

## WORK THIS WEEK

ELECTORAL VOTE WILL BE CAN-  
VASSED WEDNESDAY.

### VOTE ON THE STATEHOOD BILL

All Amendments and Measure Itself  
to Be Disposed of at Once—Rail-  
road Rate Legislation Has the  
Right of Way in House.

WASHINGTON—The senate has laid out an extended program for itself this week. According to this plan Monday and Tuesday will be given over almost entirely to the statehood bill. Wednesday the senate will proceed to the hall of representatives and assist in canvassing the electoral vote. On Monday the statehood bills will be displaced temporarily to permit the managers of the Swayne impeachment trial to present the replication of the house of representatives to Judge Swayne's answer in the proceedings against him, but it is not expected that they will consume much time. Appropriation bills will occupy the balance of the time during the week.

The republican steering committee has decided that the pure food bill shall become the unfinished business after the disposal of the statehood bill, but it is not believed that much if any time will be found this week for its consideration.

The agricultural appropriation is now under consideration and will continue to be discussed as opportunity offers and it is expected that by the time it is out of the way the District of Columbia and the Indian bills will be ready for consideration. With the statehood bill out of the way, the policy will be to press the supply bills persistently and nothing but the Swayne trial will be permitted to stand in their way.

In accordance with the unanimous agreement reached the statehood bill and all amendments offered to it will be voted on before adjournment on Tuesday.

The contest over some of the amendments to the bill will be sharp and may continue the session into the night.

Railroad rate legislation is to have the right of way in the house of representatives during Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday. The rule making the bill giving the Interstate Commerce commission power to fix rates a special order during sessions which are to begin an hour earlier than usual on Tuesday and Wednesday will be the subject of lively debate on Monday. Opposition to the bill which has been agreed on by the republicans on the committee of interstate commerce will be voiced in the debate on this rule. This opposition may come from the minority developed in the republican conference Friday, as well as from the democrats of the house. If the two should unite to defeat the rule those who have counted noses say this could be accomplished. Should the rule be adopted, as is the belief of the majority leaders, there will be no opportunity to amend the bill. The democrats will be given an opportunity to show their strength on the Davy bill to be offered as a substitute for the Esch-Townsend bill, when the time comes to vote on that measure at 4 o'clock Wednesday. The discussion will be interrupted on Wednesday to permit the two houses of congress to assemble in the hall of the house and count the electoral vote for president and vice president.

#### General Matsumara Dies.

LONDON—General Matsumara, according to the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, has died at the front from congestion of the brain. He commanded the operation at Two Hundred and Three-Meter hill and was decorated and promoted for heroism.

### THAT BEEF TRUST.

No Evasion of Decision Relative  
There to.

WASHINGTON—It can be said by authority that unless the corporations constituting the alleged "beef trust" shall heed the injunction made permanent by the decision of the supreme court of the United States, the government will institute proceedings against the individual members of the corporations to enforce the decision of the court.

The proceedings will be under the criminal law, if such can be instituted. The minds of the president and members of his cabinet are made up fully on the question. They have determined that the "beef trust" shall obey the law, and now that the highest court in the land has upheld the hands of the administration, it is said they will permit no further "dilly-dallying" with the subject.

At Tuesday's cabinet meeting the president and Attorney General Moody shared in the congratulations of the members of the cabinet on the result of the "beef trust" cases before the supreme court.

The president, who made no attempt to conceal his satisfaction at the decision of the court, united with the members of the cabinet in congratulating the attorney general. The subject was considered briefly at the meeting, but no definite conclusion was reached as to what action, if any, the government would take in the future, except the general determination to enforce the law as it has been construed by the courts. The president and the members of the cabinet regard the decision of the supreme court as a signal triumph of law as they have viewed it and are prepared to carry it into effect absolutely.

All the members of the cabinet were present at the meeting except Secretaries Hay and Wilson, the former still being confined to his home by a severe cold.

Again, the president emphasized his interest in the arbitration treaties pending before the senate. He holds that the opponents of the treaties are proceeding on wrong premises in maintaining that they may be used by foreign countries as a basis for action against certain of the southern states in the collection of old claims.

Some departmental matters were considered at the meeting, the most important of which was the action of Postmaster General Wynne in notifying John G. Capers, republican national committeeman of South Carolina, that postmasters in that state will be dismissed from the service if, in the future, they pay the expenses of delegates to political conventions. The action of the postmaster general was approved by the president and the cabinet. In principle the declaration of Mr. Wynne will apply to all other states where such methods are practiced.

### JAPANESE LOSE IN ATTACK.

Latest Report Indicates Wounding of  
General Dombowski.

ST. PETERSBURG—According to General Kuropatkin's latest reports, which indicate the wounding of a third Russian general—Dombowski—the operations at Sandiapu and the fighting at Sahke have been momentarily suspended. The Russians successfully repulsed the latest attack of the Japanese eastward with heavy loss.

The cold is still intense, there being twenty-four degrees of frost. There are indications that the Japanese are preparing to break the inactivity on their own account as soon as the weather moderates.

The war office is closed and no further facts regarding the reports that General Kuropatkin is about to give up his command can be obtained.

The rumor, however, is generally discredited.

## JAPS AGAIN WIN

THE RUSSIANS FAIL TO TURN  
OKU'S LEFT FLANK.

