THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

VOL. XXXVII—NO. 179. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1908. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

BERLIN IN FERMENT

Socialist Demonstrations Call for Utmost Endeavors of the Police.

THOUSANDS ATTEND MEETINGS

Demand Universal Suffrage and Denounce Chancellor von Buelow.

ATTEMPT TO PACK STREETS

Police with Drawn Sabers Break Up Crowds and Many Arrested.

INFLUX FROM SUBURBS ALARMED

Palace of the Emperor and Residence of Chancellor von Buelow Are Strongly Guarded—Police All on Duty.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The determination of the socialists to secure direct universal suffrage, combined with their indignation against Chancellor von Buelow's curt declaration refusing their demand, gave rise today to an unusual scene and a monster popular demonstration, accompanied by disorders in the streets of the Prussian capital, in which 40,000 organized socialists participated with 30,000 sympathizers, who from time to time actively joined in the manifestations.

One of the most remarkable features of today's uprising was the number of women who engaged in the demonstrations, and they appeared even more earnest in their activities than the men. The authorities took the sternest measures to prevent disorders and the strictest precautions to protect the assembly and other public buildings and Prince von Buelow's residence against the outburst of fury. Groups in the streets were dispersed in the most vigorous manner, and collisions between processions of manifestants and the police resulted in the injury of a considerable number of the demonstrators, but so far as is known no fatality occurred in this city. The police refrained from making arrests, except in cases of extreme violence.

The movement extends throughout Prussia, where the socialists are exceptionally numerous. Reports received from other cities, however, do not indicate that the demonstrations there were accompanied by violence.

Police All on Duty.

Notwithstanding the police commissioners' warning that repressive measures will be applied, many thousand socialists gathered in the morning at the 600 local headquarters of the various districts of the capital and thence proceeded in groups, singing revolutionary songs, toward the eight halls in the city where mass meetings had been announced. From 10 o'clock in the morning the entire police force had been on duty. Two hundred men with officers were hidden in each of the fire stations, and large bodies were held in reserve at the police stations, while public buildings were regulationed also where the police forces were quartered to act in any emergency.

In the gardens and outhouses and the landtag, before which the demonstration on Friday occurred, a heavy guard was stationed. Street cars and other vehicles were permitted to drive in front of the building, but no group of more than two pedestrians was allowed to pass on any pretext. Chancellor von Buelow's palace on Wilhelmstrasse was entirely cut off by cordons of police, as violent manifestations against the prince was feared, while the environs of the imperial palace, with the square in front, were closed to the public. Squads of police, both on foot and mounted, patrolled the central thoroughfares.

Socialists Are Determined.

The socialists showed great determination in their attempts to hold processions, although the police made energetic endeavors to prevent this. Long before the hour of noon, the time fixed to begin the meetings, all the halls were completely packed and the police drew up in force around the doors to hold the crowds in check. Those who could not get within the buildings were driven into the adjoining streets by squads of police. Inside the halls the greatest enthusiasm prevailed and the excitement increased as the speakers denounced the name of the chancellor.

The speakers did not advise violence, but declared that if violence occurred the responsibility would fall upon the police and the privileged classes, who refused the people their rights.

Resolutions favoring universal suffrage and a secret ballot were adopted by acclamation, after which the audiences streamed into the streets. The police immediately attempted to disperse the throngs, which showed an evident intention to march in procession toward the palace square. In most cases the processions were soon broken up, the police displaying the utmost energy. Two formidable columns, however, marched as far as Alexander-Platz within a short distance of the emperor's palace, where the police charged them, inflicting many injuries. Eventually they succeeded with the greatest difficulty in scattering the demonstrators, who retired hooting and cheering ironically towards Unter den Linden.

Thousands of spectators already had gathered there from curiosity and the police followed the broken ranks of the paraders, clearing the entire thoroughfare as far as Brandenburg gate, where most of the people fled rapidly along the paths to Tiergarten. Many of them, however, escaped along the side streets, Friedrichstrasse and Wilhelmstrasse.

Mounted Police Charge Crowds.

Later some thousands of the demonstrators gathered a short distance from Chancellor von Buelow's residence and began shouting at the chancellor, who had driven toward Freiderichstrasse. Their attitude became so threatening that the mounted and foot police charged them, striking right and left with their sabres. Scores of manifestants were knocked down and trampled upon, and the great crowd at length was broken up into small groups, among whom there were many injured.

