

SILENT ABOUT CHINA

German Government Gives No Hint of Its Intentions.

WAR OFFICE IS MUM ON THE SUBJECT

People Depending Upon English Press for Details of the Situation.

EXPECTED NOW THAT THE END IS NEAR

Minister for Foreign Affairs Soon to Make Official Statement.

EMPEROR WILLIAM CHEERED BY POPULARITY

Vigorous Foreign Policy Adopted by the Government is Pleasing to Body of German People.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Throughout the week a peculiar condition of affairs has prevailed as far as the press is concerned. "The Chinese adventure," as the socialist Schoenherk termed the seizure of Kiao Chou bay in the Reichstag, has engendered public interest, yet the government has not deemed the least explanation as to what has been done or what has been intended in the future. What sparse information the foreign office has furnished proved to be misleading or stale. This was especially the case with the Haytian incident. The very day the German school ships at Port au Prince secured obedience to the ultimatum of the government, through its various organs, proclaimed that a naval demonstration was not likely and that in any case a decision could not be reached for several weeks.

In regard to China, although the English press has been steadily furnishing details, the government here claimed not to have any advice from Peking as to the real condition of affairs. (As the German minister to China, Baron von Heyking, had full power to deal with the Chinese government as he thought best, this was a strange condition of affairs. However, it is nearer the fact, as Baron von Bulow, the minister for foreign affairs, will shortly make a statement in the Reichstag. The second important news is the certainty that Russia will not tolerate a permanent occupation of Kiao Chau bay by Germany. The military attitude of a neighboring power assures the correspondent of the Associated Press that secret information has reached here from St. Petersburg setting this point. He says Russia is now making preparations to that effect. Information has reached the United States embassy to the same effect. It is understood, however, that Washington will interpose no obstacle to Germany's opening China to civilization.

Baron von Bulow's first appearance in the Reichstag, where five new cabinet ministers made their debut this week, met with an appreciative reception. Even the opposition press greets him with sympathy. The quick settlement of the Haytian trouble was received with satisfaction by the entire press and nation.

The Jingoes and agrarian papers again preach the necessity of a settlement with the United States. The Deutsche Zeitung, the main organ of the German extension policy, says, after a tirade of abuse of the United States for "intermeddling in Hayti," that it "hopes von Bulow will draw appropriate conclusions for his future policy in regard to America, whose interfering insolence needs taking down."

In this connection the remark Emperor William is said to have made to the effect that "this American maladromic policy must cease, or we will be obliged to teach them manners," and in which he pointedly referred to the necessity of a joint naval war against the United States, is freely circulating in diplomatic circles in Berlin.

There has been quite a change in the Reichstag's views on the naval bill, and it is now thought that if the government takes pains to conciliate the center with a promise of its influence to bring about the repeal of the Jesuit expulsion act, or a proposal to favor the Catholic school provisions, the measure may pass, although it is said the septennate provision will have to be modified, which, it is believed, the government is unwilling to do.

CRUISER FOR WEST INDIES. The German cruiser Geier, which sailed from Kiel on Thursday last, will be permanently stationed in the West Indies to protect German interests in that part of the world.

The emperor and the imperial family will move into their winter quarters in Berlin about the middle of January. Christmas and New Year's will be kept in the usual way at Potsdam.

The visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Prince Bismarck on Wednesday last at Friedrichshagen was sympathetically received. His request to touch with his lips the forehead his grandfather so often kissed is finding widespread approval. Excepting the rheumatism in his legs Prince Bismarck is in fair health.

The Berlin butchers and meat dealers have passed a resolution requesting the government to reopen the frontiers to meat import and to severely restrict the traffic in American meat. They say 28,000,000 marks' worth was imported in 1896 at prices with which they cannot compete.

GOVERNMENT IS MUM. The various attempts of the opposition members of the Reichstag to draw out the government's course during the week were unheeded. The correspondent here of the Associated Press, however, has ascertained from reliable sources several important facts.

