THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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APOLOGY NOT ENOUGH

Kaiser Sends Word to Chinese Emperor that More is Expected.

FUTURE CONDUCT TO INFLUENCE GERMANY

Von Ketteler's Murder to Be Expiated by Good Behavior.

CHUN HAS AN UNEASY TEN MINUTES

William Emphasizes the Solemnity of the Occasion.

LATER THE CHINAMAN IS WELL TREATED

Grieved Ruler Thaws Out After Exchange of Addresses, in Which Their is Much Diplomatic Sparring.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Emperor William's reception of the Chinese mission of expiation headed by Prince Chun, which took place today at Potsdam, was marked with all the severity consistent with an audience nominally friendly.

The Chinese imperial envoy on entering the palace was not accorded a salute by the Garde du Corps. The emperor received him seated. The buttons and epaulettes of his majesty's white uniform were enveloped in crape. Prince Chun bowed thrice on entering and leaving. Emperor William remained seated during the reading of the Chinese address. Afterward, however, he relaxed his stern demeanor and welcomed the envoy courteously and subsequently, accompanied by his adjutant, he called upon Prince Chun at the Orangerie. Later in the evening the emperor, Prince Chun and a dozen members of the expiatory mission took tea on an island in the Spree.

The emperor had evidently arranged the entire ceremony with the view of impressing Prince Chun that the ceremony meant expiation for a foul crime and only through expiation had Prince Chun acquired the right to be treated with princely honors. Not until after the ceremony did the atmosphere change. Then the troops outside saluted, the bands played and the Hussars escorted Prince Chun back to the Orangerie.

Chinaman Plenty Scared.

The imperial envoy seemed deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and when summoned to the throne room he showed visible embarrassment. He bowed repeatedly while approaching the throne and his voice was agitated while he was reading the imperial address.

The entire manner of Emperor William was calculated to impress Prince Chun with the solemnity of the ceremonials. He spoke emphatically and seriously, emphasizing particularly the word "civilized."

The ceremony lasted only ten minutes. In the meantime six Chinese dignitaries of the highest rank who were halted in the anteroom remained there perfectly motionless and speechless, awaiting Prince Chun's return with evident anxiety. Prince Chun retired backwards from the throne room, bowing profusely.

According to the Lokal Anzeiger, the Chinese envoy will breakfast tomorrow with the emperor and empress.

There was apparently but little public interest in the mission among the people of Berlin. A small but demonstrative crowd watched Prince Chun driving in the park.

What They Said.

The following is the text of the letter presented by Prince Chun to Emperor William:

"The Great Emperor of the Chinese Empire to His Majesty, the Great German Emperor.—Greeting:

"Ever since the empires have been mutually represented by permanent legations, we have stood uninterrupted in friendly relationship with one another, especially since the visit of Prince Henry, whom I had the privilege of receiving frequently and treating with on intimate terms. Unfortunately in the fifth month of last year the Boxers rebelliously penetrated into Pekin and the soldiers joined them. The result was the murder of your majesty's minister, Baron von Ketteler, a man who as long as he occupied his post at Pekin paid careful attention to the interests of our countries and to whom we are bound to pay our special acknowledgments. We regret most deeply that Baron von Ketteler met so terrible an end among us. The fact that we were not in a position to take due protective measures was painful to our sense of responsibility. It was this feeling of responsibility which prompted us to erect a monument on the spot as a sign that the crime should not remain unexpiated. Further, we have sent to Germany, with this letter, the imperial prince, Chun-Tsai-Fong, heading a special mission. Prince Chun, our own brother, will assure your majesty how deeply the events of the past year have grieved us and how deeply feelings of shame and penitence still animate us.

For Putting Down the Rebellion.

"Your majesty sent your troops from a far distance, put down the Boxers' rebellion and restored peace, for the welfare of our nations. We have, therefore, commanded Prince Chun to express personally to your majesty our thanks for your efforts in promoting peace. We cherish the hope that your majesty's indignation will be replaced by the old friendship. That the relations between our empires will be even more extensive and of a more intimate and beneficent character than hitherto, is our firm assurance."

