

RUSSIA MUST MAKE PEACE

Outbreak at Home Forces Government to Accept Whatever Terms Japan May Offer

Writing from Washington on the recent momentous events in Russia, John Callan O'Laughlin, the veteran newspaper correspondent, says:

No longer can the Russian government hold out against the inevitable. The revolutionary outbreak on the ships of the Black sea fleet makes immediate peace with Japan, whatever her terms, a moral certainty.

This is the opinion of diplomats who know Russia's situation. They said today the czar must accept the Japanese conditions without delay in order to be free to deal with the terrible internecine war which has begun, and they look for greater expedition by the St. Petersburg authorities in naming peace plenipotentiaries and in giving them instructions which will lead to a cessation of hostilities.

Japan, on her part, is anxious that a treaty shall be signed, so as to end the state of war; and this will not be possible should the autocracy be overthrown and a state of anarchy reign in the immense empire of the Slavs. Minister Takahira, representative of Japan, deemed the developments at Odessa, of such importance as to warrant inquiries, and he discussed the situation to-day with Secretary Taft.

Washington has been surcharged with sensational rumors in regard to the developments in Russia's internal situation. It has been said that the American consul at Odessa had cabled for warships; that all the powers were on the point of asking President Roosevelt to send men of war to the Black sea to protect foreign interests; that all the warships of the Black sea fleet had hoisted the red flag in place of the imperial Russian standard, and that most of the artillery of the Rus-

The navy department has no late register of the Russian navy giving the names of the officers on duty with the Black sea fleet. All that is known is that the best officers were detached last fall and ordered to duty in connection with the Baltic squadron, then fitting out for duty under Vice Admiral Rojstvensky.

When Vice Admiral Chouknin assumed command of the Black sea fleet he made an inspection. The report which he transmitted to the admiralty described a deplorable state of affairs. The ships were dirty, the men badly trained, and there was a grave lack of discipline.

His report created a sensation in St. Petersburg, as Vice Admiral Skrydloff, who was detached from duty in connection with the Black sea fleet for service at Vladivostok, had had the record of being a good officer. But Vice Admiral Skrydloff certainly in his later years had devoted more of his time to pleasure than to duty, and the fleet suffered as a result.

Vice Admiral Chouknin at once received orders to reorganize the fleet and put it in an effective condition. He attempted to impose the strictest discipline, and he created dissatisfaction among the men and among the officers as well.

This is an explanation based upon official information which was made here of the reason why eight officers of the Kniaz Potemkin joined the mutinous crew.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, expressed confidence that his government would be able to suppress the mutiny. He called attention to the fact that in the reign of the first

state of disaffection, and no surprise would be expressed should the regiments of this arm of the military service join the revolution.

The situation is so bad that no one here cares to predict what will happen. It is suggested that the czar may try to stem the tide of discontent by making radical reforms without further delay. The trouble is that the people have so often been told that they will be given greater participation in the government and so often deceived that they will now hesitate, it is said, to stop their revolutionary work until they have realized the hope which have been inciting them to the use of force.

The czar is handicapped by the absence of a strong man from his government. One official said there is a dead level of mediocrity in the bureaucratic machine. In his opinion, and in that of diplomats here, if there is a man who can save autocratic Russia, that man is Sergius De Witte, ex-finance minister of the empire. The more thoughtful men in St. Petersburg have urged recommended that he be made chancellor of the empire. The czar has refused to adopt this advice because of his detestation of this man of the people.

Nor has De Witte attempted to advance his own interests, even by remaining silent. He has sharply criticized the emperor and the bureaucracy, and has predicted that if the methods of government were not changed a revolution would occur. It can be appreciated that the emperor has had no desire to subordinate himself to one whom he regards as a bitter enemy. But that he will have to do so if he wishes to remain on his

throne is now regarded here as beyond question.

Lodz Resumes Normal Appearance.

Lodz is quieter than it has been for months. The continuance of martial law makes life and property safer than since the strikes began in January and insure excellent prospects for the resumption of work in practically every factory in the city.

The people are promenading the streets and attending church as usual on holidays, and thousands of workmen and their families are picnicking in the nearby woods.