First, since von Bulow has taken the foreign office the emperor has not been permitted to meddle with the direction of affairs. His majesty was only informed of each important step after it was taken. In other words, the emperor has "approved," not "directed." That the emperor would not interfere in foreign politics was made a *sine qua non* by Baron Bulow before accepting office.

WOE FOR SALISBURY

Foreign Affairs Trouble the Premier and His Associates.

FRENCH ANNOYANCES IN DARKEST AFRICA

Outing Off British Communication Between Cape Town and Ena

ALCOUZY OF GERMANY'S CHINESE GRAB

Great Britain Considers the Orient as Its Personal Property.

INDIAN EXPEDITION NEXT IS A FAILURE

Many Officers and Men Reported Killed, Heavy Expenditures Incurred and the Results to Date Are Nil.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Four cabinet councils in a week are calculated to arouse comment, but it must be admitted that the marquis of Salisbury and his colleagues have a multiplicity of matters more or less important calling for a settlement. With France trying to flitch slices of African territory which Great Britain is in the habit of calling its own; Germany launching the "China" which always claimed to have "China" while Great Britain itself is trying to grab a little more country at various other points, and with the preparation of the legislative program, the ministry has no lack of worries.

The announcement which the St. James Gazette made on Wednesday last, "authoritatively," that the British government does not expect any further trouble with France regarding the Upper Nile regions, France agreeing to accept the situation, is unconfirmed and probably unfounded, as there is no lack of evidence that France is deliberately pursuing the task of sealing the upper waters of the Nile above Khartoum, thus cutting the British line of communication between Cape Town and Buz, and the powerful colonial party in France threatens to upset the Melne cabinet should it recede from this enterprise.

FAILURE IN INDIA. All the forces of Sir General Lockhart, the British commander on the frontier, have been withdrawn to the Kara valley for the winter. Thus the largest and best equipped force ever assembled in India has failed, and the whole work will have to be repeated in the spring. About 1,400 officers and men killed or wounded, 35,000,000 of rupees spent in loss and British prestige weakened on the frontier, are the debts, against which a few mud huts and kangars blown up, and probably several thousand natives killed, are the only apparent credits.

Rumors too precise to be guesswork, are current to the effect that the earl of Elgin, early next year, will retire from the viceregal office of India and be succeeded by Lord George Hamilton, whose Indian secretaryship will be filled by Lord Lansdowne, the present secretary of state for war. This would be a good party move, as it would enable the marquis of Salisbury to place at the head of the war office a skilled man of business who would satisfy the taxpayer as well as the army, and materially expedite the path for the intended popular demand for militarism.

It is intimated that Joseph Chamberlain may be transferred from the colonial to the war office, his place being given as a *sop* to the marquis of Londonderry.

PEARY'S WARM WELCOME. Lieutenant R. E. Peary, the American explorer, has taken the town by storm, though he arrived here unheralded. The newspapers, geographers and scientists are at his disposal. As a leading geographer said to a representative of the Associated Press: "Lieutenant Peary has won our hearts by his modesty, courtesy and learning. We put him on the same plane with Dr. Nansen, and have the utmost confidence in his plans."

On Tuesday Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary dined with the Harmsworths and on Wednesday the United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay, and Mrs. Hay gave a dinner in their honor. The lieutenant lectured at Newmarket on Thursday and on Friday he lectured at Epsbury. There he met with an enthusiastic reception from the Royal Society of Geographical Society and was presented with its medal. Sir Clement Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, will give a banquet in Lieutenant Peary's honor December 14.

The Saturday Review says: "There is a tinge of hero worship in the reception accorded to Lieutenant Peary which surpasses the reception of Dr. Nansen. This is as it should be. Peary is of our race, and speaks our tongue, and it is only fitting that we should feel more warmly for him than for a foreigner. Moreover, the desperate courage shown by Lieutenant Peary is almost unparalleled in the splendid story of Arctic exploration."

MAY TRAIN YALE CREW. C. J. D. Goldie of Cambridge, who rowed for Leander in the race for the Grand Challenge cup at Henley regatta this year, and W. & F. Perdue, who stroked the Trinity Hall, Cambridge, crew in the same race, sailed for New York today on board the Cunard liner Lucania. It is rumored they are going to look into rowing matters at Yale and perhaps train the Yale crew.