Prince Chun, in delivering the letter, said:

"I am in a position to assure your majesty that the emperor, my most gracious master, stood aloof from these complications which brought misfortune upon China and loss and care upon Germany. Nevertheless, in accordance with the customs of thousands of years, the emperor of China has taken the blame on his own sacred person. I have, therefore, the task of expressing to your majesty the most cordial feelings of the emperor, my illustrious master, toward your imperial majesty and the whole imperial family. I hope the passing cloud will only intensify the succeeding sunshine and mutual friendship of the two great empires when they understand the value of each other better."

Emperor William's Reply.

Emperor William, in reply, said:

"It is no joyous nor festive occasion, nor the fulfillment of a simple act of courtesy which brings your imperial highness to me, but a deeply melancholy and very serious event. My minister to the court of the emperor of China has been slain in the

(Continued on Second Page.)

MORE PROVINCES ARE READY

Philippine Commission Designates Several that May Now Enjoy Civil Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The following provinces in the Philippines have been designated by the Philippine commission as in such a satisfactory state of pacification and sufficiently well advanced in all details of civil administration as to warrant their [illegible] under the jurisdiction of a civil [illegible]: Benguitas, Bataan, Pangasinan, T[illegible] Romblon, Oriental Negros, Antique, [illegible] Ambos, Camarines, Marinduque, [illegible] Corrigao, Pampango, Tarlac, Bulacan, M[illegible] Occidental Negros, Iloilo, Capiz, Albay, [illegible] Rizel, Nueva Ecija and Misamis.

By the direction of [illegible] Chaffee, the senior military officers in these provinces are directed to render all need for assistance to the civil authorities when there are disturbances beyond the control of the local municipal police. Whenever the assistance of the military is asked for the senior commanding officer is required to make full report of the facts and of the attending circumstances, action taken and result thereof.

By an act of the commission passed July 17, the provinces of Batangas, Cebu and Bohol are restored to the executive control of the military government on the ground that armed insurrection continues.

The writ of habeas corpus in these provinces is suspended so far as it applies to the release of prisoners detained by the order of military governor, but the courts established by the commission will continue to discharge their ordinary criminal and civil functions.

DESERTER DENIES IDENTITY

Lieutenant Hazzard's Captive Insists He Has Never Been an American Soldier.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—Lieutenant Hazzard of the Third cavalry has brought in here Arthur Howard, the American deserter, who was recently captured by the lieutenant while in command of some Macabebe scouts, in the island of Mindanoa. He was placed in jail and will shortly be court-martialed. Howard denies that he was ever an American soldier. He claims he was born in Spain, that his father was English and his mother Spanish, but that he espoused the cause of the Filipinos. In 1894 after peace was declared, he says, he went to Hong Kong and returned in 1898 as Aguinaldo's chief of artillery. While in that position, Howard also says he made friends with many Americans, before the insurrection, including General Green. He cast his lot with Aguinaldo at the time of the rupture with the Americans and he says he brought in sixteen American prisoners under a flag of truce at Angeles in September, 1899. Howard denies that he commanded the force at San Mateo, which killed General Lawton. He speaks like an educated Englishman. Lieutenant Hazzard says he himself saw Howard at Angeles in 1899. Two former California volunteers today identified Howard as a deserter from their regiment, named Walley of Company A, who deserted in 1899.

TEACHERS COMPLAIN OF COST

Will Cable President that Life in Manila is More Expensive Than Promised.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—The Philippine commission today established a department, modelled closely after the one at Washington, with variations necessitated by the different conditions. The commissioners also plan a general land survey.

The newly arrived American teachers at a mass meeting have decided to cable to the president claiming they were promised commissary provisions, and that they now find their expenses were double what they were assured they would be.

ONE WAY TO KEEP WARM

Governor Brady of Alaska Reports How Whisky Starts an All-Around Fight.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—In a letter dated at Sitka, August 19, Governor Brady of Alaska reports to the Interior department a general carousal and fight among the natives at Yakitat, an Indian settlement 250 miles north of Sitka, which is headquarters for an important Swedish missionary and educational enterprise. The governor says that for some time past reports have been received of the lawless conduct of the natives and that he prevailed upon Captain Kilgore of the revenue cutter Rush to take him to the point. Accompanied by United States Commissioner DeGroff he arrived there soon after the departure of the mail steamer Newport, on August 8. He found that the Newport had dealt out a large quantity of whisky.

"Consequently," he says, "the natives became furiously drunk and turned to fighting. The missionaries said they were afraid of their lives, for they did not know at what time the natives would turn upon them." He found most of the natives with bruised and patched up faces. Commissioner DeGroff held court for two days and a night, the result being eight convictions. Among the men convicted was Captain Lawton of the schooner Dauntless, for selling liquor to the natives. The party vaccinated 169 of the natives.

