

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1899—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

TANUS IS EXTHRONED

Official Report Made of Reinstatement by Admiral Kautz.

APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES MARK EVENT

All Fighting Between the Troops in Samoa Ceased on March 21.

GERMANY DESIRES TO POSSESS ISLANDS

Feeling in English Colonial Circles that Empire is Covetous.

ITS ATTITUDE REGARDED AS PUZZLING

Growing Importance of Island to New Zealand Urged as Reason Why Germans Desire to Get Upper Hand.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The secretary of the navy has received the following official advice from the Associated Press dispatches of yesterday:

"SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Hialeha Tanu installed as king on the 23d with appropriate ceremonies. Report by mail. No fighting since the 21st."

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.)

LONDON, April 8.—The unravelling of the Samoan entanglement is followed with keen interest here, especially in colonial circles. Germany's "obstinacy," as its attitude is termed here, from the beginning of the troubles is regarded as "incomprehensible" and is said to be only explained by a desire to get the upper hand in the island.

This view is expressed by a colonial expert, who, writing to the Morning Post, says: "For some reason never yet explained Germany regards Samoa as an important link in its foreign policy. Rather than give up Samoa the Germans would go to war. No doubt Germany has not forgotten what a prize Heligoland has proved and the German chancellor possibly anticipates a more important deal if he can only get possession of Samoa."

The newspapers point out the growing importance of Samoa to New Zealand and the significance of the latter's effort to send volunteers to Samoa.

White's Utterances Discredited.

The alleged interview with the United States ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, published in the Munich Algemeine Zeitung, has attracted attention, but the utterances attributed to Mr. White are not generally credited.

The Morning Post editorially says: "The sentiments ascribed to Mr. White are plainly colored by the prevailing tone of dissatisfaction with Great Britain existing in Germany on the subject. We cannot be misled by the complexion of the interview into believing that Mr. White has discovered his ideal of the fraternalization of Great Britain, America and Germany, which the United States diplomatist could have discussed the circumstances in the tone alleged by the Munich Algemeine Zeitung of Mr. White."

The Spectator, which thinks that "preposterous importance has been given to the whole affair," says:

"Great Britain only needs a cooling station. If it needs that, but we must vigorously support American claims and the business will be tedious and expensive."

WHITE HOPES FOR BRIGHTER DAYS.

His Ideal for Samoan Government is Tripartite Solidarity.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, April 8.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Ambassador White, in an interview respecting Samoa, says: "I am totally unable to understand the reasons which induce England to take an unfavorable view of the action of Germany or German officials at Samoa. The American people will not allow their views to be influenced by the actions of a few individuals in America. America desires to live in peace and concord with Germany and papers which argue otherwise do not represent American opinion. My ideal is the fraternalization of England, America and Germany, but I cannot conceal from myself that here are influences in England hostile to the fulfillment of that hope. I believe, however, that Germany, whose solidarity in its own sphere is established as firmly as possible, can overcome the difficulties of the present situation by a conciliatory attitude."

It is significant that since giving these views for publication Ambassador White has had a lengthy and most cordial interview with the Kaiser.

All Berlin is talking just now of the Kaiser's beneficent action toward the wife of a railway laborer who recently gave birth to triplets. The Kaiser sent her anonymously supplies of linen and delicacies suitable to such an occasion and within a few days the Kaiser's wife, accompanied by one of her ladies, visited the mother, greatly admired the triplets, which are bouncing boys, and complimented the parents on the neatness of their little home.

WRATH TURNS ON ENGLAND

Samoa Difficulty Arouses Vitriolic Spirit in Official Circles Over Britain's Attitude.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.) BERLIN, April 8.—The Samoan question continues to hold the attention of the public, the newspapers being full of dispatches and comment on the subject. The emperor has devoted much time to the matter and has conferred several times on the subject with the minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow.

It is interesting to note that general distrust and dissatisfaction at the latest events are almost entirely aimed at Great Britain, whose attitude is described, even in official circles, as being dictated by duplicity and unkindness. The press faithfully portrays this feeling.

The delay of Great Britain in accepting the proposals for a settlement of the difficulty, which the United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, attributed mainly to the absence of the marquis of Salisbury from London, is generally interpreted in Germany as showing distinctly unfriendly motives upon the part of Great Britain.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has had an interview on the subject with a high foreign office official who said: "It has been a source of regret and astonishment that Great Britain, unlike the United States, has not expressed regret at the latest turn of affairs in Samoa, while the acceptance of our peaceful settlement has so far been coupled with unacceptable conditions containing the seed of new troubles and manifestly unfair. We could not accept conditions enabling the American and British commissioners at any time to override German rights, thus perpetuating the unpleasant state of affairs in the island."

