

## HAS A WARLIKE LOOK

German Warships Cast Anchors in Waters Near Venezuela.

## IMMINENT DANGER OF A CLASH

Internal Condition Not Promising of Great Results—Supposed Plan of Germans is Blockade—Object is to Prevent Introduction of Foreign Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The gathering of German warships in the vicinity of Venezuela and the presence in the same locality of many American, British, French and other foreign warships, is directing attention to the imminence of the naval demonstration Germany is about to make against Venezuela.

Thus far, the German government has not made known the exact details of its proposed move, the official communications to the United States being confined to an inquiry as to the attitude of this government on the question of a demonstration in view of the purpose on the part of Germany not to acquire any permanent foothold in Venezuela. The answer of this government was entirely satisfactory to the German authorities, who since have proceeded with the execution of their plans for coercing Venezuela. It is said to be probable that the first move of Germany will be to establish a blockade of Venezuelan ports, so as to prevent the introduction of food products into Venezuela and thus starve the besieged into submission.

Venezuela, it is said, is entirely dependent on the outside world for its supply of corn, which is staple among the Venezuelans.

The Germans are expected to occupy one or more of the main ports of Venezuela, probably La Guayra and Maracaibo. In this connection most positive assurances have been given to the United States government that the occupation is to be temporary and only for such length of time as to enable the collection of the debt due to the Germans, thus disposing of the report that there is any intention of establishing a German coaling station on Venezuelan soil.

On the part of Venezuela it is semi-officially stated that President Castro has made known that he is prepared for any eventuality. There is complete silence, however, as to the defensive measures Venezuela is adopting, but there is no indication that she is laying mines or preparing in any way to resist the occupation of La Guayra or Maracaibo, which are such open ports and practically defenseless against the armament of Germany.

## REDUCING RATES TO COAST

Northern Pacific and Great Northern Preparing New Tariff Sheet.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 28.—The Northern Pacific will announce a revision of its principal tariffs, covering the territory between St. Paul and the Pacific coast and establish lower through rates. Similar tariffs will be announced at the same time by the Great Northern.

Northern Pacific rate clerks have been at work on the revision for more than two months. It is stated semi-officially that the feature of the new tariffs will be the removal of discriminations that have gradually grown for several years, and radical changes, especially in local rates, that will adjust many subjects of complaint from shippers. The new Great Northern tariffs will be constructed on similar lines. Both roads, it is asserted, will make voluntary reductions in rates based on the increased earning capacity of their lines and the growth of revenue.

## President Shows Interest.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Baron Couberlin, president of the Olympic games, has just received a personal letter from President Roosevelt in reply to the invitation sent to the latter asking him to become president of the Olympic games to be held in Chicago during the year 1904. President Roosevelt says he will lay the whole matter before the cabinet and that, so far as he himself is concerned, he takes the keenest interest in the undertaking.

## Car Passes Over His Hand.

ARLINGTON, Neb., Dec. 28.—While trying to show the other boys how easy it was to jump on and off a freight train, John Hullinger, aged 20 years, son of C. A. Hullinger, slipped and fell. His left hand was caught on the rail, the car wheels passed over and crushed it.

## After the Ninth Infantry.

MANILA, Dec. 28.—Captain Schoefel, with a detachment of eighteen men of Company E, Ninth Infantry, at Dapday, Island of Samar, was attacked by a large force of bolomen. A severe hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which a sergeant, a corporal and five privates were killed. Captain Schoefel was wounded, but not dangerously, and one private was slightly wounded. No property was lost. The enemy was finally repulsed with heavy loss.

## CLEVELAND ACCEPTS PLACE

Will Become Member of the Labor Arbitration Committee.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Former President Cleveland has accepted an appointment to the industrial department of the National Civic Federation created at the recent peace conference of labor and capitalistic leaders. His letter of acceptance, in which he approved the plan of industrial peace, was delivered to Oscar Strauss, who was chairman of the conference. It read as follows:

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 24, 1901.—My Dear Mr. Strauss: Your letter of the 18th inst. is at hand. Illness has confined me to my room for almost five weeks and I am now hardly able to sit up and write this.

My desire for the quiet and comfort of absolute retirement from public or semi-public service is very strong, and grows stronger as the days pass. I should, without hesitation, yield to this and decline your request that I accept a place among those who are to seek the promotion of industrial peace by friendly intervention in troubles between employers and the employed, if I were not afraid that I should thereby disregard an important duty. My reflections have made it clear to me that I should accept the place assigned to me, and I do so with an earnest wish that those selected to actively represent the purposes and motives of your conference may not labor in vain. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Hon. Oscar S. Strauss, New York.

