THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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REPORTS ON ISLANDS

Chaffee and Other Officers Describe Work in the Philippines.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS QUARREL

Authorities in Some Instances Give Aid to the Insurgents.

CLAIMS FIGHTING IS PRACTICALLY OVER

Predatory Bands, However, Exist and Must Be Put Down.

DAVIS EXPLAINS STATUS OF SLAVE

Health and Morals of Troops Are Dealt with and Abrogation of Insular Titles Is Urged to Conserve American Authority.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The annual report of Major General Adna R. Chaffee, just made public, covers the campaign of General J. H. Smith in Samar, refers to friction that occurred between the civil and military authorities regarding Leyte and discusses the action of various officers and the work of the army in the suppression of recent insurrections.

General Chaffee warmly defends the officers, and assumes full responsibility for all that was done under official orders. He says the various predatory Filipino bands are of little military importance and can in time be handled by the insular constabulary.

Speaking of the campaign in Samar, he says he finds nothing in the written instructions which "was not justified by the conditions there to be overcome." The formation of concentration camps was necessary to suppress the insurrection in the provinces of Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas, especially as the civil authorities in some instances aided the insurrectionists.

He requests the removal of the censure passed publicly upon General Bell regarding orders, circulars and instructions which he issued while putting down the insurrection.

Urges Deposition of Sultans.

An interesting portion of the report is that relating to the Moros in Mindanao and Jolo. He says it will require time, tact and patience to establish United States authority over all the Moro settlements.

The sooner the sultan of Jolo's title, actual or assumed, as sovereign and as sole owner of land in the Jolo archipelago is quited the better for the situation. Probably there is little doubt that a money consideration would relieve the situation and if this be done laws just but simple and so plainly stated as to be understood by the Moro population could generally be enforced through the dattos upon their followers without much trouble or frequent resort to force. It will be impossible for many years to ignore chiefs, dattos, and to deal directly with the individual Moros as is done with civilized, Christian people. It will, however, be a long step ahead when the dattos are independent of the sultan and recognize the United States as the only sovereignty to which allegiance is due and as the only authority empowered to enact laws for the government of the country; that all the inhabitants are equal before the law; that Christian people have a right to live. But to advance so far will consume much time and may result in national conflict, for the modification of present beliefs will in some cases require the use of military force.

Force, he continues, has been used only to make it understood plainly that persons entitled to protection cannot be murdered and that the authority of the United States cannot be questioned.

Commenting on other sections of the islands, he says at the time of writing, the army was on a peace status. Troops were being withdrawn from participation in civil affairs as rapidly as civil organizations could be erected. This has been completed in all except Batangas and Samar, where is was expected to be accomplished by the end of the year.

Civil Government Complete.

The report says:

All parts of the archipelago, except what is known as the Moro country, have been formally organized for civil government and turned over to its officials, thus freeing the army from supervisory or actual control over its inhabitants or their affairs.

He points out the necessity for more barracks and says the $1,500,000 appropriated for the army will not provide more than "temporary shelter built largely of native materials." He thinks permanent sites should be purchased and suitable buildings erected at healthful points in the islands.

Concerning the health of the army he says:

The oscillation of the percentage of sick in the command has not exceeded 2½ points during the year. The maximum was 8.51 per cent for August, 1901, the minimum, 3.1, for May, 1902. Of the twenty-six causes of deaths tabulated by the chief surgeon, dysentery was the most prominent. Deaths from cholera he ascribes to wilful disregard of warnings and failure to avoid known localities of infection. While the number of deaths of natives and others not of the military service reached nearly 40,000, the lives of many thousands of natives had been saved through the influence of the army in localities where precaution was not regarded as of little or no avail.

Under the reorganization army act fifty companies of Filipino scouts had been organized, a total strength of 5,000, composed of six different tribes.

Defends Army Acts.

In conclusion he makes a statement of the general character of the army and the duty of the troops which is in the nature of a reply to criticisms that have been made:

The army has faithfully and efficiently performed the duty that fell to its lot.