Another serious collision occurred at Jungfern bridge, where many suffered severe contusions. On Morits platz an immense throng shouted and hooted until the police with drawn arms forced them into the side streets. Thousands attempted to reach Berlin from the suburbs after the meetings there, but found every thoroughfare barred. It was impossible to get through without contact with the police, and a great majority of the excursionists returned to their homes.

Towards evening quiet was resumed in the center of the city, but several small groups marked in the outlying streets.

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CONGRESS OF MILITIAMEN

Planning to Make the Guard More Efficient as Defense in Time of War.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—At a congress of militia officers and men, representing a national organized volunteer force of more than 100,000 members and an unorganized constituency of 11,000,000 available men, to be held in this city during the next three days, efforts will be made to accomplish a closer union of the amateur and professional soldiers of the country. Officers representing the War department will also be present.

The occasion of the gathering is the tenth annual meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States. The convention will be held in old Faneuil hall. General Dick, author of the bill bearing his name, under which the National Guard has been organized, and president of the association, will preside. The five-year period within which the provisions of the bill were to operate has elapsed and so active is the demand for new legislation that many delegates are coming to the convention tomorrow with formal suggestions advocating important changes in the national laws. Among such proposed changes one by General Charles Drain of New York will probably be the first to which the convention will give consideration. He will suggest that the National Guard at the outbreak of war be passed from state to federal control, except as to the commander-in-chief, and that it be part of the first line with the regular army, ready for immediate service in war whenever the president might desire to use it and for as long as the existing enlistments of the men should endure.

Legislation along these lines, he believes, would prove a satisfactory solution of the problem of military policy for the United States. General Drain will further say:

The adoption of such a system would not only give the United States an addition to its first line of defense of a trained army of some 150,000 men, but it would insure in the states a force for internal use in the instance of every emergency. This would be peace strength. War strength would reach 250,000. The country is full of men who would like to learn to do their duty as volunteer soldiers in time of war and go out as such when war came, but who have no desire for permanent military service."

The War department at Washington considers the convention as one of unusual importance and its delegation will include Robert Oliver Shaw, assistant secretary of the department; Brigadier Generals George Davis and W. W. Witherspoon, and Colonel E. M. Weaver of the general staff.

COMMENT ON AMERICAN ARMY

German Critic Says Officers Are All Right, but Its Organization is Defective.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—"The mobilization of the United States army, under present conditions, would obviously produce a very poor result," says Lieutenant Colonel Le-Jugo of the German army, retired, in a pamphlet just issued, dealing with the land forces of the United States, "although the sorrowful spectacle of 1898 would not be reproduced."

The author has nothing but praise for the officers, who, he states, are keen, conscientious and well educated. Among the men, however, he finds great lack of discipline. As to the general organization, he records the prevalent opinion in professional circles in Europe that it lacks cohesion.

"No preparation for war is made during peace; no organization of the units into armies with their requisite staffs has been drawn up and no provision is made for supply."

This is due, he considers, to the general belief of the American public—in spite of the demands of far-seeing military men and of the press for a mobilization scheme—that all that is necessary on the outbreak of war is to fill up with volunteers the ranks of regiments kept on a weak peace footing, and then form them into brigades, divisions and army corps. But he continues, "A critical view of the conditions of this army, notwithstanding its good equipment and armament, does not make the outlook hopeful in case af hostilities with a great military power."

As to the National guard, he states that competent foreign observers regard this force as of very small value, as it is thought that of the 106,000 men enrolled, not more than 25,000 at the highest estimate would be fit for service.

BATTLESHIP FLEET AT RIO

Admiral Evans' Ships Steam Into Brazilian Port on Sunday Morning.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 12.—The American fleet of sixteen battleships entered the port of Rio Janeiro at 3 o'clock this afternoon, after a passage from Port of Spain, Trinidad, more than 3,000 miles, unmarred by serious accident, replete with interesting incidents and ending with a royal welcome from the thousands that had gathered to greet the visitors.

The fleet weighed anchor at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of December 29 at Port of Spain, and exactly at 4 o'clock today the vessels were swinging at their anchor in this beautiful harbor.

All of the battleships are here, but the supply ships, Culgoa and Glacier, are still at sea, not having been able to keep along with the others. The fleet has now coveher about 4,600 miles, about a third the distance of the voyage to San Francisco.

Word that the fleet had passed Cape Frie, about forty-five miles out, was received at 8:30 o'clock and immediately scores of tugs and other small craft, crowded with spectators, set out to meet the visitors and accompanied them to the anchorage. Outlined against the horizon the great battleships, stretched out in one long line, came slowly through the passage into the bay.