"Colonel Hay has done a great deal more than people think," said one of his friends recently. "He has declined over fifty invitations to make public speeches since he arrived in England."

The member of the British astronomical society who is going to India to witness the eclipse of the sun, will take with him a powerful cinematograph camera which will produce five or six photographs per second. He hopes thereby to settle the question whether the appearance of the corona changes during the brief moments of the eclipse.

Prof. Hansen of Dakota has about concluded his mission to Turkistan for the purpose of studying the seeds and plants best calculated to reclaim sandy wastes. He has secured a good collection.

ANNA'S MONEY GOES

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Except that he is rather worthless and utterly conceited nothing beyond idiotic extravagance is alleged against him. Much sympathy is felt with the countess in her unfortunate marriage into which the glitter of a great title and the glamour of a famous family drew her. She is naturally quiet, retiring and amiable, without any apparent desire to take advantage of the social position which her fortune has secured for her. She is, in fact, rather a lay figure in the Castellane household, and the financial demands of her husband must have been startling indeed when she was spurred to resist them. The talk of a separation is regarded by friends of the family as rather a last attempt to put the screw on Count Boni by frightening him into putting a curb on his expenditures than a serious project. But all the same he is so devoid of sense and monotonously vain that an ultimate crash cannot be averted very long.

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O. MacMurrough Kavanagh, third secretary of the British embassy at Washington, who has just died, was the son of one of the most remarkable men who ever sat in the House of Commons. His father was a man without equal arms of legs, but was a man of great ability and indomitable will. Despite his physical disabilities he was a splendid horseman and a constant follower of the Carlow hounds, being strapped to his horse and holding the reins by hooks attached to his arm stumps. He was a most unpopular landlord and was swept out of the House of Commons at the general election following.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Warmer; Southerly Winds.

1. Germans Silent on Chinese Question. Salisbury in a Peek of Trouble. Countess Castellane After a Divorce. Gossip of Hated Rites in Europe.

2. Miller Wins the Six-Day Race. Affairs at South Omaha.

3. Defeating Nebraska's Nabbed. Society Events of the Past Week.

4. Expulsion Contractors Are Hostile. Musical Notes and Mentions.

5. Council Bill's Last Matters. Report of Iowa State Auditor.

6. Cattle May Yet Escape Tying. Barclay's Bandits' Plot for Delay. Insurance Company Directors Lie.

7. Omaha Footpad is Gathered In. "Simon Dale."

8. Commercial and Financial News. 12. Editorial and Comment.

9. In the World of Amusements. 14. Echoes of the Ant Room.

10. "Choosing a Prophet." 16. In the Field of Electricity.

11. In the Domain of History. 18. Suggestions for World's Presents. Athletics in the High School.

12. Ballooning in the Navy. 20. Automatic Type-Setting Machine.

21. Sporting Review of the Week. 23. In the World of Whirling Wheels.

Temperature at Omaha:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.

7 a. m. 20 1 p. m. 27

8 a. m. 20 2 p. m. 27

9 a. m. 25 3 p. m. 27

10 a. m. 25 4 p. m. 27

11 a. m. 25 5 p. m. 27

12 m. 25 6 p. m. 26

12 m. 25 7 p. m. 26

12 m. 25 8 p. m. 26

12 m. 25 9 p. m. 26

12 m. 25 10 p. m. 26

12 m. 25 11 p. m. 26

12 m. 25 12 m. 26

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GOSPEL OF HATRED

Dominates the Actions of the European Nations.

TRUST TO SMOTHER LIBERAL SENTIMENT

Universal Military Service Becomes an Engine of Oppression.

GERMAN NAVY BILL STIRS UP STRIFE

It Will Pass Because Many Dare Not Oppose It.