Some alleged wrongs done natives by soldiers it had been impossible to redress because of failure to identify the responsible party or parties, but when established disciplinary measures have been enforced. The assumption and statement that the presence of soldiers in a community is very demoralizing to the natives is not true as a broad proposition; in my opinion the opposite view is most worthy to be noted. An individual soldier here and there has no doubt wronged a native or by threat or physical force compelled obedience to his demands, but these instances are exceptional, in that unless the alleged demoralizing influence broadens so as to make the presence of the white race, as a race, demoralizing, the influence for evil by the soldier is indeed small and undeserving of comment compared with their many virtues, which by precept and example are object lessons for good.

Sanger Asks Canteen.

Accompanying General Chaffee's report are the reports of the staff and general officers, who command various departments.

General J. P. Sanger, strongly recommended the re-establishment of the canteen. The termination of organized opposition to the government, he says, renders necessary the establishment of something to occupy the attention of the soldiers and a place of amusement separated from that appointed in most of the places where troops are stationed.

Lieutenant Colonel George W. Adair, chief surgeon, call attention to the fact that venereal disease continues to increase slowly and while the rate has not ap-

(Continued on Second Page.)

SAYS AMERICANS STEAL LAND

Canadian Paper Accuses United States of Appropriating British Territory.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 14.—[illegible] Province, this evening says: "In two [illegible] possible manner, and with every [illegible] United States surveyors have encroached upon Canadian territory to the northward of Cape Fox and appropriated thousands of square miles of land lying within the boundaries of British Columbia to the westward of Portland canal.

The line from Portland canal runs northwesterly for a short distance then turns and runs nearly due west, and finally connects with the Yhoot river at the confluence with Strikine river. At that point there is to be found an old post supposed to have been erected by the Hudson Bay company and by the running line to that post it is apparently the claim of the American government that the post in question was placed in position by the Russians, although the survey line is distinctly marked by squared and cut granite monuments.

The monuments are in apex mounted on which is a copper rod, which surveyors state was placed in position to mark the exact spot where the American surveyors placed their instruments when running the line.

"It is hardly possible, on account of the presence of a British Columbia official at Port Simpson, that Americans can have occupied this territory without such an action having come to the knowledge of the government and being by him transmitted to the provincial government and thence to Ottawa."

RELIGION ANNULS MARRIAGE

Austrian Courts Hold that Atheist and Protestant Are Unable to Wed.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—An important decision rendered by the provincial civil court today shows the urgent necessity of American and English women contemplating marriage with an Austrian of first obtaining competent legal advice.

In the present instance Clements Kolisher, an Austrian, was married in London to an English woman by a civil ceremony.

Kolisher described himself as having no religious faith and the bride as belonging to a Protestant church.

Kolisher recently applied to the Vienna courts for a legal separation, which have now held the marriage invalid on account of the differences of religion between the contracting parties.

MAN AND MONEY MISSING

Confidential Agent in Cuba Together with Ten Thousand Dollars Disappears.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Colonel Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn has complained to the detective bureau that his confidential agent in Cuba is missing, together with $10,000, alleged to have been entrusted to him for the purchase of the water works at Cienfuegos.

Colonel Dady and his wife have just arrived from New York. The missing man's wife came also on the same steamer. They were greatly surprised at not being met by the agent, and upon investigation it was learned he had been missing for a fortnight.

The agent was a United States secret service agent in Cuba during the military occupation.

DEFRAUDED OR DEFAULTER

Lawyer Takes Cash Which He Claims Is Due Him and Is Sued.

HAVANNA, Nov. 14.—Colonel M. J. Dady of Brooklyn has filed charges against his attorney, De Wycoff, who he alleges has absconded with $10,000 forwarded to be used in securing an option for the construction of waterworks at Cienfuegos.

