

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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HOSILITIES BEGIN

Turkey Officially Declares that a State of War Exists.

CIRCULAR TO REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Recalls Events of Week and Refers to Latest Invasion.

PARTICIPATED IN BY GREEK REGULARS

Turkey Denies that it Has Any Desire for Conquest.

GIVES PROOF OF PACIFIC SENTIMENT

Offers to Withdraw Troops from Frontier Providing Greece Will Follow Suit There and Also in Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.—The council of ministers, after a session at the palace today, declared that war had broken out on the frontier, owing to the incursion by the Greeks on Turkish territory, and Edhem Pasha, the Turkish military commander, was ordered to assume the offensive.

The announcement of the actual existence of a state of war on the frontier was at first misunderstood by the council of ministers had declared war on Greece being widely circulated. It was also reported that the council of ministers had decided to recall Asim Bey, the Turkish minister at Athens, and had given passports to Prince Maurocordato, the Greek minister at Constantinople.

The situation is summed up in a detailed circular sent this evening to the Turkish representatives abroad. This circular recalls the week's invasion of Turkish territory and states that the newest incursion was participated in by Greek troops, thereby establishing a state of war.

FIGHTING CONTINUES

ATHENS, April 18.—240 m.—Firing is reported along the whole line of the frontier in Thessaly.

A dispatch from Larissa dated at 9 o'clock last night (Saturday) says the Turks, under cover of darkness, are assaulting the Greek forces at Mount Anafitli with great ferocity.

HOPE WAR WILL BE AVERTED

Feeling that this Effect is Prevalent in British Capital.

LONDON, April 17.—Easter being the great festival of the Greek church, it was hoped that actual hostilities since the reported failure of the raid of the insurgents into Macedonia, would be postponed until next week, especially as the concert of the powers, having failed in everything else, succeeded beyond all hope in holding back Turkey from plunging into war, while proving to Greece that Turkey is still able to mobilize an enormous and efficient army.

ROUT THE TURKS WITH DYNAMITE

Greeks Assert the Ottomans Were the Aggressors in the Affray.

LARISSA, Headquarters of the Greek Army in Thessaly, April 17.—Details of the fighting between the Greeks and Turks at Nezeron, just within the Greek frontier line, in Thessaly, and due south of Mount Olympus, have been received here. The fighting originated, according to the Greek troops, in an attempt on the part of the Turkish forces to occupy an abandoned post of the Greeks.

GLADSTONE TO CRETE LEADER

Regards that England is Carrying Out Wishes of Two Youthful Despots.

LONDON, April 17.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Macedonian leader, Captain Dampsee, in which he says: "For the present, I deplore the course which the government has taken in the matter of Crete and to plead its opinion before a tribunal of youthful despots, the emperors of Germany and Russia, and to abide by their help to execute their final determinations. Our disgraceful office seems to be to place ships, guns, soldiers and sailors at their disposal for the purpose of keeping down the movement for the liberty of Crete and of securing to these young despots, who have in no wise earned the confidence of Europe, the power of deciding questions which rightfully belong to the Cretans."

TROUBLE IN ANOTHER DIRECTION

Turks Harass the Troops to the Montenegrin Frontier.

SALONICA, April 17.—A battalion of Albanians, stationed at Ushub in readiness to start for the Greek frontier has been sent in haste to Verona, on the Montenegrin frontier, and another battalion, now in course of formation, will follow soon as possible. This unexpected movement of Turkish troops toward the Montenegrin frontier has given rise to the report that serious danger is apprehended in that direction.

More Troops for Crete

ROME, April 17.—It is officially announced that two additional battalions of infantry and a mountain battery are going to Crete.

Movements of Greek Vessels, April 17

At New York—Arrived—Carnegie, from Liverpool; Frederick de Grosse, Salcedo, Normanville, for Havre; Werra, for Med. (Herrmann ports); Maasdam, for Rotterdam. At Havre—Salcedo, La Gasconne, for New York; Christian, for New York. At Southampton—Sailed—Merlin, for New York. At Liverpool—Arrived—Dovic, from New York. At Hamburg—Arrived—Fuerst Bismarck, from New York. At Marseilles—Sailed—Alesia, for New York. At Naples—Sailed—Italia, for New York.