Governor Brady takes advantage of this incident to make an appeal for a vessel to be placed at his command for emergencies like that at Yakitat.

IS EASIER ON THE DRUNKARD

Chaffee Commutes Death Sentence of Man Who Murdered While Under Influence of Liquor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—General Chaffee, commanding the division of the Philippines, holds that although drunkenness is no excuse for crime, is may be relevant in fixing the degree of guilt and as affecting malice aforethought, premeditation or the capacity of the accused to distinguish between right and wrong. It was on this ground that he commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for fifteen years the sentence of death imposed by a military commission on Torneno Abode, a native Filipino, convicted of the murder of another Filipino named Macabela. It appeared from the evidence that the accused, while drunk, attacked and killed with a knife Macabela, actuated by resentment at a blow with a cane inflicted upon him by the deceased some months previous.

TURKS RECALL AMBASSADOR

Munir Bey, Minister to France, Ordered by Sultan to Return to Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.—Munir Bey, Turkish ambassador to France, has been ordered to return to Constantinople.

CONSUL COMES FOR MACHIAS

Germany's Representative Wants It Sent to Bocas del Toro.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS ARE ADVANCING

Only a Mile Now Separates Them and the Insurgents on Provision Island, so Fighting Seems Imminent.

COLON, Sept. 4.—The United Fruit company's steamer Sunrise, chartered by Herr Beckman, the German consul at Bocas del Toro, arrived here this morning with a view of obtaining the presence of the United States gunboat Machias at Bocas del Toro, where fighting is expected, the government troops having advanced within a mile of Provisionis land, where the insurgents are. Herr Becker failed to procure the presence of the Machias, as it is needed at Colon. Last night the Colombian government brought troops, ammunition, etc., from Panama to Gautun, owing to the threatening attitude of the rebels there. One thousand troops have arrived at Barranquilla from Honda, destined for Rio Cocha, where General Pinson, Colombian minister of war, has lately been busy mobilizing troops.

Yesterday the local press received a circular dated at La Negrita, near Panama, and signed by Lorenzo, who seems to be the chief of the liberal party on the isthmus, in which he deprecates the recent numerous raids upon Chinese and others, disclaims all connection with such marauders, and urges the government to pursue them hotly and mercilessly. It is said on good authority that Lorenzo served eight years in a penitentiary for the murder of two men.

Gudger Explains Further.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Mail advices received at the State department from Consul General Gudger at Panama throw light on the situation in the isthmus in the latter part of August. On August 23 the consul general reported that the bands opposed to the Colombian government had been committing depredations on Chinese merchants on the railroad between Colon and Panama and that their losses amounted to thousands of dollars. Inasmuch as the Chinese on the isthmus are, in the absence of their own consul, under the protection of the United States consul, Mr. Gudger printed a notice in the principal newspaper of that fact and requested that the depredations upon these people be discontinued. He says, however, that the notice had no effect and that while other nationalities suffered, the Chinese were the principal losers from these depredations, although the consul general has done all in his power to secure just treatment for them. To this end he had used his good offices with the Colombian government and not with the insurgents.

Government Prepares Resistance.

Under date of August 26 the consul general reports that an insurgent band had appeared about twenty miles from Panama at Chama and that the government was strengthening its forces at that place. The news that a United States warship was being sent to Panama had had a good effect. It was currently reported that the liberals had given strict orders to their followers not to damage the railway or interfere with traffic.

FOR TWO NATIONS TO DECIDE

United States Will Be Mediator, but Colombia and Venezuela Must Set Time.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The action of the United States in tendering its good offices to Venezuela and Colombia to avert a war between those countries has not yet advanced to a point where this government has begun the work of mediation. It has signified its willingness to act, but it will remain for the two countries to indicate when the time has arrived for actual mediation. Colombia already has made known that it will welcome the exercise of the pacific offices of the United States. The response of Venezuela is understood to be less definite in accepting the good offices of the United States. The Colombian minister, Dr. Silva, and the Venezuelan charge d'affaires, Senor Pulido, left for Buffalo in the Pan-American party today, which seems to indicate that no immediate crisis is anticipated.

Creates Diplomatic Stir.