Mr. Dady declares that De Wycoff deposited the money in his own name and afterwards drew it out and left for the United States. He has a letter in which Wycoff intimates that he has taken the money in payment of his legal services and threatens to attach Mr. Dady's property here if he is prosecuted.

THINK END OF WORLD NEAR

Australians See Dust Storm and Fire and They Become Alarmed.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., an extraordinary red duststorm has been experienced in Victoria and South Wales. Darkness shrouded the city of Melbourne yesterday at noon and balls of fire fell to several buildings. The people were thrown into a state of panic, as they thought the world was coming to an end. A similar cloud of red dust fell at Sydney and many inland towns yesterday.

SHIPWRECKED MEN RESCUED

Eight Sailors and Eight Dead Bodies Are Taken from Raft in Midocean.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 14.—The British survey steamer Penguine has picked up a raft belonging to the British steamer Elingamite, which was wrecked on one of the Three Kings islands, off the north coast of New Zealand, November 9.

On the raft were eight survivors and the bodies of eight others of the company of the wrecked vessel. The survivors are doing well.

Czarina Has Melancholia.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—In a dispatch from Lividia the correspondent of the Daily Mail says the czarina has fallen into a condition of deep melancholia, which takes the form of preserving silence for long periods, even in the presence of guests. Her majesty's condition is causing her doctors considerable anxiety.

Sagasta Gives Up Task.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—Senor Sagasta informed King Alfonso today that he felt compelled to abandon the task of trying to form a new cabinet, but the king requested him to make a further effort. It is reported that Senor Montero Rios, president of the senate, intends to resign and retire from politics.

Lord Mayor is Displeased.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Jewish Chronicle this morning asserts that the name of M. Catargi, Roumanian minister in London, was omitted from the list of diplomats invited to attend the lord mayor's dinner. This was done as a mark of displeasure at the persecution of the Roumanian Jews.

TRYING TO FORCE CANNON

Illinois Man Persists in Keeping Quiet on Tariff Question.

NEBRASKA DELEGATION IS WITH HIM

Nebraska Men in Interior Department Call on Senator Millard to Assist Them in Holding On.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—News reaches Washington that some of the western delegation will make an effort to force Mr. Cannon to declare himself on the question of tariff revision before they pledge themselves to support his speakership candidacy. The information is, however, that this will probably prove a difficult task, as it is said that Mr. Cannon at present is engaged in steering a middle course through the channel of tariff and trusts. Mr. Cannon's friends claim that he is wise in this course, that he should make no promises, but hold himself free to carry out the policy of the republican party as it may be outlined for the battle of 1904. Through this course Mr. Cannon is picking off votes from eastern representatives, whose constituencies are strongly for conservatism in dealing with tariff. While Pennsylvania may be for Dalzell on the surface, it is a well known fact that the majority will go to Cannon should it be demonstrated that Dalzell cannot win out. Mr. Cannon is really, it is said, the first choice of a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation, but they support Dalzell under duress and would welcome the slightest opening to warrant a break to the Cannon column. The Nebraska delegation, it is said, are to a man favorable to Mr. Cannon's candidacy and as a mere formality will soon come together and announce themselves as a unit in support of the Illinois candidate.

Mr. Babcock has to go to Wisconsin and will meet his delegation at Milwaukee tomorrow and it will then be decided whether he will enter the race or not.

The Minnesota delegation will meet tomorrow or Monday in St. Paul. Every member of the delegation has declared privately in favor of Mr. Cannon, but the Minnesota press is urging editorially that the delegation must first secure a pledge from Mr. Cannon for tariff revisions.

Wilson Stands by Hyde.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson evidently intends to stand by Statistician John Hyde of his department in the efforts that are being made to get him out of office. The latest move in the fight was made yesterday, when the secretary refused point blank to answer a list of questions as to the methods employed by Mr. Hyde in gathering crop statistics. The questions were propounded by J. W. Dodsworth of New York. Secretary Wilson informed Mr. Dodsworth that the methods employed by Mr. Hyde were satisfactory to the Department of Agriculture and also satisfactory to the farmers producing corn, wheat, cotton and other products subject to price fluctuations through trading upon exchanges. The exchange people claim that the department always places its estimate of the crop below the actual yield. This, if done, of course makes it appear that cotton and grains are not so plentiful as is really the case, with the result that prices immediately advance to the benefit of producers.