Mr. Strauss said, in giving the letter to the public, that every man named on the general committee had signified acceptance of the trust and work.

## WAR CLOUD IS DISPELLED.

Chile and Argentina Withdraw Troops and Will Arbitrate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The Argentine minister, Dr. Garcia Merou, today received a dispatch from the minister of foreign affairs at Buenos Ayres, announcing the satisfactory termination of the Chile-Argentine trouble and giving the basis of settlement. The dispatch is as follows:

"The pending incidents with Chile have been solved by agreement directly with the government of that country and in a satisfactory form. Chile gives explanation of the opening of roads through the disputed territory, and both governments agree to withdraw the police forces which they have maintained in the territory in controversy, situated near the inlet of Ultima Esperanza. ALCORTA.

"Minister of Foreign Affairs." Garcia Merou expressed himself as highly gratified at the disappearance of the war cloud and pointed out that that terms of the settlement showed that Argentina's earnest desire to maintain peace has led her to make considerable sacrifice.

By both forces withdrawing their police from the locality the government ownership of the Ultima Esperanza territory becomes a question of arbitration.

## SOLDIERS INDULGE IN RIOTING

While Away Lonely Hours at Presidio by Wrecking Saloon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 27.—Last night's riot at the Presidio had a sequel tonight. The saloon of Dave Tarpey, just outside of the Presidio, where last night's trouble occurred, was completely wrecked.

About 7 o'clock nearly 200 soldiers surrounded Tarpey's saloon and began shooting and firing rocks into the building. The windows and doors were broken and bar fixtures demolished. A riot call was answered by a platoon of mounted artillery, who quickly suppressed the riot. Several arrests were made.

William Ross, a soldier, who has been doing extra duty at Tarpey's saloon, ejected two soldiers from the place on Tuesday night because they were unruly and for this he secured the enmity of the mob element among the soldiers.

## Notable Ex-Slave Killed.

GUTHRIE, Okl., Dec. 27.—Simon Owens, aged 102, was burned to a crisp in his cabin in this city today. He was born a slave on General Andrew Jackson's plantation and was crippled for life at Vicksburg, when the city was besieged by General Grant.

## Russia Gets a Treaty.

ROME, Dec. 27.—The draft of a treaty of commerce between Italy and Russia has been signed at St. Petersburg. It will require ratification by the Italian chamber of deputies.

## Canadian Train Collide.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Dec. 27.—The local express and a work train on the Canadian Pacific railroad collided between this place and Webbwood while running at full speed and four or more men were killed and several severely injured. The crew of the work train, which contributed most of the killed, were from the Michigan Soo. With the exception of Engineer McDivit, the names of the dead have not been learned.

## IS NOT AFTER MONEY

But Italy Wants Protection for Its Citizens Residing in America.

## OUR LAWS ARE NOT ADEQUATE

The Authorities of that Country Appreciate the Difficulties Which Our System of Government Entails in Such Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Italian government has renewed its efforts of late with the authorities in Washington to have our federal statutes so extended as to protect foreigners in cases arising within the jurisdiction of states, thus giving a federal remedy for lynchings and like affairs directed against Italians, such as have occurred in Louisiana, Colorado and Mississippi. It is the exchange of views in this connection which recently brought on the discussion in the Italian senate when Baron Fava interpolated the Italian premier as to the progress of an adjustment. Immediately on the arrival of the new ambassador, Signor Mayor des Blancs, he took up this question, which had arisen in connection with the lynching of several Italian citizens at Erwin, Miss.

In this connection Signor Mayor said: "Under the treaty which exists between Italy and the United States the citizens of each country are guaranteed the fullest protection while residing in the other country. In the case of Americans residing in Italy, they had exactly the same rights, the same protection, the same recourse to the courts, that Italian subjects enjoy. The only exception is in connection with political rights. In the case of Italians residing in the United States the treaty assures them the same rights and protection given to American citizens. But unfortunately the expression of the treaty, so far as it relates to Italians in this country, is somewhat theoretical, for under the American system, which limits the federal authority over states, the central government is not able to give effect to the guarantee laid down by the treaty.