Mill owners are looking forward to at least several weeks of steady work, giving them a chance to fill orders which have piled up owing to the strikes. Martial law has permitted the authorities to announce such measures as will make the resumption of work or disorders practically impossible.

The streets are deserted after 9 o'clock at night, and theaters, concert halls, and wine shops are closed. Otherwise the life of the city is proceeding quite normally and with the exception of numerous patrols of Cossacks and infantrymen in the streets and the military detachments stationed at the biggest factories there is no sign of the terrorizing days of the last week.

The estimates of 300 or 400 persons killed and a thousand wounded would appear to be justified, though it is impossible to give anything like accurate figures. It is believed that even without martial law the people would remain quiet, as they have had a severe enough lesson at the hands of the troops.

As the result of the strikes since January the workmen have gained increases in wages averaging 20 per cent, and now they apparently have decided to work quietly for the present.

American Coin for Europe.

Since it seems to be determined that the expenditure of Americans who go to Europe for the summer averages \$1,000 for each person, it follows that \$200,000,000 of the so-called balance of trade of \$400,000,000 this year will be covered by these foreign travelers. The rush to Europe this year is breaking all records. The number of first and second-class passengers who have already been carried across is 8,000, thirty thousand more will go in July, and the total for the season is estimated at 200,000.

Admires Japanese Architecture.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt has a strong liking for Japanese architecture. He followed the lead of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., in having all his Adirondack camp rebuilt in the style that prevails in chrysanthemum land. After Mrs. Willie K. has her camp on Blue lake built over by Japanese architects and workmen at large cost she never used it, but her husband's uncle not only lived in this oriental camp, but has just had two more buildings of similar character put up on his preserve.

Oyama Careful of Health.

Marquis Oyama, commanding the Japanese forces in Manchuria, is extremely careful about his health. He totally abstains from all liquors and restricts his smoking to three cigars a day. The hour of his exercise is fixed and at times he goes out shooting. When in Japan his weight was 175 pounds, but this he has decreased during the present campaign by twenty-five pounds. His health is considered to have been greatly improved by this.

Woman Wears Costly Shoes.

Probably the most remarkable shoes ever produced within recent times were those worn at a luncheon in London by a woman well known in society. In keeping with a gorgeous gown, which is said to have cost a fabulous sum, she wore a pair of shoes that were literally covered with flashing jewels—diamonds, rubies and pearls. The style of decoration was of a remarkably striking character. Five hundred dollars was the price of each shoe.

ODESSA A GREAT CITY

In Commerce and Industry a Place of the First Importance

Odessa, which apparently is receiving its second baptism of fire and sword, had its first dreadful experience in this respect when in 1854, at the time of the Crimean war, it was bombarded by the Anglo-French fleet. The city, however, rapidly outgrew the devastation then inflicted, and now it is the most important city in southern Russia. It is the capital of the government of Kherson, and stands on an elevation sloping to the Black sea. Almost directly south, in a straight line, lies Constantinople, 375 miles away. To Moscow is 940 miles, to Warsaw 600 miles and to Vienna, almost directly west, 700 miles. It is 100 miles southeast of Kischineff, the scene of the terrible Jewish massacres in 1903.

In a general sense Odessa has a more European aspect than any other Russian city, but this is accounted for by the fact that it was practically built up during the nineteenth century. It is regularly laid out around the bay, and has a number of streets and squares from which a magnificent view of the Black sea is obtained.

It is noted for its salubrity, the mean temperature being about 50 Fahrenheit, ranging from 70 in mid-July to 26 in January. Its environs, too, are unusually picturesque and contain many seashore resorts. In the immediate vicinity are three salt water lakes that are much frequented by invalids.

Odessa boasts of many fine buildings, both commercial and ecclesiastical. There are twenty-five orthodox churches, a number of monasteries and synagogues and a few Protestant edifices. The municipal library contains about 120,000 volumes, and the exchange, the theater, the governor's palace and the city hall are imposing structures. There are several monuments and a number of public parks.