Hanging Onto Office.

Senator Millard is intervening in behalf of two subordinates in the interior department whom he was instrumental in landing in government positions and who have since gotten into difficulty. These are Superintendent Saunders of the Indian school at Santee agency, Nebraska, who in October was called upon to resign, otherwise the Civil Service commission threatened to withdraw his name from the classified service, and W. N. Losser of Iowa, special agent, whose headquarters have been for several years at North Platte, Neb., who was suspended during the first week of the current month because of alleged fraudulent land entries in his district. Senator Millard has written letters to Secretary Hitchcock and Commissioner Jones pleading for delay in these cases. In his letter to Commissioner Jones the senator says that W. R. Saunders is a most competent man and urges that all action be suspended until he can present certain affidavits attesting to his efficiency. However, the retention of Saunders does not lay in the hands of Commissioner Jones. It is the United States Civil Service commission which objects to certifying Mr. Saunders to the classified list and the commission is not inclined to stand for the method which, it is alleged, Saunders has taken to cover himself into the classified service. As to W. N. Losser, he has been suspended pending investigation of charges made by Colonel Mosby, special agent of the land office, that a number of nonresident widows of soldiers have, at the instance of cattle companies, made entries for lands in Nebraska under an agreement to transfer the same to the cattle men. The alleged fraudulent actions of the cattle companies in searching out nonresident soldiers' widows and giving them financial aid to locate on desirable grazing land and subsequently quietly sell out, is now being investigated by the department. Senator Millard, it is understood, is urging the reinstatement of Agent Losser, but it is probable that nothing of the sort will be done at present.

Investigating Alleged Land Frauds.

Secretary Hitchcock is investigating all charges preferred by Colonel Mosby as to the methods of the cattle companies to secure control of vast areas of the public domain for grazing, thus sequestering thousands of acres of rich agricultural land much sought by homesteaders. The investigations now in progress will be most thorough and every detail will be ready for a concise and comprehensive presentation to President Roosevelt on his return to Washington.

Routine of Departments.

William Riche has been appointed postmaster at Breda, Carroll county, Ia., vice J. H. Riche, resigned.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the First National bank of Atkinson, Neb., to begin business with $25,000 capital.

The corporate existence of the Sioux Falls National bank of Sioux Falls, S. D., has been extended until November 14, 1922.

The Des Moines National bank of Des Moines has been approved as reserve agent for the First National bank of Shenandoah, Ia.

The postoffice at Amadore, Wapello county, Ia., has been discontinued.

Two rural free delivery routes will be established December 1 at Orange City, Sioux county, Ia. Route embraces an area of forty-nine square miles containing a population of 827. The postoffice at Middlebury will be supplied by rural carriers.

LABOR HAS MUCH TO DISCUSS

Resolutions Suggest Old Age Pensions and Many Other Things of Interest.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Another day was devoted by the American Federation of Labor to work preparatory for the actual duties of the convention. Reports of committees and the introduction of resolutions took up all of the sessions. A prolonged dispute over a portion of the report of the committee on credentials occupied the greater part of the morning and a general discussion of the report of the committee on rules took up all the time of the afternoon session not given over to the reception of resolutions introduced by various delegates. No action was taken on any of the resolutions. They were simply received by the presiding officer and by him referred to the various committees, whose report upon them will be submitted later to the convention for final action.

Eighty-seven resolutions were submitted. Many of them related to minor points of organization, to requests that various firms be placed upon the "unfair list" and to claims of jurisdiction. Outside of these the following are the resolutions of chief interest:

That any man who shall have reached the age of 60 years, who is a naturalized citizen and has lived twenty-one years in this country, and whose average annual income has been less than $1,000 per annum, be given a life pension of $12 per month.