"We fully recognize the difficulties of this situation, which has been as apparent to the statesmen of this country as they have to those of Italy. We have hoped this would bring about the enactment of a law which would permit the federal government to carry out the guarantees of treaties. This would be a genuine remedy for affairs similar to those which have occurred in Louisiana and Mississippi and would prevent the periodical agitation over cases arising in the states. As these cases arose they would be assured of attention under the federal authority with careful regard for the execution of treaty obligations.

"Since the recent lynchings at Erwin, Miss., there has been more or less discussion of the payment of a money indemnity. But, in the view of the Italian government, the question of indemnity does not enter into the case. There has been no suggestion coming from us, much less a demand for a cash indemnity to the government. The Italian government does not seek blood money."

## To Use Boers Against Boers.

PRETORIA, Dec. 26.—The formation of a new burger corps to be known as national scouts has aroused great interest among the surrendered burghers. In view of numerous meetings and applications, General Lord Kitchener has authorized the creation of new fresh wings to operate in the southern and eastern Transvaal under prominent Boer leaders elected by the burghers themselves. It is stated that much of the recent success of the British is due to the co-operation of Celliers' and Cronje's commands acting under General Bruce Hamilton.

## Maclay Will Be Guided.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—When seen at his home and informed of his dismissal from his position in the naval yard by President Roosevelt, Edward Stanton Maclay said:

"I have written to the civil service authorities at Washington, asking for a formal opinion on this subject. I shall be guided in my action by the advice received from this source."

## Dunlap Smith is Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Dunlap Smith, a leading financier and real estate dealer of this city, died of pneumonia. He was the youngest son of Perry H. Smith, who was one of Chicago's wealthiest citizens during the '70s and '80s.

## Gomez on a Campaign Tour.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—According to telegrams printed in Senor Estrada Palma's official organ, General Gomez is faring badly on his political tour in favor of Palma. In the Puerto Principe province his meetings have broken up, he has been greeted with shouts of "traitor," and stones have been thrown at him. General Gomez was mounted on the same horse he had used during the war, and is accompanied by a band and veterans.

## SHAW FOR THE CABINET.

Iowa Governor is Suggested as Successor to Secretary Gage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—It is announced in official circles that Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa has been tendered the office of Secretary of the treasury to succeed Secretary Gage. President Roosevelt is waiting to hear from Governor Shaw about the matter, and in the event of his refusal it is said Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland will be offered the treasury portfolio. Senators Allison and Dooliver have been using their influence with the president in Mr. Shaw's behalf and in addition numbers of other senators have been importuned in favor of Iowa's executive. Should Governor Shaw accept the tender this would give Iowa two representatives in the cabinet, as James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, hails from that state.

At the Washington office of the Associated Press it was said with authority that a tender of the office of secretary of the treasury to succeed Secretary Gage had been made to Governor Shaw, but it was understood that no response had been received from Governor Shaw to the inquiries sent him.

## RECORD YEAR FOR SALES

American Agricultural Implements Took Russia by Storm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—The sale of American agricultural machines and implements in Russia during 1901 was the largest on record, according to the report of United States Consul Henan at Odesa. Mr. Henan says the increased tariff exacted by Russia on certain American products in retaliation for the American tax on Russian sugar, up to the date of his report, November 9, had not made much impression on the imports of those articles, but he adds that it probably is too early to determine the effect of the Russian increased tariff.

He says that such machines as harvesters, binders, mowers, reapers and horse rakes of American make are so well and favorably known as to defy serious competition in Russia, and that there are a number of other agricultural implements, such as plows, drills, seeding machines, etc., of American make, which are not to be found in the empire.

## MUST LEAVE DEPARTMENT

Historian Maclay Falls to Respond to Resignation Request.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Nothing has been heard at the navy department from Historian Maclay in response to the department request for his resignation. Under the rules an employe is allowed three days' grace in which to show cause why he should not be dismissed, and although this rule having been made by the executive authority may be disregarded at its pleasure, it is believed that Maclay will be given a reasonable time to quit the naval service, for it is certain that he must go. In line with the determination already reached to stop the further discussion of the Schley case, so far as the executive branch of the government is concerned, the navy department has decided that it will ignore the reported recent utterances of Rear Admirals Brown and Bellknap in the lines of General Miles' interview.

## Place for James B. Parker.

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 25.—James B. Parker, the negro man who gave Czolgosz his quietus on the day of the assassination of William McKinley, stopped in Altoona en route to Washington, where he has been summoned at the instance of Senators Hanna and Mason. Arrangements have been perfected for appointment of Parker to be senate messenger.