The population of Odessa is 460,000, and the foreign inhabitants probably number 40,000. The first inhabitants of the place were Greeks, Italians and Albanians. It was but a small hamlet in the fifteenth century, when the Turks constructed a fortress, which was taken by the Russians in 1789. Four years later they fortified the place, and in 1794 it was given its present name, from a Greek settlement called Odessus, or Odysseus, which was believed to have existed there in ancient times. The actual beginning of the city's prosperity dates from 1817, when it was declared a free port, and this decree was continued in force until 1859.

A remarkable thing about Odessa is that many of its houses appear to be in ruins. This arises from the fact that they have been built of a shelly sandstone that readily decomposes in the open air. The quality of this stone accounts for the disappearance of various old Greek towns along the Black sea coast, now traced only by heaps of rubbish.

IS NOT A REVOLUTION.

Outbreak in Russia Simply Manifestation of Discontent.

There has been nothing even remotely resembling the condition of things at Odessa since the revolt of the Brazilian navy in 1893. The warships in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro and exchanged shot and shell with the land forces, which mostly remained loyal to the government. On several occasions the city was bombarded by the fleet and considerable damage was done. Finally the insurrection, which had an alarming aspect at one time, was put down. The mutiny of the crew of the

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS

NEBRASKA BRIEFS.

St. Mary's parochial school at West Point has closed for the year.

Voso Bosovitch shot and killed Dan Dimich in a fight at Fullerton. He escaped.

Gor. Mickey delivered the Fourth of July oration at Lairview, Iowa, his boyhood home.

Douglas county veterans will unveil a soldiers' monument at Forest Lawn at an early day.

It is expected that the next meeting of the State Horticultural society will be held at York.

Rev. J. T. Baird of the Plattsmouth Presbyterian church closed thirty years' pastorate Sunday.

A. H. Phillips, of Neligh, had a large freeracker explode in his hands. A large part of the cracker penetrated his right eye and totally destroyed the sight.

The contract for the water works and electric light plant at Alma has been let to Chicago firms and they will commence work on the same in a short time.

Hon. Uriah Bruner, a pioneer settler of Cumby county and a prominent figure in the early history of the state, died at the age of 76 years at the family home in West Point.

A recent Wednesday was a record-breaking day in the Fremont marriage market. Judge Briggs issued seven licenses and three prominent couples living in that city were united.

The farmers living in the vicinity of Pickrell will meet at Pickrell Saturday, July 15, for the purpose of completing the organization of their elevator company. They now have a membership of 140, but they intend to increase it to 150 if possible.

A complaint was filed in the county court of York county against Isaac Ong of McCool Junction, charging him with bootlegging. The authorities captured ten cases of beer and three gallons of whiskey. There is said to be twenty-five counts against the defendant.

The worst flood of water in years fell recently at Greeley. Cellars and wells were filled up and the streets cut to pieces, two feet of water pouring down those running north and south. Carpets in some of the houses had to be taken up. Sidewalks and fences were knocked about promiscuously. Bricks were carried a hundred yards from the streets.

John Bard, aged seventy-one years died in Hastings at a room in the Lindell hotel. The deceased has resided in Hastings for a long time, and has been carrying mail sacks from the postoffice to the trains for the past ten years. He performed his usual duties up to last Sunday when he was suddenly taken ill and gradually got worse until the end came.

Manager Farmer of the Auburn Canning company at Auburn, is very highly encouraged over the prospects of the corn crop this season. His men have just finished plowing for the last time, this season, 400 acres of the 1,000 out, and the corn is now tasseling. The crop is about two weeks in advance of that of last year and indications are for one-third larger output. The factory will begin operations about July 16 or 20.

The voters of Grattan township Holt county, at a meeting called for that purpose selected a committee to collect in the shortage of Former Treasurer Patrick Handley, who was found to be short in his accounts about \$5,400, or nearly 55 per cent of the money he received. They have recovered so far about \$600 and a quarter section of land, but expect to recover all the shortage.

The record of mortgages filed and released in Polk county shown for the month of June were Eleven mortgages filed, amounting to \$18,442.73; released, fourteen mortgages, amounting to \$17,042; city mortgages filed, one, amounting to \$350; released, two mortgages, amounting to \$2,050; chattel mortgages filed, forty-one, amounting to \$17,337.50; released, fourteen mortgages, amounting to \$5,178.90.