The note of the United States offering to mediate has created an unusual stir in South American diplomatic quarters, as it is construed to be a rather marked development of the Monroe doctrine and one which will be most acceptable to South America.

The Colombian government will make an emphatic rejoinder to the official statement of Venezuela that armed invasions by Colombian troops have been crossing the Venezuelan frontier and have been forcing war upon that country. It will show in substance that Colombian troops on the frontier are there to protect the border and that any crossing of the line has been by the detached bands, without the approval of the federal government. It has just been disclosed that General Uribe made a statement to the Colombian legation in this city that the revolutionary movement, of which he is the head, had the support of Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua. The statement was made during the pendency of negotiations for the surrender of the revolutionists.

Agreement for Surrender.

The negotiations with Uribe closed, it is authoritatively stated, with an agreement of surrender, but the Colombian authorities are now satisfied that this was a ruse by which his agents secured passports through Colombia and went on an ostensible peace mission, whereas their real purpose was to act as spies and revolutionary propagandists.

Mail advices from Venezuela which reached the State department today contains a letter from Minister Bowen, dated at Caracas about the middle of August, upon the conditions under which Mr. Russell, the United States charge, undertook the custody of the Colombian legation at Caracas. Mr. Russell was requested by the withdrawing minister to assume charge of the legation premises—not to undertake to look after the business of the legation.

Colombia Gathering Arms.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—At the Colombian consulate here today it was stated that the fifteenpounder cannon which was suddenly taken from the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and shipped to Colombia had arrived in good condition and was being placed in position at Cartagena. It was said also that the munitions of war lost on the cruisers La Popa scuttled by the insurgents was not as extensive as reported. It had been reported that five rapid-fire guns, 1,000 rifles and between 500,000 and 1,000,000 cartridges went down on the cruiser.

MACARTHUR GETS LONG REST

Needn't Take Command of Department of Colorado Unless He Likes.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—The War department cannot confirm the report sent out from Denver last night to the effect that General MacArthur is to relieve General H. C. Merriam in command of the Department of Colorado prior to the latter's retirement November 13. On the contrary, Secretary Root believes that after his long and meritorious service in the Philippines, General MacArthur is entitled to a long rest and consequently the general has not been assigned to any duty.

Moreover, the secretary is inclined to permit General MacArthur to designate his own assignment. Should he later indicate a preference for the Denver station, his wishes will be respected. For the present, however, General Merriam's successor has not been chosen.

Plans will soon be prepared at the Indian office for extensive improvements at the Chamberlain and Rapid City Indian schools, South Dakota. There is an appropriation of $20,000 available for each school and their capacity is to be increased by the erection of additional buildings and improvements to the old structure.

Postmasters appointed:

Iowa—Matlock, Sioux county, H. B. Janssen.

South Dakota—Amherst, Marshall county, H. A. Townsend; Milliard, Faulk county, N. Wik.

These rural free delivery carriers were appointed for Iowa today: Storm Lake, W. G. Avenell; Boone, Jesse M. Wane; Carroll, John Masters; Onawa, W. W. Collins.

Frank M. Orcutt of Estherville, Ia., was today appointed to a $1,000 clerkship in the Agricultural department.

John E. Brown was today appointed substitute letter carrier at Aberdeen, S. D.

MEN STRONGEST IN OREGON

Numerically They Come Nearer Having a Working Majority Over Women There Than Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The census office today issued a bulletin showing the division of the population of the states of North Dakota, Ohio and Oregon and the territory of Oklahoma in respect to sex, nativity and color. Of the 398,331 people in Oklahoma 214,359 were males and 183,972 females; 15,680 were foreign born and 36,807 were colored. Of the colored people 18,831 were negroes and 11,945 Indians. Oregon's 413,536 people are divided as follows: Males, 232,985; females, 180,551; foreign born, 65,748; colored, 18,954. The colored people include 10,397 Chinese, 2,501 Japanese and 4,951 Indians.

The males predominate in all the states and territories. Oregon has the largest proportion, or 56.3 per cent, of males, as against 43.7 per cent females. North Dakota and Oklahoma also showed a noticeable excess of males, the former state having 55.6 per cent of males as against 44.4 of females, and the latter 53.8 per cent of males as against 46.2 per cent of females. In Ohio the population was more evenly divided, the percentage for the males being 50.6 as against 49.4 for the females.