Hohenlohe Resigns

Germany's Imperial Chancellor Vacates His Place in the Cabinet.

SENDS HIS RESIGNATION TO EMPEROR

Opposition by the Minister of the Interior Cause of the Move.

PROBABLE EFFECT ON GERMAN AFFAIRS

Change of Chancellors an Unfortunate Occurrence at Present.

SOME FRICTION WITH EMPEROR WILLIAM

Present Critical Situation in Europe, Owing to Eastern Complications, May Embarrass Matters to Some Degree.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, April 17.—Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, in a letter dated from Baden, April 13, forwarded his resignation to Emperor William. A brisk exchange of telegraphic messages followed. His majesty insisted upon the chancellor retaining office for the present, in spite of the cogent reasons recited in Prince Hohenlohe's letter, and especially the Kreuz Zeitung, and the most serious embarrassment of the emperor.

Prince Hohenlohe again and again insisted that apart from other serious reasons, his health just now is of the worst. Then, the prince suddenly went to Paris, where his wife preceded him. As reasons animating him to resign, Prince Hohenlohe urged his inability to carry out his solemn promise to submit to the Reichstag and to the Diet two bills, one placing the Prussian law relating political meetings upon a more liberal and modern basis and the other reforming the procedure of military trials.

The prince's attitude to carry out his promise is said to be due to the extreme reactionary attitude of Baron von Der Recker von Derhorst, the Prussian minister for the interior. At this moment it is impossible to say how the crisis will end; but in view of the critical situation of Europe a change of chancellors would now be most unfortunate.

The difficulty of including in the association bill the means of giving greater freedom of political meetings and at the same time providing measures to suppress socialism, which the emperor desires, is believed to be the real crux of the situation.

UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL

The United States tariff bill is just now the favorite theme of the German press, with the exception of the Agrarian press, and especially the Kreuz Zeitung and Deutsche Tageszeitung. The temper of these articles, however, has cooled and a tariff war is being strongly discouraged by the entire liberal and commercial press.

The Kleins Journal and the Tagelblatt say that German industries would suffer more through a tariff war than they have already done. The Borsen Courier contends the United States tariff bill is not to fix a tariff as it pleases, adding, "The Agrarians cannot deny this."

The National Zeitung thinks Germany is not wise to select German sugar interests as a handle to exert pressure on America, as sugar is only a twentieth part of German exports to America.

The National Zeitung also strongly deprecates a tariff war. The Socialist Vorwaerts calls attention to Germany's bad faith in the past tariff dealings with America and says: "I pretended American products were frauds, denounced American pork and even as diseased, and forced American insurance companies out of the country. Since 1890, while reducing our tariff, we have increased the duties on American products, such as cottonseed oil and fats. German workmen do not want a tariff war with America."

The United States embassy, contrary to the published statements, has received no instructions from Washington relating to German and American tariff interests.

NATURALIZED AMERICANS

The Prussian minister of the interior has issued a new decree permitting only a brief stay here in Germany, called in, when he returns to his country. They were formerly allowed to remain here permanently, provided no questions of military desertion upon their part were involved.

The liberal press points out that this decree amounts to the nullification of the treaty stipulations of 1868, whereby the permanent return of naturalized German Americans was specially guaranteed. The liberal leaders, Herr Richter and Bickert and others will question the government on the subject in the Reichstag, and that body will thoroughly discuss the decree.

The naval authorities have just concluded experiments undertaken with the view of discovering the color best suited to render ships of war inconspicuous, and have decided to follow the American example and paint their vessels olive green.

The emperor and the imperial family will remove to the new palace at Potsdam at the beginning of May. Great dissatisfaction has been given to south Germany by the decision of the emperor to spend the summer at Tegernsee with the children. The emperor on Tuesday purchased a number of fine American clothing here. The grounds of the newly remarked: "Great fellows, these Americans. They are the coming great artists of the world."

