

OMNIOUS THREATS

CONDITION OF UNEMPLOYED OF LONDON DESPERATE

Women Call Upon Balfour

PREDICTION OF BLOODSHED IF RELIEF IS PUT OFF

Premier Unable to Give Assurance, and Declaration Made That Russian Revolution May Have Parallel

LONDON.—The desperate condition of the poor of London was brought to the notice of Premier Balfour by a remarkable deputation of wives and other women relatives of the unemployed, who did not hesitate to tell the premier unless something is speedily done to lessen their sufferings there will be bloodshed.

"Don't forget that hungry men are desperate men," said one of the speakers, all of whom had the same tale to tell of husbands out of work and starving wives and children. The pinched faces and tattered clothing of the women, some of whom had babies in their arms, bore eloquent testimony of their truth of their complaints. Enormous crowds of women from all parts of London marched through the streets headed by a deputation which Mr. Balfour received at the office of the local government board.

The "Marseillaise" was heard as the procession advanced, perhaps the first time it was ever heard under such circumstances in the streets of London.

Only thirty of the women were admitted to the presence of Mr. Balfour. The premier was very sympathetic. He acknowledged that the evil was very real, but he had little to suggest in the way of alleviation except of hope that public charity would come to the aid of the unemployed. He deprecated the socialistic suggestion that industries should be started at the national expense for the benefit of the unemployed as calculated to destroy the springs of enterprise and energy of the nation.

At the close of Mr. Balfour's "speech of despair" as the delegates described it, Mrs. Crooks, wife of William Crooks a labor party member of the house of commons, and several other women excitedly invited Mr. Balfour to come and live among them for a few months.

The premier remarked that he was quite aware that anything he had said could be other than disappointing. They had his genuine sympathy and he felt most acutely the magnitude of the evil from which they were suffering.

A mass meeting of the women was held in the afternoon to hear the report of the delegation. Mr. Crooks, member of parliament and others made speeches. Mr. Crooks said that Mr. Balfour's reply to the delegation was unworthy of the premier of a great country. The mention of Mr. Balfour's name was greeted with a storm of hisses. Mr. Crooks added that they had started an agitation which would not cease until every man who wanted work was supplied with sufficient to support his wife and children. He said that a revolution in England would not be behind the revolution in Russia in securing the demands of the people. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution to continue the fight for the employment of the unemployed and the meeting broke up amid uproarious scenes and the singing of the "Marseillaise."

ODESSA.—Fresh disorders were reported in the suburb of Dalmia Melitzi. Troops have been dispatched there.

The governor general has requested the editors of all the local papers to refrain from publishing accounts of the happenings in order to avoid inflaming the public. The editors acceded to the governor general's request. The Odessa papers will appear soon after nine days strike. The anti-semitic disturbances are reported from all the outlying districts. The peasants are greatly excited and are urged on by agitators from Odessa. Troops have been dispatched to the disturbed district.

In view of the entire devastation of almost all the Jewish mills, shops and factories, the trade of Odessa is threatened with complete ruin.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE SHAKEN

W. T. STEAD DESCRIBES THE CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA

Coolest Man of Whole Bunch is Emperor Nicholas—Has Taken Right Stand and Needs Encouragement

BERLIN.—William T. Stead, fresh from Russia, stopped over in Berlin on his way to Paris. For an hour and a half he poured forth his vivid impressions of "hell pretty well let loose" as he called it, of the things he had seen and heard and of the "ghastly welter into which Russian society has drifted."

"Strange things are happening," said Mr. Stead. "Think of the incidents at Reval. Some determined persons marched down the streets to the town hall followed by a crowd. There the mayor and councilmen were sitting, deliberating on the situation. In came our determined friends.

"We demand", they said, 'we demand liberty, universal suffrage and the right to rule ourselves.'

"But," said the mayor 'I cannot give you these things. I would gladly send your petition to the emperor.'

"Well", continued the delegates, 'we are delegates of a revolution, and if we do not get what we want, we have decided to burn the city. Give us 7,500 roubles.'