"Home grass is going to revolutionize the sandy country of western Nebraska, and will make it 100 per cent better country," said Congressman Moses P. Kinkaid, of the big Sixth district, author of the sections homestead law and who has just been out over the territory to investigate the progress of the grasses which the government has planted in the northern part of the cattle raising section of the state, as an experiment.

At a meeting of the McCook Commercial club it was decided to hold a street fair, August 27 to September 2, 1905, inclusive one week, and to engage the Parker amusement company for that occasion. A committee at once closed a contract with Manager Tyler of the company, and the business men of the city were approached with a subscription list, with the result that about \$2,000 were subscribed for the enterprise.

Because the B. & M. has refused to pay its 1904 taxes in Seward county, the board of supervisors want the court house contractors to ship all the material for the new building over the Northwestern. A resolution to that effect was adopted.

Los Angeles (Cal.) dispatch: General Amasa Cobb, brigadier general of volunteers during the civil war, veteran of the Mexican war, ex-congressman and ex-justice of the supreme court of Nebraska died here aged 82 years. Cobb was a personal friend of President Lincoln. His body will be removed to Nebraska for interment.

A toy cannon discharged by a neighbor's boy named Bolton, seriously injured Georgia, the 9-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Larrison of Grand Island. It is believed the sight will be saved, but the girl will be disfigured for life from powder burns.

Chaplain James Malley of the Methodist Episcopal church of Stromsburg, has received a telegram from his son, Charles, who is now at Annapolis, saying that he has successfully passed both his mental and physical examinations for entrance to the United States naval academy and will soon enter upon his duties as a midshipman.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC

The following figures on the shipments of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and hay made in Nebraska during 1904 was given out by Chief Clerk Don C. Despain of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics. The totals show that the farmers of the state had a surplus of 73,294,753 bushels of small grain and 129,071 tons of hay, which represents an approximate value of \$45,000,000. The total shipments of corn, 45,031,409 bushels, is equivalent to 19 per cent of the total crop of 1904, and is an increase of 5,000,000 bushels over the shipments of 1902, showing that the farmers of Nebraska are becoming greater exporters of the king cereal each year. The shipments of wheat, 19,677,212 bushels, is equal to 61 per cent of the wheat crop of 1904. The shipments of oats are equal to 10 per cent of the crop of 1904, the barley shipments 15 per cent and the rye shipments equal just one-half the total production of last year, while the shipments of hay equal 13 per cent.

The table shows Cass county to rank first in the shipment of corn, having shipped 3,513,125 bushels, while Saunders county is a close second with 3,224,908 bushels. In wheat shipments Phelps county leads with 1,611,333 bushels, Furnas county is second with 1,385,333 bushels to its credit. Cedar county leads in oats with 1,219,052 bushels, while Knox county is second with 1,085,063 bushels. Cedar county also leads in barley shipments, its shipments totaling 157,210 bushels, while Frontier county ranks first in rye shipments with 117,520 bushels. Holt county shipped 43,542 tons of hay, thereby ranking first.

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

Comparative Statistics of the Years 1894 and 1893.

LINCOLN—The shipments of live stock during the year 1904 show a considerable increase over the shipments of the year 1903, according to the statistics of the bureau of labor and statistics, which were given out by Chief Clerk Don C. Despain. The prosperous condition of the farmer and stockman is shown by the fact that there were 829,985 more head of live stock shipped in 1904 than in 1903.

The total shipments of all live stock was 4,682,333 head. In 1904 there were 955,791 head of cattle shipped, as compared with 955,263 head in 1903. The similarity of these figures is indicative of the steadiness of cattle shipments. The comparison of hog shipments for the two years shows an increase of 581,398 head, there being 2,742,909 head shipped in 1904 and 2,161,511 in 1903. The horses and mules shipments in 1904 were 57,952 head, and 54,823 in 1903. A large gain is noticeable in the sheep shipments, the 1904 shipments totaling 925,681 head, as compared with 680,751 in 1903.