As soon as the anchorage was made the Brazilian minister of marine, Admiral Alencar, the captain of the port, the American consul, G. E. Anderson; the commandants of naval divisions and civic authorities went on board the Connecticut and extended a hearty welcome to Rear Admiral Evans, his officers and men.

Land Portion of Tunnels Done.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—After three years of continuous work, day and night, the Pennsylvania railroad's tunnels Manhattan have been completed. It was learned today that the final blast was fired at 5 p. m. Saturday, sixty feet under Sixth avenue and Thirty-second street. It cleaned the last obstacle in the Thirty-second street tube. Much work remains to be done in the tunnels under the East river in the Long Island City yards and approaches and on the Jersey approaches to the Hudson tubes.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	St. Paul	Kaiserin.
NEW YORK	La Lorraine	Furnessia.
NEW YORK	Monterrat.	
PLYMOUTH	St. Louis.	
PIUME	Ultonia.	
LIVERPOOL	Campania	
ANTWERP		Zeeland.
S'AMPTON		New York.
TRIESTE	Irene.	
HAVRE		La Bretagne.

CORTELYOU RUMORS REVIVED

Morgan Said to Have Made Him a Flattering Offer.

HEAD OF BIG FINANCIAL HOUSE

If Change Occurs Meyer Will Be Secretary of Treasury and John A. Merritt Postmaster General.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—(Special.)—Again the story is current that Secretary Cortelyou is soon to leave the treasury. This time it is asserted that J. Pierpont Morgan has made him a very flattering offer to assume the presidency of a big financial concern in New York and that the secretary will decide, within the next few days, as to whether or not he will accept the offer.

Gentlemen who are fortunate enough to receive the appointments of secretary of the trasury, assistant secretary, comptroller of the currency or treasurer of the United States find no difficulty whatever in securing excellent business connections as soon as they retire from public office. The Treasury department offers no financial inducements for men of great ability, but it has always proved a training school for financiers. Whenever a man has taken office under the government in the capacity of a high official of this particular branch of the federal service he has only to demonstrate that he is "built right" to assure a future financial case. Mr. Cortelyou is the latest and it will surprise no one if he decides to accept the offer which Mr. Morgan is said to have made to him. His retirement will doubtless be followed by the transfer of Postmaster General Meyer from his present position to the head of the Treasury department and rumor has it that Mr. Meyer will be succeeded as postmaster general by John A. Merritt of Niagara Falls, N. Y. Mr. Merritt served as assistant postmaster general for several years and afterwards as postmaster in this city. Something more than a year and a half ago he was made collector of the port of Niagara Falls. The salary of that position is greater than that of a cabinet officer, but still it is believed that Mr. Merritt will not decline the honor of a seat in the cabinet if it is tendered to him.

Of course these changes hinge wholly upon the retirement of Mr. Cortelyou. It has been expected for some time that he will leave the cabinet and it is scarcely to be expected that he will retain the treasury portfolio to his own financial detriment, for Mr. Cortelyou is not a rich man and his tenure of office is contemporaneous with that of Mr. Roosevelt, who is determined to retire from the presidency on March 4, next year.

Better Quarters for Consuls.

Once more an effort is to be made to induce congress to provide more suitable quarters for the American diplomatic consular offices than they are able to obtain under existing circumstances. No man who has not a private fortune can afford to accept a post as ambassador of the United States, for the reason that his combined salary and allowances is not sufficient to pay the expenses of a proper ambassadorial residence. This is particularly true in such cities as London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg. Up to the present time all attempts to provide suitable buildings for American representatives in those cities have proved futile. And yet nearly all the great powers of Europe have secured quarters for their ambassadors in Washington which were purchased or built especially for the purposes for which they are used. Great Britain was the first government to recognize the wisdom of such a course, and more than twenty-five years ago a building was erected upon land purchased in the name of Victoria for the British minister. Since that time Germany, France, Russia, Mexico and even China have followed suit. The social as well as the political advantages which such residential accommodations give to diplomatic representatives have been pointed out again and again by secretaries of state from Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. Root, and the members of the senate and house committees on foreign affairs have not been slow to appreciate those advantages, but up to the present time it has apparently been impossible to get congress to endorse the recommendations of those best qualified to know what such a course means. Now, however, Congressman Perkins of New York, a member of the house committee on foreign affairs, has taken the matter up in earnest and it is understood that he has the promise of the support of the speaker and the committee on rules, so that it is probable that before the expiration of another year the United States will have begun to acquire property in foreign lands for the use of our diplomatic and consular corps.