"The mayor and his colleagues thought it was better to pay the 7,500 roubles than to have the city burned, so they raised the money, paid the delegates and the latter went away promising to be very good, and they were very good. But another crowd came and said:

"What about us? Pay us, too."

"This the mayor would not do, and they went away with threats of destruction.

"The 'red virgin' of the French commune was Louis Michael. Well, in Reval, a woman named Widow Linde, dressed in scarlet from top to toe, and with an axe over her shoulder, placed herself at the head of the mob. All night the revolutionists whetted themselves up. In the meantime the governor had gotten out troops and the mob gathered in the morning facing the soldiers in the great square. The governor called on the mob to disperse and said that if, after fifteen minutes they did not disperse he would order the troops to fire. Five minutes went by and the Widow Linde climbed a lamp post and cried out encouragement and exhorted all to be steadfast. The soldiers began to call out the people to go away as if they were ordered to fire they must do so and they did not want to kill anybody.

"Kill him! Kill him!" screamed the Widow Linde pointing to the governor. Shots were fired from the crowd, but no one was hit. The governor who waited to the end of the fifteen minutes, then gave the command to fire and the Widow Linde, shot through the body, fell to the ground as Baron Exull, an eye-witness, told me, 'like a sparrow from a twig.'

"One hundred and five persons were picked up from the square and thirty more died in the hospitals.

"The coolest man in Russia is the emperor. God grant that he may keep his seat, that the liberals may gather about him and resist the forces of dissolution. His authority is shaken, passions are loose and things are likely to be worse. There may be fearful slaughters. As an optimist, I think a hundred thousand lives may fall. If I were pessimistic I would say 2,000,000. The situation is something like this:

"The police genarmes and Cossacks have been suppressing a revolution in the name of the emperor. Suddenly, they say, the emperor goes over to the liberal side, and that he thinks more of those who want to vote and who are doing everything in the way of meeting and agitation, which the police were taught to believe were unlawful, than he does of them. As simply human nature the police and genarmes say:

"Oh, very well, if the emperor's new friends, act like this it is no concern of ours."

"And when the police are indifferent the 'Holligans' break loose and 'toryism' in society also breaks loose. That mass of ignorant conservatives which only think of killing—the black hard in Moscow—are conservatives who are offended by the liberals getting the upper hand.

TO COMPLETE DEFENSES

CHIEF ENGINEER MACKENZIE SUBMITS HIS REPORT

Money Necessary to Finish Fortification Projects Already Adopted—Philippine Islands and Hawaii

WASHINGTON.—Sixteen million dollars will be necessary to complete the engineering work of fortifications of the sea coast of the United States under the plans of the Endicott board, according to the report of Brigadier General Alexander Mackenzie, chief of engineers. There has already been appropriated for this purpose \$28,693,434. Permanent projects at thirty-one different points have been adopted and most of them are well under way. The points are: Frenchman Bay, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; Narragansett Bay, R. I.; eastern entrance to Long Island sound, N. Y.; Delaware river, Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Hampton Roads, Va.; entrance to Chesapeake bay at Cape Henry; Cape Fear River, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; St. John's River, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Galveston, Texas; San Diego, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Columbia River, Ore.; Washington; Puget sound, Wash.; Lake Champlain at the head of the great lakes.

The defense of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence river is under consideration.

The estimate for the completion for these fortifications does not contemplate anything more than the projects outlined by the Endicott board. Modern appliances and additional projects which may be adopted by the Taft board appointed last summer, and the fortification of the insular possessions may increase the estimate when additional work is approved by congress. It is estimated that \$1,263,364 will be required to put into execution by the engineer department the schemes of the artillery and signal corps for fire control of the sea coast defenses. The report says:

"While the general principles of the fire control system have been satisfactorily determined and adopted, the actual details on which costs largely depend are still in a condition of experimental development by the artillery, and it is anticipated that the cost of actual construction will probably largely exceed the above sum when such development is complete."