In the shipments of cattle Dodge county leads, with 28,401; Sheridan is second with 27,350; Merrick third with 27,025, and Custer fourth with 26,675 head to its credit. Dodge county also ranks first in hog shipments with total shipments of 85,320; Custer is second with 81,100; Saunders third with 81,024, and Knox fourth with 79,357. In the shipments of sheep Buffalo county is far ahead of all others, having shipped 161,460 head, while the next ranking county, Hall, shipped 94,365 head. Dodge, Seward and Colfax counties follow in the order named. Buffalo county also leads in the shipment of horses and mules, its total being 4,516, with Dawes second with 3,666 head.

BANKER CHAMBERLAIN GUILTY OF EMBEZZLEMENT

TECUMSEH—The jury in the case of the State against Charles M. Chamberlain returned a verdict of guilty of embezzlement. Chamberlain was cashier of the Chamberlain Banking house in Tecumseh, which failed in August, 1902. Since that time until about three months ago he had been a fugitive. He gave himself up to the authorities and was indicted on charges of embezzlement. A move will be made for a new trial.

LINCOLN—R. B. Carter, C. J. Anderson and W. E. Taylor of Omaha have been appointed members of the commission to pass on voting machines, each of the state officers, Governor Mickey, Auditor Searle and Secretary of State Galusha, selecting a man. Gov. Mickey chose Taylor, who is a machinist on the World-Herald; Galusha selected Carter, ex-building inspector of Omaha, and Searle chose Anderson, a member of the legislature which passed the law and incidentally the father of the measure.

Home From Mexican Prison.

SIDNEY—Mac Stewart, a Cheyenne county cowboy in the early '80s, wandered down to old Mexico, where, about ten years ago, he got into trouble with a policeman whom he killed. For this offense he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. This sentence was later commuted to solitary confinement for life on a diet of bread and water. The jailer's daughter became interested in his case, and through her efforts and those of William A. Paxton of Omaha he was released.

Scavenger Suits Filed.

LINCOLN—Deputy County Attorney Matson filed a "scavenger" suit in the district court which covers delinquent property in Lincoln and Lancaster county, which, if paid up, would enrich the treasury by about \$1,600,000.

Will Issue Session Laws.

LINCOLN—Secretary of State Galusha has announced that the session laws will be ready for distribution in a few days. The state printing board let the contracts for the printing.



BIRD-EYE VIEW OF ODESSA.

sian army was on the eve of joining the revolutionists.

Some of these rumors had a slight basis and others were false. But the true situation as depicted by official and diplomatic dispatches is bad enough, without exaggeration.

Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg cabled to the state department a report concerning the mutiny on the battleship Kniaz Potemkin and the torpedo boat destroyers, which confirms in every detail the message sent by Consul Heenan at Odessa.

Private information received at the Russian embassy confirms the report that bad food was at the bottom of the trouble aboard the Kniaz Potemkin. A sailor approached an officer of the deck, and was impertinent and threatening in his complaint about the food. The Russian naval regulations make an officer practically the master of a man's life. The officer apparently found it impossible to induce the sailors to arrest the mutineer. He drew his revolver and shot the man.

The latter's comrades, standing near by, dashed at the murderer and killed him. They knew if they did not get command of the ship they would be hanged at the yardarm, and they attacked every other officer who failed to join them. Eight officers only of the entire complement cast their lot with the crew.

It is evident to diplomats who have studied the dispatches which have reached Washington that the trouble was not spontaneous and that bad food was not at the bottom of it. It looks to them as if the crew had imbibed revolutionary doctrines, and that they used the food question as a pretext.

The failure of the Black sea fleet to sail for Odessa at once is regarded as significant, and an indication either that the government at first was afraid to order it to Odessa, or that the reports of mutiny on board the ships composing it had some basis.

Decry State Liquor Law.

Speakers from South Carolina, where the state sells the liquors consumed by the people, have visited the cities of North Carolina to oppose the adoption of the system in the latter state. They say the present plan has not diminished drunkenness; that the many who can not afford to buy the minimum quantity sold at the state dispensaries buy drinks of perambulating saloons, an increasing number of persons carrying bottles in their pockets and retailing liquor in the back streets.

King Leopold Building Palaces.