As showing the difference in the compensation paid to foreign representatives in the United States and American representatives abroad it is only necessary to compare the salary and allowances of the British ambassador to Washington with that of the American ambassador to London. The former receives a salary of $50,000 per annum with allowances for servants, etc., of $5,000 more. In addition, he has an entertainment fund of about $25,000 a year, a total of $80,000. The British ambassador also has rent free a splendid embassy building. The American ambassador to London has a salary of $17,500 and allowances for residence expenses of less than $10,000 more. In other words, something less than one-third of the compensation of the British representative whose position corresponds with his own.

Meat Inspection Law.

Les talk is heard about changes in the meat inspection law during the last few weeks than was to be expected. When the inspection clause was added to the agricultural appropriation bill in June, 1906, there was much talk of a "surrender to the Meat trust," because the bill as finally enacted provided that the cost of inspection of all meat products should be paid out of the funds of the federal government. Senator Beveridge and a few other well meaning, but ill advised statesmen made strenuous efforts to have that clause changed so as to provide that the cost of inspection should be paid by the consumer (or the packer, as they put it). And at the same time another committee of congress was hatching a bill designed to insure the purity of all food products. No suggestion was ever made to put the cost of inspection of any goods, other than meats, upon the packer. Drugs and food products of all description, including spirituous and malt liquors, wines, etc., are subject to inspection by the federal officers, but it was never suggested that the packer of vegetables should pay for the federal inspection.

At the opening of the present congress Senator Beveridge introduced his bill to make the meat packer pay for federal in-

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SIMPLIFICATION OF TARIFF

Interstate Commission Determined All Rates Must Be Plain and Definite.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It has been determined by the Interstate Commerce commission that the statement of rates and fares shall be affirmative and definite. Many tariffs on file prior to May 1, 1907, contain long and short haul clauses, maximum rules, alternative rate or fare provisions, or other rules, which make the application of the rates or fares uncertain, more particularly as to intermediate stations not specified in the tariff; and some such rules, through misunderstanding, have bee included in tariffs issued since May 1, 1907.

In special tariff circular No. 6, just issued, the following statement of the attitude of the body is made:

The commission desires and requires that at the earliest practical date all such features and practices as are above referred to shall be eliminated from tariffs and discontinued either by supplement or by reissue of tariff. It does not underestimate the volume of work in checking of rates and fares and preparation of tariffs that is involved; it appreciates the efforts and the progress that have made thus far; and to an aid in simplification and directness in providing and applying lawful tariff charges, and to avoid hardship to shippers or passengers at intermediate stations which would otherwise be left without rates or fares which they have heretofore enjoyed and with the understanding that this work will be earnestly pursued with the purpose of completing it by the date named, the commission decides that until July 1, 1908, carriers must continue to use tariffs which were issued prior to January 15, 1908, and which contain rules of the character hereinbefore referred to or under which without specific provision in the tariff therefore the rates or fares have been applied at intermediate stations, and excepting those tariffs which before July 1 are corrected by supplements or replaced by new issues. Tariffs issued subsequent to January 15, 1908, must not contain any such rules as are herein considered, nor be applied in any manner not affirmatively provided therein.

Each carrier that has tariffs containing any of the rules referred to, or which, without containing such rules, are applied at stations not specified therein will, on or before February 1, file with the commission a statement showing by Interstate Commerce commission numbers all of the tariffs of its issue which contain such rules or which are so applied. This list shall contain both local and joint tariffs that are issued by the carrier making the list; and similar lists of their issues will be furnished on the same dates by joint agents who issue tariffs for carriers. Revisions of these lists will be furnished to the commission on April 1 and on June 1, from which will be omitted such tariffs as have been corrected or reissued.

BISHOP HARE DROPS WORK

Gradually Relieving Himself of Duties that Prove Arduous in His Old Age.