It is stated that the reconstruction of the works destroyed by the storm of 1900 at Galveston are nearly completed but the barracks and quarters and other post buildings which must be located at Forts Travis and San Jacinto are unprotected as well as range finder stations and other engineer accessories. Very heavy sea walls and extensive sand filling will be essential to make protection complete at those points.

Work has been progressing on the fortifications for the defenses of Manila bay and Subig bay, Cuba, and on the purchase of sites or fortifications in Hawaii.

Negotiations have been continued for the acquisition of one site at the eastern entrance to Long Island sound and of a tract at Mobile, Ala. A tract on the Kennebec river, Maine, on near Charleston, S. C., on the Columbia river, Narragansett bay and Puget sound, were acquired during the year. The total estimates for fortification works under the engineer department for the fiscal year 1907 amount to \$11,424,153, divided as follows:

Construction of gun and mortar batteries, \$4,000,000; modernizing older emplacements, \$492,500; sites for fortifications under sea coast defenses, \$500,000 searchlights for harbor defenses, \$500,000; protection, preservation and repair of fortifications, \$30,000; preparation of plans for fortifications, \$5,000; supplies for sea coast defenses, \$40,300; sea walls and embankments, \$215,000; sea walls defenses of Galveston, Texas, \$1,433,853; casements, galleries, etc., for submarine mines, \$540,000; preservation and repairs of torpedo structures, \$50,000.

Defenses of insular possessions: Sea coast batteries, Manila, \$2,000,000 sea coast batteries, Subig bay, P. I., \$500,000; harbor Hawaii, \$520,000; procurement of land for sites for defenses of the Hawaiian Islands, \$326,100.

An estimate of \$75,000 is made for improvements in the Yellowstone national park.

JOINS WITH WITTE

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS GIVING HIM GOOD SUPPORT

Save The Day For People

Pleaded With Emperor and Succeeded at a Time When Things Looked Dark—Premier Feels Responsibility

ST. PETERSBURG.—Grand Duke Michaelievitch is the only member of the imperial family backing Count Witte. He went to Peterhof at the latter's suggestion just before the issuance of the manifesto during the critical time on October 30, while Count Alexis Ignatieff, a member of the council of the empire and M. Goremekin, former minister of the interior, were struggling to prevent any yielding to the popular demands. The grand duke never ceased to exercise his influence in favor of Count Witte.

When the count on the Sunday preceding the issuance of the manifesto left Peterhof, in disgust the grand duke induced the emperor to reconsider this decision and to dispatch General Baron Frederick, minister of the imperial house, in an automobile to St. Petersburg at 2 o'clock in the morning to again summon Count Witte, who on the memorable Monday, returned to Peterhof and secured the emperor's signature to the historic document.

Some of Count Witte's enemies are now spreading a report that he was bribed by the Jews.

The Russ, which is conducting a campaign for the downfall of General Treppoff, declares that unless the general be immediately removed the country will succumb to military dictatorship.

The new era in Russia will be marked by a change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar. The use of the calendar, which is thirteen days behind that of the other civilized countries, has been the cause of infinite confusion. The academy of science has already submitted a plan to shorten the Russian February by thirteen days to begin March 1 in the new style.

Now that the crisis in Finland is virtually over, it develops that the revolutionary socialists had complete control of the situation. The militia in possession of Helsinki and other towns kept a firm grip on all means of communication and prevented the news of what was happening from the Russian authorities. The whole country was in a ferment of excitement, and was fed upon reports that the Russian people had set up a republic and that thousands of men and even women were making their way from the interior toward the cities with arms to join in a war for freedom. Prince Obolensky probably will be succeeded as governor general by General Kaulbars governor general of Odessa, who in an interview expressed the warmest rejoicings in the restoration of Finnish rights. Finland, he said, always was loyal until it was driven into the position of an enemy by Siplaguine, Plehve, Bobrikoff and other haters of progress, but now the general predicts that Finland will return to its grand faith and allegiance to the empire.