The king of Belgium is developing a mania for building. At present his palace is being rebuilt and the city of Brussels has sanctioned his plans for a "Mont des Arts," which will cost \$40,000,000. Near the Cinquantenaire park a triumphal arch is being built by royal command and the architects are busy for the king in Laeken, Ostende and Villefranche. The latest royal project is a hall of fame, to be built at the porte de Namur, after the model of King Ludwig's Walhalla.

Nicholas two regiments had revolted, and they were promptly crushed and the trouble was settled. He believes that events will show that the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkin is an isolated case and that the remainder of the Black sea fleet will remain loyal. He added that there is no doubt whatever in his mind as to the faithfulness of the army.

Other diplomats called attention to the action of the troops in Odessa in joining the sailors of the Kniaz Potemkin, who had landed and were using machine guns against the Cossacks. A fact which they also regard as significant is that the men of the revolted battleship seemed to be comparatively well organized.

The capture of a collier laden with coal shows an intention to keep the ship in commission and use it against the government. There are ample supplies on board. Each ship in the Russian navy has food stores for three



Map Showing Location Of Odessa.

months in its hold and enough ammunition in the magazines to last the battery for a considerable time.

It is not believed that the mutinous ships will run any danger from the shore defenses. Advances received here show that the artillery is in a grave

Sad Pleasure for Empress.

When Empress Eugenie visits Paris she almost invariably occupies a suite of rooms facing the Tuilleries gardens. Much surprise has been expressed that she should take up her abode in such close proximity to the scene of her triumph long ago. The subject was delicately broached in her presence recently, whereupon the old lady said: "It is perhaps the greatest happiness of my life to look upon the garden where my son played in his childhood—a sad pleasure if you will, but one I would not forego willingly."

Favors Tax on Bachelors.

Gov. Edward C. Stokes of New Jersey favors the taxation of some bachelors. "Why should not I, a bachelor without a care," he asks, "be made to pay my quota of taxes the same as the man who earns \$2 a day and has a large family to support?" The governor is not in favor of a tax on bachelors necessarily, but he feels that single men in comfortable circumstances should pay a generous share of the taxes whether they own real estate or not.

King Alfonso Well Educated.

King Alfonso has a fair claim to be regarded as the best educated of crowned heads. He is a linguist, familiar with French, Italian, German and English. He never travels without Goethe, Schiller and the Austrian poet Grillparzer, whose name will be new to most people. Of the ancient classics King Alfonso prefers Horace, many of whose odes he has translated into Spanish. Moreover, he revels in mathematics and history and enjoys drawing.



Its university is frequented by students from all parts of the empire. All the sciences and liberal arts are taught, and there are a museum and an observatory. The library of the institution contains 150,000 volumes. Besides the university there are several gymnasias, preparatory, commercial, art and industrial schools in Odessa.

In commerce and industry the city is of first importance. The town and port are mainly lighted by electricity, and the water works are extensive, the supply being conducted from the Dniester river, a distance of twenty-five miles. The harbor is spacious and deep and is divided by large moles into several ports.

There are now nearly 600 industrial establishments, employing 50,000 persons, with an annual output worth \$50,000,000. Because of its position as the chief grain exporting center of Russia, and the first port in regard to exports in general, its wheat exports alone, nearly 75 per cent of the whole, are about \$75,000,000, yearly, but lumber, sugar, machinery, leather, flour and iron also attain high figures. The annual municipal expenses of the city are about \$3,000,000.

Immense Topographical Map.

About 100 years more will be required to complete the work of making a topographical map of the country, which was begun by the United States government in 1882. The work is being carried on in co-operation with the states, New York, for example, having appropriated annually something like \$20,000 as its share. There has never been a topographical map of the United States published other than rough sketches. For that reason the government work will be one of the largest ever made.

Woman Wears Costly Shoes.

Probably the most remarkable shoes ever produced within recent times were those worn at a luncheon in London by a woman well known in society. In keeping with a gorgeous gown, which is said to have cost a fabulous sum, she wore a pair of shoes that were literally covered with flashing jewels—diamonds, rubies and pearls. The style of decoration was of a remarkably striking character. Five hundred dollars was the price of each shoe.

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