The foreign born element constituted over one-third, or 35.4 per cent of the population of North Dakota, while in Oregon the same element constituted a little less than one-sixth, or 15.9 per cent, and in Ohio a little more than one-tenth, or 11 per cent of the total population. In Oklahoma the proportion of foreign born was quite small, or 3.9 per cent.

The white element of the population represented over nine-tenths of the total population in all of the states and territories under consideration. The largest proportion of colored people was found in Oklahoma, where 7.7 per cent of the total population was of this element, principally negro descent and Indians.

In the city of Portland, Ore., there were 34,777 native and 18,351 foreign born males and 29,773 native and 7,525 foreign born females, 3,128 colored males (all Chinese and Japanese except 458 negroes) and 6,754 colored females.

PREACHERS MAY RIDE FARTHER

General Passenger Agents Decide to Extend Half-Fare Reduction Clear to Coast.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Clergymen's half fare is to be extended to cover the entire territory between Chicago and the Pacific coast. At a meeting here today of general passenger agents representing all roads in that district it was agreed to widen the scope of reduced rate concession to men of the cloth and others in that class.

Under the present system these permits are issued only by roads in the Western and Southwestern Passenger associations, which practically limits their use to the territory east of the Missouri river. It is now proposed to issue one permit that will entitle the holder to purchase a ticket on half rate between any points west of Chicago. The fee for the new form will be the same as that now charged or in the more restricted form, $1. Thousands of clergymen and others engaged in religious work will be benefited by the new arrangement. The permit will be issued by the chairman of the three passenger associations—Western, Southwestern and Transcontinental—at headquarters in Chicago, St. Louis and Denver.

HOGG'S ENTERPRISE EXPANDS

Former Governor of Texas Has Ambitious Plans for His Oil Syndicate.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 4.—James W. Swaine of Fort Worth and ex-Governor J. S. Hogg, owners of the famous Hogg-Swaine oil syndicate, will start for Europe tomorrow to organize a $25,000,000 pipe line company to establish a pipe line from Spindle Top to Port Arthur and Sabine Pass. The project carries with it the purchase of a line of 100 tank steamers and the erection of a 5,000,000 barrels tankage at the ports.

Mr. Swaine says the company will have the product of sixty wells to draw from and expects to market 100,000 barrels daily. Correspondence has passed and operations are expected to begin January 1, 1902.

TO EXPEL TURKS FROM FRANCE

Government Will Use This as First Coercive Movement Against the Sultan.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The French government has decided on the first coercive measure against the sultan of Turkey. A decree has been drawn up and will probably be signed tomorrow, expelling a number of Turkish agents whose mission has been to spy on the young Turks in France. The list includes several names well known in Parisian society. It is also learned that the sultan has telegraphed to Munir Bey recalling him to Constantinople.

STRIKERS MUST MOVE FIRST

Corporation Assumes Receptive Attitude After Fruitless Conference.

ASSOCIATION LOSES GROUND IN PITTSBURG

Hundred and Fifty Members Resume Work at Pennsylvania Tube Plant and Four Hundred at the National.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Terms of peace in the steel strike were discussed at length today at a secret conference, at which sat officials of the Steel corporation, leaders of union labor and officials of the civic federation. Guards were resorted to in order to preserve the privacy of the proceedings, but it was evident that no conclusion was reached, and the decision either to terminate or continue the strike must be made by the strikers. The nature of the Amalgamated association conference held by the labor leaders who participated in the discussion is not known, but it is believed they made an outline of terms for President Shaffer and that they will place before him and his associates the terms resubmitted by President Schwab of the United States Steel corporation.

It was also apparent at the conclusion of the discussion that if the conference is to be resumed or any further action toward peace taken, the strikers must take the initiative. The labor leaders were in communication with Pittsburg during the day and it was anticipated that they would further discuss the matter with the Amalgamated men before they proceeded further with the peace plan.

Real Leaders There.

The participants in the conference today were President C. M. Schwab, W. E. Corey of the Carnegie Steel company, Veryl Preston of the United States Steel corporation, President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' association, Secretary Harry White of the Garment Makers' association, Prof. Jenks of the Industrial commission and Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the National Civic federation. Several officials of the companies controlled by the United States Steel corporation were called to the conference chamber during the day.

The conference was asked for in behalf of President Gompers and President Mitchell and the request reached President Schwab early today. He made favorable reply at once and at 12:15 o'clock the two labor leaders, accompanied by the other intermediaries who had participated in the Pittsburg meetings of last week reached the office of the United States Steel corporation.