## Religious Excitement Causes Suicide.

SIOUX CITY, Dec. 25.—Emma Stillwell, aged 26, burned herself to death while in a fit of insanity caused by religious excitement. She loosened the neckband of her dress, poured kerosene between her clothing and her body and set fire to the fluid with a match.

## Roosevelt's Holiday Program.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—President Roosevelt's present intention is to remain in Washington during the holiday week, but he desires to obtain a respite from official duties and will see only such visitors as have urgent and important public business to present.

## Asks Withdrawal of Name.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Charles F. Weneker, who was nominated for the position of collector of internal revenue for the St. Louis district just before the holiday recess of congress, but whose nomination was not confirmed, has telegraphed the president to withdraw his name. Weneker was not an avowed candidate for this position, but was selected by the president as a compromise between the opposing factions in Missouri.

## REAL ESTATE DEALERS

Labor Commissioner Watson Favorable to Proposed Convention.

## DATE AND PLACE TO BE DECIDED

Some Suggestions that Two Conventions Be Held—A Prisoner at Osceola Viciously Assaults an Officer—Other Nebraska Matters.

LINCOLN, Dec. 24.—Labor Commissioner C. E. Watson is optimistic concerning the prospects for a state convention of real estate dealers. "The splendid enthusiasm manifested by real estate agents in favor of a state convention," he says, "cannot but be extremely gratifying to all who have the best interests of Nebraska at heart. Another letter will be addressed to the real estate men, asking for their views in regard to the date and place of the convention, the matter of program and the selection of a committee to take charge of the convention and to attend to other details in the work. Some have suggested that two conventions be held, one for the South Platte and the other for the North Platte section of the state; but Mr. Watson is of the opinion that a solid state convention would accomplish more good, as important questions involving state rather than sectional issues should be discussed. "For example," he thinks, "the Nebraska delegation at Washington and the president should be given encouragement, and their attitude on the problem of irrigation in the west should be endorsed by resolutions of whose meaning there could be no doubt. Wyoming has already done good work of this kind, and Nebraska should not permit a like opportunity to pass by without being embraced to the fullest extent possible."

## PRISONER SLUGS A JAILER

An Inmate of the Polk County Prison Acts Ugly.

OSCEOLA, Neb., Dec. 24.—Polk county's jail has had a couple of men confined therein for several weeks waiting for the January term of court. They are charged with horse stealing. Their names are Ben Mundill and Fred Lamb. These young men have been as quiet as lambs and by their good behavior they were allowed out of their cell and into the corridor of the jail. A few days ago they got unruly, especially Lamb. When Jailer Miller went down in the evening, Mundill went into his cell all right, but Lamb wanted to close one of the windows that had a stick under it to keep it up, and when Jailer Miller was not looking Lamb gave him a blow with the stick that, had it been a little harder, might have sent the jailer to kingdom come. Miller got over being dazed in a minute and cornered the men in the cell.

## Alfalfa as Pig Food in Winter.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 24.—To the Editor of the World-Herald: A short time ago I said something about alfalfa and my experience with it as a winter food for pigs. I wish to say now that since that time I have seen one of the finest families of pigs in Douglas county, or any other county in this state, or in any state, about eight in number, thriving and happy for weeks at a time upon nothing in the world to eat or drink but alfalfa, hay and water.

GEORGE L. MILLER.

## Curfew Law Invalid.

ST. PAUL, Neb., Dec. 24.—District Judge John R. Thompson decided the curfew ordinance passed several months ago by the city of St. Paul invalid on the ground that it imposes unreasonable restrictions upon the children in denying them access to the public streets after certain hours of the night except in cases of "urgent necessity."

## Lutheran Church Burns.

LYONS, Neb., Dec. 24.—The large fine German-Lutheran church, southeast of here, was burned to the ground, the fire originating from the furnace. This was one of the finest churches of northern Nebraska and is a great loss to the people of that community. Insurance, \$4,000.

## Smallpox at Brownville.

BROWNVILLE, Neb., Dec. 24.—Smallpox is reported in the west part of town in the family of S. H. Clayton, who is police judge of this city. Measures were at once taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

## A Prisoner Sentenced.

VALENTINE, Neb., Dec. 24.—District court just adjourned was a remarkable term. Four convicted criminals were brought into court and sentenced. The first to receive sentence was Antonia Ladoux, a lieutenant of Indian police, who was convicted of manslaughter for the killing of an Indian named "John Bull Walks Behind," while the Indians were in a drunken quarrel. He was given one year in the penitentiary.

## THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A most important article, giving Messrs. Oxnard's and Cutting's views on the Beet Sugar industry in this country, appeared on the editorial page of the New York Evening Post of December 12th, 1901, and as every household in the land is interested in sugar the article will be of universal interest.

"The Evening Post bids the heartiest welcome to every American industry that can stand on its own bottom and make its way without leaning on the poor rates. Among these self-supporting industries, we are glad to know, is the production of beet sugar. At all events, it was such two years ago. We publish elsewhere a letter written in 1899, and signed by Mr. Oxnard and Mr. Cutting, the chiefs of this industry on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, showing that this was the happy condition of the trade at that time. If parties masquerading as beet sugar producers are besieging the President and Congress at this moment, and pretending that they will be ruined if Cuban sugar is admitted for six months at half the present rates of duty, their false pretences ought to be exposed.

"The letter of Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting was probably written for the purpose of inducing the farmers of the Mississippi valley to go more largely into the cultivation of beets for the sugar factories. This was a laudable motive for telling the truth and showing the large profits which awaited both the beet-grower and the manufacturer if the industry were perseveringly and intelligently prosecuted. To this end it was pointed out that farmers could clear \$65 per acre by cultivating beets, and might even make \$100. But in order to assure the cultivator that he would not be exposed to reverses by possible changes in the tariff, they proceeded to show that the industry stood in no need of protection.

"The beet sugar industry, these gentlemen say, 'stands on as firm a basis as any business in the country.' They point out the fact—a very important one—that their product comes out as a finished article, refined and granulated. It is not, like cane-sugar grown in the West India Islands, a black and offensive paste, which must be carried in wagons to the seaboard and thence by ships to the United States, where, after another handling, it is put through a costly refinery, and then shipped by rail to the consumer, who may possibly be in Nebraska alongside a beet sugar factory which turns out the refined and granulated article at one fell swoop. Indeed, the advantages of the producer of beet sugar for supplying the domestic consumption are very great. We have no doubt that Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting are within bounds when they say that 'sugar can be produced here cheaper than it can be in Europe.' The reasons for this are that—

"The sugar industry is, after all, merely an agricultural one. We can undersell Europe in all other crops, and sugar is no exception. "It follows as naturally as the making of flour from wheat. If we can produce wheat cheaper than Europe, then naturally we can produce flour cheaper, as we do.

"But the writers of the letter do not depend upon a priori reasoning to prove that they can make sugar at a profit without tariff protection. They point to the fact that under the McKinley tariff of 1890, when sugar was free of duty, the price of the article was 4 cents per pound. Yet a net profit of \$3 per ton was made by the beet-sugar factories under those conditions, not counting any bounty on the home production of sugar. They boast that they made this profit while working under absolute free trade, and they have a right to be proud of this result of their skill and industry. Many beet-sugar factories had been started in bygone years, back in the sixties and seventies of the nineteenth century, and had failed because the projectors did not understand the business. Since then great progress has been made, both here and abroad, in the cultivation and manipulation of the beet. What was impossible thirty years ago is now entirely feasible. The industry is already on a solid and enduring basis. There are factories in the United States, these gentlemen tell us in their letter, capable of using 350,000 tons of beets per annum at a profit of \$3 per ton, and this would make a profit of \$1,050,000 as the income to be earned under absolute free trade.

"It must be plain to readers of this letter, signed by the captains of the beet-sugar industry, that the people in Washington who are declaiming against the temporary measure which the President of the United States urges for the relief of the Cuban people, are either grossly ignorant of the subject, or are practising gross deception. The tenable ground for them is to say: 'Other people are having protection that they do not need, and therefore we ought to have more than we need.' This would be consistent with the letter of Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting, but nothing else is so."

## A "Reel Daughter" Dead.

Mrs. Jincey Bacon, a real daughter of the Revolution, though she does not seem to have belonged to the order, died suddenly at Laurel, Del., Tuesday, being 95 years old and in full possession of her faculties, so that she had confidently hoped to pass the century mark. She was a daughter of Colonel Isaac Pooks, a noted Delawarean and a friend of General Washington, with whom he wintered at Valley Forge.

## Croker's Wicked Double.

The story that Richard Croker has a double who is responsible for much of the remarkable talk recently credited to the Tammany chief in the New York papers is suggestive of the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde romance, but Mr. Croker says his talkative counterpart is a real man, for whom he is going to hunt.