardson and Professor Joseph Skillinski, a school teacher, who eloped. The girl is only 15 years of age.

The granite base of the J. Sterling Morton memorial statue has arrived at Nebraska City and is being put in position. The statue will be unveiled Arbor day.

The first cyclone of the season struck near Humboldt completely destroying the barn and outbuildings of John Zelenka, a farmer living four miles west of Humboldt.

A case of smallpox was reported in the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Reimund on East Ella street in Beatrice. For the third time this year the Reimund home has been quarantined.

Bonds in the sum of \$20,000 were voted at Edgar by a large majority for a new school building. The old building will be torn down and used in the construction of the new building.

The lecture by DeWitt Miller, on the subject "The Self-Sufficiency of the Republic," at the opera house closed the first year's events of the business men's lecture course of Tecumseh.

Miss Emma Boles aged 23 was probably fatally burned while assisting her father in putting out a fire in some stubble and weeds in a field in the eastern outskirts of Grand Island.

The postoffice at Plattsmouth located in the Arthur Baker building in Murray, a few miles west of Plattsmouth, was entered by burglars through a rear window and \$10 in money was stolen.

The pupils of the Nebraska City city schools have donated \$40 to the Sisters of Charity to assist in building a new hospital building east of the present St. Mary's hospital. The new building and its furnishings will cost about \$40,000.

Watkins & Duncan, a grocery firm of Beatrice has sold the building occupied by it for \$10,000 to T. A. Woodard, a resident of Beatrice. The firm purchased the block about two years ago for \$7,000, which shows that the price of property in Beatrice is on the advance.

Thomas Greenau, who attempted last week to elope with the 14-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, residing two miles east of Grand Island, was taken back to the industrial institute at Kearney by superintendent Hayward.

Twelve cars were loaded at Humboldt with a farm implements, house hold goods, grain and live stock and about thirty young farmers took their departure for the province of Assinibois, Canada, where they have recently taken farms, with a view to making their home.

The wheat and grass in Johnson county are very green and vigorous since the rains. The heavy snow was a boon to both. It is believed that this will be the earliest spring in years, and the pastures will probably open for stock by April, just a month earlier than last year.

A civil service examination was held at Beatrice conducted by G. M. Van Horne, secretary of the local board. Fourteen young men took the examination, eleven for the railway mail service, two for composers in the government printing office and one for guard at government prison.