BISMARCK RECOVERS

Prince Bismarck has completely recovered from his recent indisposition. He has been taking long carriage drives. The grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin at Cannes on Saturday last has caused a great discussion. Dr. Langfeld was sent to Cannes by the minister of justice of Mecklenburg with instructions to inquire into the circumstances. He reports there is no doubt the grand duke's death was due to an accident in falling over a parapet of a bridge, from the grounds of his residence at Cannes. According to personal reports made to the emperor by Baron von Kapher of the grand duke's suite, the grand duke suffered horribly during the last hours of his life from a fracture of the spine, resulting from the fall. He begged his physician to relieve his misery by administering quick poison to him. His majesty was greatly shocked and ordered the worst details to be withheld from the newspaper.

The betrothal is announced of the Princess Marie Dorothea of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to Duke Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein.

IN WHOM SHOULD YOU PUT YOUR TRUST?

JUDGE KEYSOR'S ENDORSEMENT OF MOORES.

OMAHA, April 17.—To the Voters of the City of Omaha: I desire to say that in my judgment the issue of paramount importance for decision at the coming city election is not the character of either Mr. Moore or Mr. Howell. The fusionists have inaugurated a campaign of criminal charges against Mr. Moore and the republicans have replied by asserting that Mr. Howell should first deny and disprove the serious and apparently well founded charges of drinking and gambling made against him before he asks for votes on account of Mr. Moore's alleged delinquencies. It certainly seems as if one or both parties should wait until he is proven guilty according to law, or at least until the county has checked his books sufficiently to know whether or not anything is due. The charges against both may be unfounded, but until proven so it does not become one any more than the other to ask for an election on the ground of moral fitness.

It is undoubted that Mr. Howell voted to unseat Senator J. H. Evans, who was honestly and fairly elected. In doing this Mr. Howell struck a blow at representative government and robbed all of us who voted for Senator Evans of our representation in the legislature. Anything which undermines the true representation of the people and destroys the integrity of the individual ballot is more subversive of our rights and liberty than the stealing of any amount of public funds. If Mr. Moore has embezzled money he can be and ought to be and will be punished according to law. But how can Mr. Howell be punished? What penalty is there for his high-handed act? Only by defeating him in no uncertain terms when he asks us to trust him again. And I sincerely hope that the voters of all parties will teach him, and all who joined with him in this act, that a penalty will not be tolerated in this state, no matter by what political party or person perpetrated.

I have known Mr. Moore for years and do not believe him guilty of the grave accusations made against him. For more than five years I have been honored by the people of this district with a place on the district court bench, and in that time, to the best of my recollection, only two motions to retax costs were called up before me, and they were promptly settled. If Mr. Moore has overcharged litigants I do not know it, for I have not examined his books, nor is it my duty to do so unless upon a motion properly filed to retax costs. It seems very strange that no one complained, if Mr. Moore were robbing people in the wholesale manner charged. Can any one believe the absurd allegation that he has stolen \$300,000, as stated in one of our papers? This would be at the rate of about \$55,000 per year, or more than the entire estimated receipts of the office.

Irrespective of the charges against either of the leading candidates, I am for the republican ticket, and for Mr. Moore; because as a man and a citizen of Omaha, I believe that it is of infinite importance that we declare that our votes shall be respected, that our officers shall serve the terms for which they were duly elected, that our city election shall be respected, changed for political purposes, and that we shall be rejoicing over his return. He will take a seat in the colonial Parliament again.

WILL WELCOME CECIL RHODES

Great Preparations are Being Made in Cape Town in His Honor. (Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) CAPE TOWN, April 17.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Cecil Rhodes is expected to arrive here next Tuesday. Great preparations are being made for his reception in his honor, and for public rejoicing over his return. He will take a seat in the colonial Parliament again.

FRANCHISE FOR OUTLANDERS

President Kruger, it is Reported, Grants the Franchise.

LONDON, April 17.—It is rumored that President Kruger has intimated his intention to grant the franchise to outlanders after four years residence in the Transvaal and to grant them partial franchise at the expiration of two years residence.

The National Observer demands that the government tell the country plainly whether it possesses as it seems to the proofs of German designs and aggression in South Africa.