MITCHELL, S. D., Jan. 12.—(Special.) The Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare is gradually relieving himself of the manifold duties in making after the affairs of the Episcopal missions in South Dakota. For thirty years or more Bishop Hare has traveled over the entire state, including a number of Indian agencies, administering to the wants and needs of the people of his church, and he has reached the age when it is impossible, because of his failing health, to minister unto his people as his generous heart prompts him to, and he finds it necessary for him to release another portion of his territory. A couple of years ago he was given an assistant bishop in Rev. Frederick Foote Johnston, who has attended to a portion of the duties of assistant bishop. In a circular letter which Bishop Hare has just sent out to the clergy and laity of the Episcopal church, he announces the enlarged scope of the work of Assistant Bishop Johnston as follows:

"After conference with the assistant bishop, I cancel former assignments and hereby assign him until further notice the sole right and duty of visitation as bishop of that part of South Dakota, which may be described as follows: All the territory in South Dakota between the 98th and 103d degrees of longitude, with the addition of Day county and the exception of the counties of Hutchinson, Bon Homme, Douglas and Charles Mix, and the Santee and Cheyenne river missions. This assignment is to take effect January 1, 1908, and is subject to such modifications as the condition of the field may from time to time seem to require."

Hereafter Bishop Hare will retain for his work that of the Indian field in the Black Hills country and the extreme eastern portion of the state. The bishop has been a prominent figure in the religious work and certain reforms in South Dakota, and his further withdrawal from the work will be sincerely regretted by his legion of friends in every quarter of the state. By reason of his ailment he has been forced to be away from his work to some extent in going east to receive treatments, and Bishop Johnston has had an opportunity to familiarize himself with the work which he is gradually succeeding to.

SPANISH KING PLANS TRIP

Visit to Latin America Expected to Reunite Mother Country with Its Former Colonies.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—The newspapers of all political shades are enthusiastic over the report that King Alfonso next year may make a trip to Mexico and other Latin-American countries. While it is not officially admitted that the king contemplates such a voyage, it is known that he is considering it. The Imparcial, in a leader entitled, "Race Obligations," says: "Spain's future lies in America. As Latins, it is our duty to restore hegemony of our race, which has fallen before the onsweep of the Anglo-Saxons. As the ancient world was filled with the struggle between Europe and Africa, so is the modern world occupied with the struggle between the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon. The ultimate result will depend more upon culture than military force. Spain can represent the role of spiritual Rome against the absorbing industrialism of the Yankees. Our revenge for Cavite and Santiago must come from this side and the first step must be King Alfonso's visit to the Hispano-American countries. Avarice and tyranny separated us from our colonies; tolerancy and love must unite us anew and forever to them."

Amado Nervo, charge d'affaires of the Mexican legation, has written a letter to the newspapers warmly commending the idea of the king's visit and the results to be obtained from it. Thus far there has been no suggestion that the king should visit the United States during his trip to America.

Eliminating Grade Crossings.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Statistics of interests in connection with the agitation for the removal of grade crossings in various cities, given out by the Pennsylvania Railroad company today show that since January 1, 1902, the company has removed 568 grade crossings on the lines of heaviest traffic between New York and Washington and Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The grade crossings that still remain, with few exceptions, are at unfrequented highways and scattered over 571 miles of road.

TREND IN NEBRASKA POLITICS

Vote of Republican State Committee Almost Unanimous for Taft.

DEMOCRATS AND POPS THIS WEEK

Interesting Batch of Political News and Gossip Indicating What is Going on and Where It is Leading.

Political developments of the week have made definite the time and place of the republican state convention, which will meet at Omaha on Thursday, March 12, to choose the delegates-at-large to go to Chicago. The populist and democratic state committees will meet simultaneously at Lincoln next Wednesday to fix the time and place of the populist and democratic conventions. The chances are that both of these conventions will likewise be held early, comparatively speaking, because the populists will have to meet early if they want to be represented at the St. Louis convention in April, and the democrats want to lead off with an endorsement of Bryan by his home state as a signal for the democrats of other states to fall in.

The republican committee meeting at Lincoln was unusually well attended, all but four districts being represented, and on the expression of personal preferences for president turned out to be practically unanimous for Mr. Taft. The vote was announced as twenty-six for Taft and one for Roosevelt, but later one of the two members not voting who had been absent from the room, came in and had himself recorded for Taft, so that the minutes of the meeting will show twenty-seven votes for the war secretary, while the one who voted for Roosevelt is likewise for Taft for his next best.

The misunderstanding about the Lancaster county vote on presidential preference is explained by the following letter from one of the Lancaster county committeemen:

LINCOLN, Jan. 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Bee has twice stated, doubtless without intent to misrepresent, but from mistaken information, that I attempted to dodge a vote upon presidential preferences at the recent meeting of the state committee. It has once stated that I hurriedly left the room while the roll was being called upon this matter. This is untrue. I was absent from the room during the evening on two occasions. Once I withdrew in order to permit Mr. Whedon, as my temporary proxy, to present the merits of his primary resolution. Later I returned and resumed my place as a member of the committee. The second time I left for the purpose of sending a telegram regarding the action of the convention to an eastern press association. When I withdrew from the room the question under discussion was whether the words "and congressional districts" in the rule defining the limits of power of the committee in calling conventions should be eliminated.