### ASSAILANTS AT DISADVANTAGE

Moving Over a White Surface and  
Frozen Ground With Cold Weather  
They are Targets for Fire of Men  
in Trenches.

GENERAL OKU'S HEADQUARTERS—The Russian attempt to turn General Oku's left flank has proved a complete failure. Following on the failure of the recent cavalry raid down the railway this, it is thought by the Japanese, will probably induce the Russians to await in the future Japanese attacks. The attempt, even with the bombardment of other portions of the line or a cavalry movement around the flank, was doomed to failure from the start. The Japanese were at Heikoutai, but withdrew its small force from there and allowed the Russians to occupy the positions until they could move over enough men to make its recapture certain.

The reoccupation of this position was easily accomplished, although the loss was heavy. The casualties have not yet been reported, but it is believed that they will amount to fully 3,000.

The Russians had five divisions engaged at Heikoutai and in that direction. They were driven back by less than two Japanese divisions.

Over 100,000 men were engaged in the Russian demonstration against the Japanese positions immediately east of Heikoutai, a force strong enough to have been successful, as but one Japanese division was sent against them. The Russian loss is estimated at over 4,000, although prisoners say that one regiment was practically annihilated. The Japanese loss is placed at only 200, due to the fact that they remained in their trenches while the Russians were forced to cross open ground, solidly frozen, where the construction of shelter trenches was impossible. The ground being covered with snow, was naturally a great disadvantage to the attacking force, as it was plainly visible against the white background for a long distance. The Japanese suffered the same disadvantages in the recapture of Heikoutai. The weather was very cold during the fighting, the minimum being 6 degrees below zero, and the maximum 14 degrees above zero. The Russians did not retreat north, but retired, well out of range, with no sign of further activity.

ST. PETERSBURG—The emperor has received the following dispatch from General Kuropatkin:

The Japanese during the night of January 31 attacked Djantanchenan, on the left bank of the Hun river, opposite Changtan. They captured the village, but subsequently were driven out with great loss. The Russian casualties were 100.

#### A War For Independence.

ROME—Prince G. Hica of Roumania, who has been elected by the Albanian committee as "supreme head for Albanian independence," was interviewed regarding his plans and the purposes of the committee. The prince said his election meant the beginning of a general revolution in Albania and a bitter struggle to achieve the liberty of that country. He said he would in person assume command of the Albanian forces, which he asserted, would be reinforced by 12,000 European volunteers.

#### May Replace the Drawback.

WASHINGTON—Senator Hansbrough introduced in the form of an amendment to the sundry civil bill a measure which if adopted would have the effect of repealing the drawback provision of the Dingley act, in so far as it applies to wheat.

### MEANS MUCH FOR OMAHA.

Proposition to Make It General Dis-  
tributing Point for Supplies.

WASHINGTON—There is pending in the war office a proposition to raise Omaha to the importance of a general distributing point for quartermaster's supplies. It is now the distributing station for army supplies destined to military posts within the department of the Missouri. The recent completion of the new addition to the quartermaster's supply depot warehouse in Omaha has provided ample space for the handling of a much larger tonnage. It is understood that there are but three general supply depots in the United States, viz., New York, San Francisco and Jeffersonville, Ind., the latter station having been established during the civil war and maintained largely because of tradition. The development of the west in the matter of transportation facilities has given rise to a demand for a general supply station in the mid-west. Omaha claims to this new distinction have been advocated by Senator Millard, who recently took the matter up with General C. F. Humphrey, quartermaster general of the army. General Humphrey was for a long time stationed at Omaha as chief quartermaster of the department of the Platte and is personally conversant with the situation, as he is, of course, with the needs of the service in every part of the United States. Senator Millard feels confident that he will have the good will of General Humphrey in the effort to enhance the importance of Omaha as a supply station. Success in this matter would, of course, enable the wholesale merchants and manufacturers of Nebraska to bid on a variety of army supplies for use throughout the United States and the Philippines, and no doubt they would receive large contracts. It is possible that an act of congress may be necessary to bring this about, but Senator Millard is in hopes that it can be done by order of the secretary of war.

### FAILS TO FIT CASE.

House Bill on Railroad Rates Thought  
To Be Faulty.

WASHINGTON—Congressman Hinshaw called at the white house to confer with President Roosevelt on matters pertaining to the Fourth Nebraska district and also to measures pending before the house relating to subjects of legislation of paramount public interest. Incidentally, the talk turned upon the bill which Mr. Townsend introduced in the house January 31, providing for additional powers to be vested in the interstate commerce commission. Mr. Hinshaw expressed the opinion that while the Townsend bill would meet the public demand for a better regulation of railroad rates, it does not go far enough, and since that bill will be considered by the house within a few days, Mr. Hinshaw desired to learn whether its provisions would be satisfactory to the administration. The president, however, did not express approval or disapproval of the Townsend bill, but Mr. Hinshaw left the white house with the impression that the president would like to the present session enact a law empowering the interstate commerce commission to fix rates, to prevent discrimination between shippers, to abolish private car lines, and to give the commission authority to enforce its decrees.

Mr. Hinshaw is of opinion that nothing short of such legislation would satisfy his constituents, but he is not at all sanguine that the senate would pass such a bill while it is not yet settled that the house will do so.

#### No Talk of Peace.

WASHINGTON—The German embassy, upon receipt of a cablegram from the home government, authorized the statement that there had not been even so much as an exchange of ideas between the Berlin and London governments regarding the ending of the war in the far east.