SECURITY OF ORES

LONDON, April 17.—A column article in the Times points to the perils in prospect for the British iron and steel industries, the article which is based on the report of the steel company at Barrow-in-Furness, dilates on the statement that for the first time in the history of iron the scarcity of ore is felt.

DEFEND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

ADELAIDE, South Australia, April 17.—The federation convention, by a vote of 23 to 12, has rejected an amendment to allow women to vote for members of the house of representatives.

FIRST TRAIN TO REACH YANKTON

Northwestern Clears Its Track and Will Handle Much Freight. YANKTON, S. D., April 17.—(Special Telegram.)—The Northwestern has been vigorously pushing the work on its track, and expects a construction train through from Centerville tonight. It will be the first train from the east over the flooded district. Monday a regular train service is expected to be established. The eastern freight for Yankton and points west that has accumulated for the past two weeks is very great, and the Northwestern will handle a large amount of it, having the first train through.

GRANT'S BODY IN ITS NEW TOMB

Removed from Temporary Resting Place into the Mausoleum. NEW YORK, April 18.—The body of General Grant was removed yesterday afternoon from the temporary tomb which has sheltered it for nearly twelve years to the mausoleum, which is designed to be its permanent resting place. There was no ceremonial and beyond the attendance of a guard of honor, the removal was accomplished without any special incident. The interest of the public in the event was attested by the presence of several thousand people although the hour for removal had not been previously announced.

AGREEMENT PROVES SATISFACTORY

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The special committee of western lines general passenger agents having in hand the revision of the proposed new passenger traffic agreement met in this city with the general passenger agents of the southwestern lines. Very few changes in the draft of the agreement were suggested by the St. Louis lines, and the document will be submitted for adoption at a general conference of the western lines in Chicago next Wednesday.

THE BEE BULLETIN

Weather Forecast for Nebraska. (Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.)

- 1. Turkey Says War is in Progress.
2. Fusionists Hold Their Ground.
3. Fusionists Hold Their Ground.
4. Last Week in Omaha Social Circles.
5. Suspected Murderers Arrested.
6. Council Hints Local Matters.
7. Troops for the Exposition.
8. Grand Jury Indicts Hunter.
9. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.
10. Editorial and Comment.
11. Editor's Page for Progressives.
12. Musical Matters of Omaha Interest.
13. Chronology of the Dead Week.
14. Amusement Notes and Gossip.
15. What Takes a Four-Cent Jump.
16. Commercial and Financial News.
17. "Three Partners."
18. Where Wins Are Made and Mounted.
19. Easter Page for Progressives.
20. Among Wheels and Wheelmen.
21. Today in Many Cities.
22. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

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The British squadron, which is assembling at Durban, the chief town of the colony of Natal on the southeast coast, is under secret orders, and nobody knows why it is called together or what it is to do. It is supposed to be going to Delagoa bay to make a demonstration of British paramountcy in South Africa. Nine war vessels have arrived at Durban already, the first-class cruiser St. George, Admiral Ransom's flag ship, the third-class battleship Monarch, the cruisers Grac, Raccoon, Astraca, Scylla, Brisk and Philomel and the gunboat Magpie. Three men-of-war are expected, making a fleet of twelve formidable fighting ships.

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The National Observer demands that the government tell the country plainly whether it possesses as it seems to the proofs of German designs and aggression in South Africa.

The Saturday Review thinks the government is ill-advised to try to bluff or force President Kruger, adding that it would be better to approach him amicably.

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WAIVES ALL DELAY

Moore Springs a Surprise Upon the Men Who Are Traducing Him.

HE URGES AN INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES

Political Muddlingers Compelled to Show Their Hands.

PLEADINGS OF COVELL ARE DEFECTIVE

Attorneys for Moore Waive All of the Irregularities.

DEMAND THAT THE PROPER WRIT ISSUE

Guns Turned Upon the Parties Who Have Been Slandering the Republican Candidate for Mayor.

The ignorance of the attorney for the Board of Education in the case against the county commissioners, which is designed solely and simply for the purpose of manufacturing political mud for use in the present campaign, was strongly in evidence in Judge Slaughter's court yesterday.