Everybody Mute.

The session lasted continuously more than six hours. No statement as to the proceedings was made by any of the participants. John Mitchell was the first to leave the meeting room. He positively refused to make any statement in connection with the peace plan. President Gompers and Ralph M. Easley, who followed, were equally reticent and said it had been agreed that nothing was to be said. President Schwab came out later in company with President Corey, Secretary Wren and Veryl Preston, and all successively refused to talk. President Gompers said he would be in New York tomorrow, and that statement was taken as an indication that he has not given up efforts to make a settlement.

One of the Steel officials made this brief statement: "Nothing was accomplished by the conference. The strike is in just the same position as it was before the conference was held. Future action is for the strikers. I do not know of anything that is to be done. The Steel corporation has re-stated its position and the men themselves must elect what they will do."

Discourages the Men.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—Agitation and uneasiness prevail in the ranks of the strikers tonight, caused by the apparently unfavorable developments of the day. The leaders, however, profess to be satisfied with present conditions and claim that ultimate victory will be theirs. Much was hoped for from the peace conference in New York, but the announcement of the failure to reach a decision put a damper on these hopes. President Shaffer's only remark, when shown the announcement of the adjournment without decision, was: "I have no comment to make."

The following was handed to a representative of the Associated Press today without comment by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association:

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 2.—We, the members of Crescent lodge of Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers assembled, denounce the statements made by J. D. Hickey when he says that this strike was instigated by President Shaffer and is not constitutional, as absolutely false and is not worthy of any consideration by the members of the Amalgamated association, and we deny the assertion that 72 per cent of the mills of the United States Steel corporation are at work.

(Signed) STEVE DAWSON, President.
W. G. EVANS, Secretary.

Shaffer Defended.

The above, together with the telegram received by Mr. Shaffer today from Mr. Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, denying that there was a meeting in Buffalo to consider the charges made by Mr. Hickey, would indicate that the charges have fallen flat.

The steel officials are in a confident mood tonight and appear to think the strike is broken effectually, and that only a few days more will be required to make it a thing of the past. The return of the 400 tubeworkers at McKeesport and the report that 150 or more went in at the Pennsylvania Tube works and the protection of Sheriff McKinley and his seventy-five deputies at Demmler, where a start will be made tomorrow morning, give much weight to this belief. In addition to these breaks the steel officials claim increased numbers at the Star, the Lindsay & McCutcheon, the Painters and the Clark mills, and say other plants will now be put into service rapidly. Organizer Schwartz of the American federation, who organized the Pennsylvania tube workers, called a meeting of his men this afternoon at which it was decided that none of the men would return until President Shaffer gave the word. Mr. Schwartz said not a man of the organized tube workers at this plant had gone to work, and the report that 150 of them had gone in today was false. A few laborers and repair men are at work putting the plant in order for work, but aside from these no other workmen are in the mill.

SMITH GETS NOMINATION

Made Candidate for Judge of First Judicial Circuit, South Dakota.

SCOTLAND, S. D., Sept. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge Smith received the nomination for judge of the First judicial circuit on the first ballot by 103 votes. Dillon of Yankton got 57 and Fleeger of Turner 39.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Warmer in Western, Showers and Cooler in Eastern Portions Thursday; Friday Fair; Winds Becoming Westerly.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	64	1 p. m.	87
6 a. m.	63	2 p. m.	86
7 a. m.	65	3 p. m.	87
8 a. m.	67	4 p. m.	88
9 a. m.	71	5 p. m.	87
10 a. m.	75	6 p. m.	84
11 a. m.	70	7 p. m.	82
12 m.	83	8 p. m.	80
		9 p. m.	79

TO CONSIDER RECIPROCITY

National Association of Manufacturers' Executive Committee Favors a Western City.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, after a session lasting nearly five hours, today decided to call a reciprocity convention at a date to be named later. In pursuance of this decision the committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, for purposes of clear comprehension and expression of public sentiment respecting the reciprocal and trade relations with foreign powers,

That this committee deems it expedient that there be held under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers a national conference on reciprocity.