Just previous to this the committee had voted on the question of tabling all resolutions endorsing Taft, and my vote in opposition to such action is recorded in the minutes. No intimation had been given that a poll of the committee was to be taken at that time, and when I returned and was informed that one had been taken in my absence I asked the secretary to record my vote in favor of Taft, without knowing how the poll had resulted.

The senatorial district which I in part represent is overwhelmingly for Taft and the newspaper which I edit has been one of his staunchest supporters. I happen also to be a member of the executive committee of the Nebraska Taft league. These facts, which are well known, ought certainly to be a sufficient guarantee of the truth of my statement that I had no knowledge that a poll was to be taken until after the committee had finished its formal labors and that I did not run away from an expression of the matter of presidential preference.

H. T. DOBBINS.

It is only fair to say that it was Lawyer Whedon who hiked for the door and having been using Mr. Dobbins' proxy to gain the privilege of the floor, the impression was inevitable that he was making himself scarce in order to avoid responding to the roll call that was in progress.

While somewhat nettled over the location of the state convention at Omaha, the Lincoln politicians are beginning to take it with better grace. Their difficulty was that they had come to believe that all the state conventions belonged to them and that the offer of any other city to take care of the meeting was an attempt to deprive them of a vested right. The real reason that the convention came to Omaha was an appreciation by the members of the committee of the majorities Douglas county has been giving republican state tickets and the merit of the appeal for one state convention in eight or nine years. Another thing that no doubt told in favor of Omaha was the contrast of methods pursued whereby Omaha simply stated its claims for recognition, while the Lincoln boosters appeared to be begging for special favors.

The action of the republican committee in putting it up to the county committees to say whether they want to elect their delegates by caucus or by primary, or whether they want to instruct them by resolution or by ballot seems to have satisfied all except the few radicals. That the practical difficulties of a state-wide primary without the protection of a primary law to provide the election officers and safeguard the ballots and canvass, are almost insurmountable, was disclosed by the discussion. Even on the optional plan adopted the practical difficulties wil lbe great. It is proposed for example, to make up the ballot in alphabetical arrangement with the names of "all announced candidates" for the republican presidential nomination, but no way is prescribed for ascertaining what names must go on. Taft and Cannon and LaFollette and Knox are no doubt announced candidates, but Hughes has never announced his candidacy, while Roosevelt has announced positively that he is not a candidate. To cap the climax, the author of the primary plan, himself, amended it to incorporate a rotating ballot form by which the names should be changed in order of precedence with the printing of every 500 ballots. If any outside county that has never had a primary election of this kind before goes up against this sort of a rotated ballot, republicans there will, for the first time, realize what Douglas county has been experiencing by reason of this system of ballot printing.

Upon the congressional committees is devolved the duty, under the republican call, of fixing the time and place of the district conventions. The Nebraska law requires the state committee to prescribe the manner of choosing these delegates and the state committee has done so by fixing the same basis of apportionment and providing that the delegates to the district conventions be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the delegates to the state convention. The First district republican committee is to meet at Lincoln this week and the others will probably get together before long. The state committee recommended that the district conventions be called for the same time and place as the state convention and if this

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OFFICER DILLON SUFFERS PAIN

Will Recover Rapidly, Say the Physicians, While Assailant is All Remorse.

While Policeman Peter Dillon is suffering much pain from the gunshot wound received at the hands of Colonel William L. Visscher, the Chicago newspaper man, Saturday night, his physicians predict his speedy recovery. His wife has been at his bedside at the General hospital constantly and the officer complained Sunday night of being unable to swallow water, which he craves, as his feverish throat dries quickly.

Colonel Visscher, locked in a cell at the police station, is all remorse. He wept like a child when interviewed, and said, "All I have to be thankful for is that I did not kill that poor policeman. I do not now remember anything about the shooting. I never had any criminal instincts and never could conceive of how a man could shoot another.

"I never carried a gun before. I put the one I had Saturday night in my grip when I came to Omaha. When I packed my grip at the hotel the gun was overlooked and I put it in my pocket. Later I drank too much whisky. I had not taken a drink for over two years until recently, when I suffered with a severe cold. Then I got started and finished with the result which I now know only too well.