The case was set for yesterday, having been postponed Wednesday after Attorney Covell for the board had caused further delay by asking leave to amend the papers filed by him in the case. It was evident Wednesday that Covell saw that he was defeated on account of legal inaccuracies in the paper he had filed. Yesterday Judge Slaughter stated in open court that the papers filed by Covell were not regular and that the suit had not been commenced in the proper manner, according to the rules of practice in the courts of this state. Covell had filed an affidavit alleging that Moore owed the school fund certain moneys, alleged to have been collected by Moore and illegally retained, and on this showing he had asked for an order to show cause, and expected a peremptory writ to issue on this order.

The court said that in this state the rule was to apply for an alternative writ, thus allowing the issues to be joined or a demurrer filed, and the case could then proceed in a regular manner. The court intimated that the only proper procedure under the circumstances would be for the plaintiffs to make a motion to conform to the rules of the court.

This ruling simply meant that under the rules of the courts the proceedings would be delayed for over a month. In this dilemma Covell was rescued by the very parties that he was doing his best to drive into a corner. Attorney Haldrup for the county commissioners and Attorney J. C. Wharton for Frank E. Moore joined the attorney for the Board of Education in asking that the court at once issue an alternative writ of mandamus to be heard at once and that a peremptory writ issue directing the county to at once commence suit against Moore for the money alleged to be due from him to the school fund. This solved the riddle which Covell had been unable to solve and accomplished exactly what he had been pretending all along he wanted, a suit started against Moore.

Good lawyers who were present said that the papers drawn up by Covell showed very plainly to the court that Covell had either drawn the papers in such haste that he made many mistakes or that he was woefully ignorant of the ordinary rules of practice.

COVELL'S MANY BLUNDERS

When it appeared that the case was about to go over until a later date on account of Covell's blunders, Attorney Wharton, representing Moore, asked permission to make a statement. He spoke as follows: "There is an application here for a peremptory writ of mandamus to the county commissioners of Douglas county, as I understand it, requiring them that they bring suit against Frank E. Moore, clerk of the county, and to the county attorneys on either side of the case, but this morning I appear here for Frank E. Moore, and desire to join the attorney for the Board of Education in asking that a peremptory writ issue forthwith and at once."

I have followed this case through the reports of the press and I suppose that on Wednesday a decision would be had in the case; that there would be no further argument, demurrers or motions for postponement when I appeared in the courtroom on Wednesday that again the attorney for the school board had asked for another postponement.

Mr. Covell-I did not ask for any postponement. Mr. Wharton-I was so informed, and I saw my client and said, "It looks to me as if this from the inception up to this hour has been nothing but a political trick and a political dodge, and I want to say to the court this morning and to the attorney for the Board of Education and to the gentleman representing the county that I am sure that I appear in this case for Frank E. Moore to ask the attorney representing the county not to demur to the petition, but to join with me in asking the county attorney for the Board of Education to ask that this writ issue and that a suit be brought at once. And on behalf of Frank E. Moore, I say to you and to the gentlemen that we court the fullest, the most complete and the most explicit and specific examination of all of his acts and all the money that he has collected."

I was present at the meeting of the Board of Education when this resolution was introduced. I talked with the attorney for the board during the evening previous to the introduction of this resolution. I said to him at that time that if Mr. Moore had one dollar of money in his possession that belonged to the Board of Education making this motion, I would turn it over, but that he had not yet been told what the amount was, and that I would not be a party to a settlement with the county to know where he did stand. I said that the county owed Mr. Moore somewhere from \$5,000 to \$55,000.

COVELL DID NOT KNOW

The claim of the attorney for the Board of Education at that time was that this was a question of fines and witnesses, and you can deprive witnesses of their property and of their fees simply by an act of the legislature in such a matter?" He said to me frankly then, as I doubtless think he will say now, that he did not know himself that that law was constitutional, but that outside of that question they claimed \$1,300 to \$1,500. I said, "As soon as we get this statement made we will have at any time, and at any place, to turn over every dollar that Frank E. Moore owes to the school fund or to the county of Douglas;" but that as a matter of fact, I was convinced from my examination of the books, and from what the experts who have been examining the books thought,

(Continued on Second Page.)