The press comment is in the same key, but naturally it is more outspoken. In a lengthy article the Kreuzer Zeitung charges Great Britain with "malafide" in the whole matter, alleging that it is trying for its own selfish purposes to prolong the United States in Samoa with all the continental powers and at the same time drag it into a policy of expansion. The article concludes:

"We say all this regretfully. An honest man will confess that there would be no undeniable advantage. But perhaps it is well thus early to be effectually undeceived, as it may spare us later more painful surprises."

The Hoesen Courier says the reason of Great Britain's delay in accepting the Kaiser's proposal was founded on its desire to continue, with the aid of the United States, its policy of "splitting Germany" and claims to find proof of this attitude in the London press, which it accuses of remaining its old tactics of slandering Germany and breeding trouble between Germany and the United States.

The Tageblatt takes Great Britain to task for "not expressing regret at the unexpected policy of repression in Samoa" and regards its attitude toward Germany as insincere.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "Great Britain's behavior in this matter is symptomatic and opens an unfavorable vista for other pending negotiations."

KAUTZ'S ACTION IS QUESTIONED.

Probably Justified in What He Did Without Rose's Approval.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Official German circles here are not inclined to attach too much importance to the Samoan reports just received. Favorable reference is made to the view taken by one of the leading English-American papers to the effect that as the provisional government was constituted by the unanimous vote of the three consuls, there is at least room for the argument that it could be dissolved by nothing less than the unanimous action of the consuls.

In this view of the case Germany may claim that Admiral Kautz acted hastily or without due authority. It is further pointed out that the so-called "agreement" arrived at by the consuls at the consulate with Admiral Kautz speaks in his proclamation, cannot have been a unanimous one, as the contrary is proved by the proclamation of Herr Rose.

HOW TO BE SWAGGER

Recipes for Americans itching to Enter Social Circles in London.

EASIES Y IS THROUGH MONTE CARLO

Walk the Swells There and Be Ignored Later in the Season.

PLENTY OF MONEY DOES THE BUSINESS

More Gaming Scandals Horrify the Upper-tendency of London.

PREVALENT IN ALL THE SOCIAL CLUBS

Committees of These Organizations Will Try to Stamp It Out—Grip Still Continues to Claim Numerous Victims.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, April 8.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Wealthy Americans who are ambitious to gain footing in English society will be grateful for the following description of the easiest way to attain that great object, explained with unblinking frankness by an acknowledged social expert:

"The quickest way to become included, at least in the fringes of London society, is to make a start at Hamburg, Monte Carlo, Cannes, Biarritz, Aix-les-Bains, where the circle is comparatively small and where composing it always leads to welcome a new entertainer. The foreign acquaintanceships are not always kept up, but still with tact and push a valuable introduction is made to the London set."

It is understood that you can talk with them and dine with them there and ignore them here. Those who have a right to feel offended are the first to recognize this rule, and the cleverest are quick to make it serve their ends."

The "Ambassador" who picked up wretchedly since his visit to Bournemouth, a droll and scintillating story in Hampshire reported by pine woods. He now walks out daily, but at first he only drove for a short time during the warmest part of the day.

He and Mrs. Noel Choate have been completely restored his attention to the English "for fun" tongue. His great exertions for the form of the Welsh land system, which in many respects is as bad as the Irish, for him the title of the "Parnell" of the West is not the slightest resemblance between the two men. First School Teacher Ellis became secretary to Sir John Brunner, the great alkali millionaire, who got him into Parliament. He was appointed assistant whip by Gladstone and when Lord Salisbury was in charge of the House of Lords Ellis was, to the surprise of every one, named as his successor in the Commons by Rosebery.

Chief whip is one of the most onerous, difficult and important positions. It is a virtual chief whip, says associated with a high social position and usually wealth, as social influences are the most potent means of keeping English politicians in good humor. Ellis' appointment was the reverse of all the old rules, which said, "I regarded the position as a punishment, and I was glad to be relieved of it."

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THE PRINCESS'S SUDDEN MOVE

The Princess of Wales' sudden journey from Civita Vecchia to Copenhagen has set the gossip tongues freely wagging. It is a most eccentric proceeding, like that of the Princess Victoria last season, and was undertaken too hurriedly to admit of any official explanation.