"I would rather die than go back in that cell tonight. I am an old man and have never been in jail before. If I was in Chicago I believe I could furnish almost any kind of a bond for my release."

As he was led back to a cell in the police station Colonel Visscher asked to see General John C. Cowin, whom he desires to employ as his attorney.

Police captains are inclined to take a charitable view of Visscher's case, and say that Dillon had a close call for his life. Only the fact that the bullet from Colonel Visscher's gun lodged in the jaw of the officer and did not disable him, prevented the frenzied man from shooting again. Dillon, with the free use of his arms, was able to take the gun. The hearing will not be held until the result of Officer Dillon's injury is known.

Sunday members of the Chicago Press club wired their sympathy and offered assistance to the veteran newspaper man. Among the telegrams received by Colonel Visscher were those from W. F. Hall, F. M. Morris, J. R. Purchase and J. C. W. Davis.

The Chicago Press club wired as follows to the Omaha Press club:

William Lightfoot Visscher is one of the oldest and best loved members of the Chicago Press club. Members have keenest sympathy for him in trouble. Club will appreciate all that Omaha Press club may do or inform us what we may do.

RICHARD LITTLE, President.

At the present time there is no press club in Omaha, the organization having abandoned its rooms some time ago.

TUBERCULOSIS WORKERS BUSY

Nebraska Committee Will Have Exhibit and Appropriation for Congress.

Members of the Nebraska committee of the International Congress on Tuberculosis, which will meet in Washington next September, will arrange to take exhibits to the meeting and a generous contribution for the maintenance of the general organization.

At a recent meeting held in Omaha and attended by five members of the state committee, Dr. A. S. von Mansfelde of Ashland was made chairman of the local organization. Other members of the state committee appointed by the secretary general are Dr. H. M. McClanahan, Rev. S. P. Morris and Dr. Solon R. Towne of Omaha; Dr. Henry B. Ward of Lincoln and Dr. Charles O. Giese of Lincoln.

Each state committee is working out its plans in its own way. The New York committee, for instance, is arranging for the preparation of an exhibit, and for the collection of information from a wide range of sources, medical, surgical, bacteriological, pathological, industrial and economic, in regard to the prevalence of the disease and the possibilities of its prevention. The Illinois committee is enlisting the active interest of all the departments of state and local government. The Wisconsin committee plans to raise a fund of $5,000 to defray the cost of an exhibition that will represent the anti-tuberculosis activities of the state. The Pennsylvania committee has started a vigorous membership campaign, and the committee for Maine is beginning at home by the organization of a State Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Still another committee, that for Maryland, has reported to the secretary general of the congress its intention to compile and publish a digest of the local laws on the subject; a historical review of the anti-tuberculosis movement in the state, and a directory of all activities, public or private, that are trying to solve any phase of the tuberculosis problem.

OMAHA UTILITIES ABROAD

Street Car Company and Water Works Attract Attention in Other Places.

Omaha public utilities, or at least proceedings incidental to their management and operation, are attracting some attention abroad. Public Service, a monthly publication in Chicago, devoted to the slogan of "Common Sense in Public Utilities," in its January number pays considerable attention to the anti-accident campaign waged by the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway company and the long-drawn-out litigation over the acquisition of the Omaha Water company as conducted by the Water board.

The article on the Water board fight is presented under the caption, "Court Rebukes Civic Banditti," and deals with the recent decision of the United States court of appeals, upholding contract rights of the Omaha Water company against what the paper terms "Unfair raids by municipal ownership agitators." Under the subhead, "Forced by Ambitious Politicians," the article says:

A certain group of ambitious politicians were at political and personal loggerheads with the local representatives of the water company. As soon as they were able they struck the hardest possible blow at the company. In the state legislature of 1903 they had control of the interests of Omaha at the capital. It is not disputed that these men, or some of them, may have honestly believed in municipal ownership; but it is certain that they were politically ambitious and selected this issue as a likely means of gaining favor with the public; and to these motives was added enmity towards officers of the water company.

Public Service publishes a page article from the pen of R. A. Leussler, secretary and assistant general manager of the street railway, on the anti-accident campaign, which Mr. Leussler concludes thus:

This campaign has cost us some money for advertising and considerable time and effort; but we are very well satisfied with the results. A comparison of our accident record with the corresponding months of last year shows that a considerable reduction of accidents has already resulted, and we feel that the best results are to follow.

SKY CLEARS RAPIDLY

Release of Large Amounts of Credits Helps the Financial Situation.