That the duty of arranging for such conference in all its details be and hereby is assigned to the officers of the association (the president, treasurer, secretary and general manager), who are authorized to associate with themselves such members of the association as they deem desirable in the formation of a general committee of arrangements, which committee shall share with the officers the duties and responsibilities attached: To designate time and place of meeting, to arrange and limit the constituency of the conference and to make all arrangements for order of business, program and such other details as may be necessary to make such conference a success.

The trade relations with Cuba were also discussed and the date for the next convention fixed for the third week in April, at Indianapolis. The question of calling a national reciprocity convention was referred to the executive committee at the conference of the National Association of Manufacturers held in Detroit last June. It is probable that some western city will be chosen as the place of meeting of the reciprocity convention.

BIGGEST OF POOL ROOM RAIDS

Prevention of Crime Society Invades Chartered Club Just Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Society for the Prevention of Crime made what Secretary Wilson calls the biggest raid yet on a poolroom. The place is a chartered club opposite the Waldorf-Astoria. Those in charge of the raid allege that the club is run by Thomas F. Reynolds, assignee for "Honest" John Kelly. Over 100 men were in the place, but only twelve were arrested, the treasurer, card writer, sheet writer and some citizens. The warrant was issued by Justice Jerome. The prisoners were taken to the station and Justice Jerome left word that he would accept bail in $2,000 each.

It is claimed that this club is one of the alleged poolrooms on the list which Edgar Whitney furnished Agent Dillon some time since. Entrance was made by smashing in the doors. Seventy-five men were found on a ladder which was secreted in a shaft. Five telephones and telephone books were found in the place.

WILL KEEP OUT OF NEBRASKA

Hill Says Great Northern Has No Intention of Building the Reported Extensions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, was in Chicago today conferring with President Harris of the Burlington and with other railroad men and financiers. Mr. Hill said there were no radical plans for the merger of the three syndicates, Burlington, Great Northern and Northern Pacific, but that the properties would be operated conservatively and economically in a way to produce the greatest revenue.

There is little doubt that the three lines will soon be put under a traffic directorship similar to the plan offered by the Southern, Union Pacific and other roads of the Harriman syndicate. He said he was not fighting the Harriman people and that all the recent reports about extensions of the Great Northern into Nebraska and Kansas were rubbish.

DEAD UNDER TONS OF EARTH

Gang of Workmen Caught by Small Landslide at Gordon Park, Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 4.—Three men were killed and three others injured in a landslide tonight at the new Lake Shore bridge over the boulevard entrance to Gordon park. Seven hundred tons of earth, loosened by the flood of Sunday, slid down from the bank, burying a force of laborers engaged in work on the bridge.

Dead:
ANGELO DONCELO.
NICK MANICO.
ANTONIO FIERBOND.

Three other Italian workmen are in a critical condition.

ISLANDER'S OFFICERS SOBER

Deny the Charges Against Them When Investigation of Wreck is Begun.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 4.—The investigation of the loss of the steamer Islander began today. The pilot told practically the same story as given in interviews, denying all reports that he and the captain were under the influence of liquor. Mate Neuretsos, Watchman Ward, Chief Engineer Brownlee and other engineers, Purser Bishop and Quartermaster Ferry gave evidence. The evidence differs little from the published interviews, but a majority denied the statements that the master and pilot were intoxicated.

PACKING HOUSES ARE IMMUNE

There'll Be No Strike, Owing to President Donnelly's Concessions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—An extension of the time in which the big packing firms at the stock yards may return an answer to the union butchers' demand for a 10 per cent increase in wages, has been conceded by President Michael Donnelly of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' union. After conferring with several of the yard managers, Mr. Donnelly expressed himself as satisfied that concessions sufficient to insure immunity from a strike would be made by the employers.

NEW YACHT FASTER

Columbia Wins in Another Trial Race, but Not Decisively.

CONSTITUTION'S BETTER TIME OF THE TWO

Loses Victory Through Race Allowance and Bad Start.

KEEPS UP ITS RECORD FOR ACCIDENTS

Splits Balloon Jib in Two a Mile from Finish.

SUPERIORITY AGAIN MATTER OF DOUBT

Previous Conclusions All Upset by this Latest Performance of the Two Aspirants for Defendership of the Cup.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The World Says: "From private sources it is learned that Columbia has been chosen to defend the America's cup and in consequence of this decision there will be no race today."