She started at a moment's notice, accompanied only by a maid and courier, leaving her two daughters, Princess Christian and Princess Victoria, on board the royal yacht at Osborne without informing them whether she intended to return or not. The original plan of their passing tour included visits to Athens and Crete, with a view of the betrothal of Princess Victoria to Prince George of Greece, which project I hear has collapsed owing to Princess Victoria's unwillingness. The situation of the two princesses is most awkward, and they forthwith steamed for Genoa to meet Emperor Frederick and Princess Henry of Battenberg, who are traveling to Rome. These four royalties had a consultation in the station master's private room at Genoa, after which the princesses returned on board the royal yacht, while Queen Victoria was asked as what she intended to do.

Curiously enough, the Princess of Wales, though at Monte Carlo, within a few hours' rail of Genoa, does not appear to have been concerned in the affair at all.

According to one story current in high society in a Russian lady-in-waiting to the late queen, and the princess was summoned by the dowager empress of Russia to rescue her father from the toils of this siren. The fact that the only attempted official explanation of the princess' unexpected absence is the Danish capital is that she desired to congratulate King Christian personally on his birthday only adding to the mystery of the whole affair.

It is believed that the princess' sudden move was a result of the emperor's desire to see her before she sailed for Copenhagen.

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SUNDAY JOURNALISM

London Editors Finally Break Over the Traces of Traditional Dullness.

TWO PIONEER SUNDAY PAPERS APPEAR

Mail and Telegraph Print Issues on First Day of the Week.

HARMSWORTH'S SHEET IS VERY AMERICAN

Style and Make-Up Closely Resemble Those on This Side of the Water.

MAIL IS BY FAR THE MORE ATTRACTIVE

Daily News Makes a Mild Effort in its Saturday Edition to Head Off the Sunday Publications.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, April 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—London's two pioneer Sunday papers appear today. They are of distinctly different type. The "Daily Mail" is a frank adaptation of the American Sunday newspaper with features of direct human interest and illustrations. Its method of printing advertisements is a faithful reproduction of the effective style originated in America and is an absolute innovation in English journalism. In the initial issue Lord Kitchener describes what Khartoum will be in the twentieth century. Dr. Schweigger tells the secret of Bismarck's life. Hall Caine tells the story of a novelist and a Scotch Scot recounts Sir Henry Irving's struggle for fame. There is a news section on the lines of the Daily Mail.

Sir Edward Lawson's Sunday Telegraph is on the conventional English journalistic model, which the unprecedented success of the Daily Mail would seem to have conclusively proved to be out of date. All of the staff of the Daily Telegraph, Sir Edward Lawson, J. P. O'Connor, Bennett Burleigh, W. J. Traill, W. J. Courtney and others contribute articles on what are their fixed topics week by week. J. P. O'Connor writes "The Book of World," Arnold on "Passing Events," Trill "A Series of Fantasies on Visitors from the Shades," and Bennett Burleigh on "The Battle of a Lifetime." The drama, finance, sport and woman's topics are to be regularly treated in addition, of course, to Saturday's news from all quarters.

The Mail is by far the more attractive and the remarkable success of its daily issue along the same lines is the best justification of Alfred Harmsworth's plan. I have already predicted that the other big London dailies will be constrained soon to follow the example of the enterprising rival. The Daily News mildly attempted yesterday to forestall them by publishing for the first time what it calls "The Saturday Page for Home Reading," consisting of special articles of the Sunday newspaper kind. It actually ventures an illustration of the bloomer costume. The News is the nonconformist organ and cannot attempt a Sunday publication without risking a large proportion of its circulation.

The steady growth and influence of American journalistic methods and ideas have wakened up the London press from its long spell of somnambulism. Admirable as it is in some departments the prevailing failure of the big London dailies has been the utter neglect of the social and sensational respectability.

Three "Invincibles" Concerned in Phoenix Park Murders, to Be Given Their Liberty.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) DUBLIN, April 8.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Viceroy Cadogan announced to a deputation of the corporation of Dublin yesterday that he will soon release the last three "Invincibles," Fitzharris, James Mullett and James Mullett and Patrick Hanlon, still in prison for complicity in the Phoenix park murders.

All three were sentenced to penal servitude for life and will have completed sixteen years of the sentence. Fitzharris was the driver of the outside car on which the men who committed the crime arrived and escaped. He is an eccentric character. Every inducement was offered him to turn informer when the crown case was being gone up, but he scornfully spurned these proposals. James Mullett was one of the originators of the conspiracy. Hanlon was with Brady and the others who were the actual assassins.

UNIONISM IS BADLY BEATEN

Result of the Elections in Ireland Causes Some Surprise in England.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) DUBLIN, April 8.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The unionist conference held here Tuesday to terminate the disunion among the Irish parties has, if not actually failed, at least hung fire. The attachment of the Irish parties to home rule remains unshaken. In the elections for the newly established county council that have just taken place throughout Ireland the home rule