CASH COMES TO LOAN MARKET

Bank Statement Brings Out Funds Which Have Been Withheld.

DEMAND FOR COMMERCIAL PAPER

Anxiety that Large Firms Might Be Embarrassed for Cash is Ended.

BUSINESS ON SURER GROUND

Even Speculative Operations Have Been Resumed in a Measure and Securities Show Upward Tendency.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The rapid clearing up of the banking situation and the release of the large supplies of credits to the money markets were the important features of last week's events in the financial world. The New York bank statement of the previous week gave the first decisive outline of the turn in the situation. The statement on Saturday showing a $6,000,000 surplus has brilliantly confirmed the week's impressions. The effect has spread throughout the money markets of the world and has sent supplies back into the loan market with something like a rush. It was obvious that funds had been withheld through a lingering spirit of distrust of the banks' position or as a precaution against possible extra demands, were returning freely to central reserve points. The basis of credits is greatly expanded by this process. The surrender of the privilege of deposit of part of their cash in the reserve and central reserve cities and its recall home in the panic was the central factor in producing the crisis, and the retention of this cash was the cause for the prolongation of the crisis and the maintenance of the premium on currency.

Anxiety is Dispelled.

The anxiety caused by that prolongation up to the end of the year may be said to be now completely dissipated, so far as accommodation to solvent business is concerned. New York has ceased to draw gold from London and rapid recuperation of the Bank of England bullion holding has followed. The Bank of France marked down its official discount rate from 4 to 3½ per cent and market rates of discount receded in all the foreign markets. In New York the most important effect of the new developments was the springing up of an active demand for commercial paper, which effectively relieved the deadlock in that department and quieted the fears of widespread embarrassments in the mercantile world from inability to secure extension of large maturing obligations.

In the securities market the effect of this increase of facilities for conducting speculative operations has been pronounced. The resulting outbreak of speculation showed increasing animation and was stimulated by various professional devices and by the dissemination of rumors of important developments. The need of a large uncovered short interest was an important contributing factor to the rapid advance which developed and furnished the material for much of the demand forced by the bidding up of prices by the organized bull party in the market.

WORK OF THE LAND OFFICE

Commissioner Asks More Funds to Investigate Land Fraud Cases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. — Commissioner Ballinger of the general land office has completed his annual report to the secretary of the interior for submission to congress. He asks an appropriation of $500,000 to carry on the field work of his bureau in the protection of the public lands, an increase of $250,000 over the current appropriation.

During the fiscal years 1905-7, there were entered of record for investigation 24,359 cases of all kinds; of these the agents investigated and disposed of 12,104 cases and 12,355 cases remained for examination July 1, 1907. Since then the number of cases has largely increased.

There were 2,243 land entries relinquished after the case was in the hands of the special agent for investigation; 353 entries were cancelled after hearings had upon special agent's charges; 387 unlawful enclosures of public lands were removed, restoring 1,940,120 acres to the open range. There were twenty-seven convictions connected with these cases.

The total of moneys recovered by the government on all special agents cases was $336,251 and 2,372,228 acres of land was either freed from fraudulent claims of title, or released from unlawful enclosure and occupancy.

The commissioner states that the present force of agents is only sufficient to handle about one-half of the work in the field.

ALFRED MILLARD RECOVERING

Banker Attacked by Appendicitis Improving at Presbyterian Hospital.

Alfred Millard, cashier of the United States National bank, who was operated on for appendicitis at the Presbyterian hospital, was reported as in better than normal condition late Sunday evening and his speedy recovery is anticipated by physicians and nurses.

While Mr. Millard is in the early stages of recovery, his youngest son, Ted, who was operated on last Monday for the same trouble, is getting along so well that it was said at the hospital Sunday evening he would be able to go to his home within a few days.

Beadle County Organization.

HURON, S. D., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners for Beadle county, Thomas Ruggles was appointed chairman for the ensuing year. The Journal-World of Huron, Cavour Clarion of Cavour, S. D., and the Beadle County Herald of Wolsey, S. D., were named as official papers. Clerk of Courts Asher F. Pay, seriously sick at his home in this city, is recovering. He has just entered on his tenth year as clerk of courts for Beadle county, and is a veteran newspaper correspondent in this section.

Hawkeye Commercial Men Meet.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The Hawkeye Commercial Men's association, with a membership of 5,000, scattered through most of the western states, and which has headquarters in this city, held its annual meeting yesterday in Cedar Rapids. Only two officers, both directors, were elected, as the terms of the general officers do not expire until next year.