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—The representative of the Associated Press was unable to confirm the report published in New York that Columbia had been chosen to defend the America's cup. The committee at its meeting last night expressed no opinion as to the selection of a defending yacht. The question before it was the arrangement of the racing problem and the decision was not to have a race on Thursday. It was said after the meeting that there was nothing to prevent racing Friday and Saturday and next week, and that races on those days are expected.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—Constitution sailed a capital race today against Columbia over a course fifteen miles to windward and back in a breeze whose force averaged about eight knots, its greatest power being twelve knots near the finish line.

Columbia won by seven seconds corrected time, Constitution beating its rival boat over the course by forty-five seconds. This does not include the allowance of twenty-one seconds or more with which Constitution started. Had it not been handicapped it would have won. On the windward work it gained on Columbia thirty-two seconds and also twenty-two seconds on the run home before the wind. In heavy puffs when close to the finish line its balloon jib topsail split and caused a big tangle aloft. Columbia was compelled to haul down its ballooner at the same time, for the squall carried away the cringle at the head of the sail, but the big sail on Constitution refused to be controlled and fluttered in fragments. On the other hand Columbia hauled down its balloon jib topsail in seaman-like style and smartly bending on the spinnaker halyards hoisted a reaching jibtop sail in stops and, breaking it out quickly, darted across the line a winner.

Hampered by Tangled Sail.

In taking in spinnakers about twenty minutes before the finish line was reached by the leader Constitution's sail got tangled and it took several minutes to get it on deck. While flapping aloft the balloon jib topsail had no opportunity to exert its utmost drawing power. All this time Columbia's ballooner was doing good work and its victory was due to good judgment. There is no question that the old main sail and the altered head sails of Constitution which it carried today had much to do with the improved showing it made.

The handicap at the start seemed to be due to a lack of smartness aboard Constitution and also to the more able sea jockeying of those in charge of Columbia. Constitution allowed itself to be forced on the wrong side of the line, was compelled to gybe around short on its heel and then to take the other end of the line, a deadly handicap. This and the splitting of its balloon jib topsail certainly lost it the race. Had it not been for these mishaps Constitution would have beaten Columbia by a small margin, beyond the one minute and eleven seconds time allowance over the thirty-mile course.

There will be no race for the yachts tomorrow and, while the challenge committee held a meeting this evening, no announcement of future races was made.

This morning in Newport harbor there was scarcely a breath of air stirring. There seemed little prospect of a race until 1:30 p. m., when a light southwesterly wind set in. This soon freshened into breeze and the outlook seemed flattering for a good race. Constitution, with Nat Herreshoff on board, in addition to the regular amateurs and professionals, was the first to slip its moorings at noon and beat out to the starting line.

At 1:40 p. m. sails were hoisted on the Narada announcing that the course would be south southwest fifteen miles to windward and return. The sea was smooth. The yacht approached the starting line on the starboard tack with Columbia to windward. The sailing master of Columbia repeated his trick of bearing right down on his rival as if to ram it, shaking the wind out of its sails and then luffing up and clearing it by the smallest of margin. The manouver he repeated three times and finally luffed across the line forty-seven seconds after the starting gun. Constitution had plenty of room to tack, but not caring to come into such close quarters with the enemy gybed and crossed the line twenty-two seconds after the handicap gun.

Columbia Has Advantage.

Both yachts stood on the port tack toward the Narragansett shore, Columbia in the weather berth, thus having a commanding lead. For nearly half an hour the yachts stood on the port tack, with the wind freshening as they sailed shoreward, until it attained about a nine-knot force. At 1:23 Constitution went on the starboard tack, followed immediately by Columbia. By this time the sails of Constitution had stretched and it was seen that the old mainsail was far superior to the new one and also that the retrimmed headsails set better than those carried in the race on Monday. Constitution again at 1:56 went on the port tack, standing inshore, and Columbia followed like a flash. For ten minutes they held this board and then ensued a succession of short tacks. At 2:09 Columbia for the time on the port tack, crossed the bows of Constitution about an eighth of a mile ahead. For nearly an hour the yachts continued to make short tacks. The result was far different from the same manouvers on Monday when Columbia beat its rival nearly five minutes on a beat out to windward of ten miles. Constitution gained a little in these tacks and when it was approaching the windward mark on the starboard tack it had considerably diminished the gap. Quite a fleet of steam yachts had assembled at the turn.

Columbia rounded at 3:02:44, Constitution at 3:03:25, the elapsed time of this fifteen-mile beat being 2:09:29 for the former boat