EVERYTHING STEPS ASIDE FOR FORCE

Kaiser's Government Treats All Public Enterprises Penuriously in Order that the Navy May Be Increased.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—"Where in the civilized world is there a parliament so enslaved, so devoid of influence as the German?" This was the bitter question hurled by Richter on the floor of the Reichstag to Berlin to a bench full of imperial officials. This sentence was part of a vigorous speech directed against the proposal of the German government to make a large increase to the navy. The state of things in political Germany is not encouraging to the friend of liberty, because it is too plain that the powers on high are disposed to treat Parliament as a mere debating society. The government controls so much patronage and so much of the press that when it chooses to sound the jingo bugle there is little power to oppose it.

I have little doubt that the naval bill will pass because liberal members of the Reichstag have assumed that they could not afford to make an issue on a matter where patriotism might be involved. The real constitutional struggle will be made on a question of strictly domestic interest where the jingoes will not be able to injure the issue by talking of national prestige. For instance, the fight may come over the judicial procedure in military cases. This would be of slight importance in our country, but in Germany, where every man is more or less subject to military discipline, it makes a powerful difference to him whether constitutionalism is to be with or without the protection of constitutional safeguards. At present these courts are somewhat secret and the accused is much limited in his right to counsel. The government has promised a better law on the subject, but so far as I can see the new one is little better than the old. It appears to have been drafted in the barracks, and to leave in the hands of the prosecuting officers all power regarding the manner in which the trial shall be conducted. As a political fight an issue of this kind will be interesting, and we need not wait longer for it.

GOSPEL OF HATRED. The state of things today is indeed very much as it was in 1815, after Napoleon had been shipped to St. Helena, when a handful of divinely appointed sovereigns organized a corrupt trust, whose business it was to smother liberal sentiment wherever it might show itself. In 1815 this combination was violently disrupted by a series of revolutions in Paris, Berlin, Vienna and a few other minor points. In that year French and Germans fraternized, so did Germans and English. Since then the gospel of hatred has dominated and universal military service has become an engine of oppression little dreamed of by the men who first conceived it in 1815.

Germany, which used to be regarded as the moral factor in the European concert, now seems adventured in the far east. In the face of foreign war as lightly as did Imperial France. While recently in the Berlin Royal Library I was struck by the fact that the building appeared to be anything but fireproof. The librarian said, sadly: "We petition the government repeatedly for better quarters, but they need all the money for the army and cannot spare any for us." The German schools and scientific institutions are being starved in order that some barbaric expedition may be sent to the far east. The last six months have been filled with most shocking railway accidents in Germany, nearly all of which have been traced to pernicious treatment at the head of the government. Examples like this can be multiplied in order to explain where the surplus is drawn from that is to build new ironclads and subsidize unprofitable colonies. But the popular struggle that was smothered in 1815 and again in 1848 is breaking out afresh where least expected. Austria is once more becoming a political power; the Slavs, who have hated one another so long, are now giving one another comfort, and we may soon hear that the Bohemians, who have long looked upon Germany as their enemy, have made common cause with the Poles of Austria. Germany and Russia for the achievement of independence. Hungary, by the exercises of remarkable political sagacity and military bravery, has now come to be the strongest unit in the Danube country, and it requires but an understanding between the Slavs and the Magyar for Austria to fall apart from Europe. The burning questions, after all, are those involving the underlying of what was done by the so-called Holy Alliance of 1815.

LABOR PROBLEMS. In England the engineers' strike continues to impoverish employer and workmen alike. Politicians are afraid to talk plainly for fear of losing votes, but it is clear that if England is to retain the ground it has lost industrially the British workmen must learn to work as hard and intelligently as the Americans. Trades unions may be good in so far as they assist men to their rights, but in England they have gone too far. Here in London the principal of a polytechnic school told me yesterday that if a carpenter attempted to come to his school in order to learn something of metal working every metal worker in the school would be forced to leave by order of the union. An all-round mechanic in England is almost an impossibility. No workmen in the world gets so much pay for inferior work as do those of England, and they would not get on if they tried to transplant themselves to America unless they made up their minds to adopt American methods.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Sugar Beet Crop Estimate.

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