Count Witte has definitely pledged himself to support the plan for a convocation of a constituent assembly when the douma meets if a single representative raises the question. He is exceedingly anxious to win the support of the zemstvo party, which he does not hesitate to declare conforms to his political ideas, and which he evidently regards as the strongest, safest and most influential factor in the future political life of the country. The count has been in almost constant consultation with the leaders of this party, but they have steadily refused their allegiance except on condition of convocation of a constituent assembly based on universal suffrage.

Count Witte has as persistently opposed the demand insisting that the matter was for the douma itself to decide. At the same time he announced his personal belief that in the end such an assembly must be summoned. Finally in the course of a long conversation with M. Ivan Petrunkevitch, the count said:

"I give you my word of honor that if, when the douma meets, one representative demands a constituent assembly, I will support him."

NEBRASKA NOTES

Leonard Born has purchased the S. L. Thomas farm, a few miles west of Plattsmouth, for \$99 per acre. Fifteen years ago it was sold for \$50 per acre.

William Paul has purchased a half interest in the butter and egg house of John Schmella at West Point and has resigned his position in the general merchandise store of August Kleins.

A horse kicked the 5-year-old son of L. L. Alex of Plattsmouth in the face and knocked out seven of his teeth and cut a gash on his chin which will disfigure him for life.

Ernest Wisrock employed in the foundry department of the Dempster mill at Beatrice, had his left arm slashed several times with a knife while engaged in repairing a large belt.

Lewis Lesure, administrator of the R. H. Jones estate at Papillion has sold the Jones homestead at auction to the highest bidder for \$112 per acre. It was bid in by Herman Linemau, a wealthy farmer of Sarpy county.

Albert Burgston, a farmer living about six miles south of Oakland has died very suddenly. He was taken ill and a physician summoned, but before he arrived Mr. Burgston died. He leaves a wife and three small children.

Mrs. John Schuster, living in Hanover township, has just returned from an extended trip to her old home in Germany. Accompanying her were Miss Sarah Cramer and the father and mother of Lewis and John Stevens who will become American citizens.

George Hanson of Papillion has been accused of stealing \$25 from William Mitchell, near Avery. Sheriff MacEvoy overtook him in Council Bluffs and lodged him in all in that city. He will take the prisoner to Papillion to answer to the charge.

Information has been received at Plattsmouth to the effect that a Washington D. C. law firm is instituting a search for Edward W. Neligh, who was a resident of Plattsmouth in 1860. Neligh is an heir to a large estate which is being settled up in the east.

Quite a sensation at Auburn occurred at the Grand Central hotel. A drunken man went into the hotel and used indecent language to the landlady, Mrs. Hall, who proceeded to pay her best respects to him with a blow from a chair. The man was lodged in the cooler and the next morning was fined \$3 and costs for disturbing the peace.

O. V. Eaton, elected councilman of Lincoln at the election held in June has been run over and killed by an engine while walking on the track near K street. An inquest was held. He was 60 years of age, and leaves a daughter.

Robert Tonkinson has died at Kearney from cancer. He was a native of England and was 81 years of age. He came to America in 1849 and settled in Illinois. Sixteen years ago he located in Nebraska. Fire totally destroyed the produce establishment of W. Z. King, of Humphrey. The stock carried no insurance. The building was owned by John Walker. This also had no insurance.

The mysterious disappearance of Miss Mary Louise Hill, a niece of Dr. A. F. Barnes of Plattsmouth, in Chicago, still continues to puzzle the police in that city, and the entire affair is enveloped in such mystery that not even the nearest friends of the missing woman can offer the slightest clue to the solution.

It has been learned that faulty electric light wiring caused the fire in the plant of the Queen City Creamery company at Beatrice. The damage was mostly by smoke and water and the plant has resumed operations as usual. The building was saved from destruction by the hardest kind of work on the part of the firemen.

After twenty-eight years of continuous business in Madison, Julius Hoffman has sold his stock of jewelry to C. F. Steiner of Newman Grove, who has taken possession.

O. C. Higbee, of Papillion, has begun a suit in the district court of Sarpy county against John H. Vick of Greaton, Neb., for the sum of \$10,000 damages, which he alleges has been caused by the allegations of his wife's affections.