That the national headquarters be removed from Washington to Denver.

That the charter of the United Brewery Workers be revoked for conduct not in accord with union principles.

That a call be issued for a meeting of team drivers to be held within six months for the purpose of consolidating all unions of the United States and Canada into an international body, to be called the Team Drivers' National association.

That protest be made against the ship subsidy bill, "as it is calculated to extend over the sea the same monopoly held by the railroads on land, and that the federation encourage the development of a naturalized body of American seamen."

That the federation protest against the construction of either the Panama or Nicaragua canal, as the country must either acquire more territory or encroach upon liberties of the Latin-American states.

That efforts be made to defeat the anti-ticket scalping bill now before congress and all city ordinances enacted against ticket brokers.

That the application of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters be denied.

That aid be extended to the letter carriers in their effort to secure higher wages.

For a declaration by the American Federation of Labor that a building devoted to the use of union labor should be erected in every town of 15,000 or more inhabitants.

STOCKS STILL GOING DOWN

Many Leading Securities in Wall Street Touch the Lowest Price for Months.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—There was another bad break in the stock market this afternoon after the early weakness had apparently subsided and a sluggish and wavering movement of prices had succeeded.

The slump was attributed to raiding tactics by a powerful speculative combination. The usual rumors of financial troubles and of heavy losses by large speculators accompanied the decline. The wiping of margins and uncovering of stop-loss orders dislodged heavy masses of stock, indicating as a matter of course heavy speculative losses.

The factors made use of by the bears were the prospects of a weak bank return tomorrow, fears of gold exports next week, further large demands from the interior for money and a consequent squeeze in the money market. The announcement of the Pennsylvania road increasing wages was also pointed to as an indication of the rising course of expenses.

The stock and its affiliated stocks led the decline and St. Paul, Southern Pacific and the Pacific, western and coal roads generally bore the brunt of the attack. Losses ran from 2 to 6¾ points in the principal stocks, and the efforts of the bears to cover shorts caused the market to rally.

CUPID HAS GOOD MAJORITY

Later Returns from Hawaii Territory Make the Republican Victory Still Greater.

HONOLULU, Nov. 8.—(Via San Francisco, Nov. 14.)—Complete election returns show that Prince Cupid, the republican candidate, has beaten Delegate Wilcox for congress by 1,920.

The prince carried all the districts. The republicans have twenty representatives out of thirty and nine senators out of fifteen. This is a complete reversal of the last election results, which elected Wilcox by 300 majority, with over two-thirds home rule majority in the house and nine home rulers in the senate. The new legislature, like the last, contains a large majority of natives.

The claim of the Marcus Island Guano company of a title to Marcus island has been sent to Washington. It has been placed in the hands of ex-Senator John M. Thurston. He will present the matter to the State department as counsel for the company.

With the close of this year the American board of foreign missions will withdraw all financial aid from the religious work of the Hawaiian islands, after thirty-three years of continuous support, the islands being no longer within the scope of the work of the board.

COLONEL IS EXONERATED

Three Members to Two Hold Soldiers' Home Commandant Guiltless.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 14.—The South Dakota Soldiers' home board has completed its investigation of the administration of Commandant Lucas of the Soldiers' home at Hot Springs. The majority report finds Lucas not guilty of the charge that he embezzled funds of deceased soldiers.

The minority report concludes: "We believe that the evidence in the case is sufficient to induce us to request the resignation of Colonel Lucas as commandant of the Soldiers' home."

Three members signed the majority report and two the minority.

MAKES EFFORT TO ESCAPE

Man Under Death Sentence at Butte Almost Saws Through Steel Plates.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 14.—Charles Lenox, under sentence of death, made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to break jail.

It was found last night that a hole twenty inches square had been almost sawed through the ceiling plates of steel which are seven-eighths of an inch. Another day's work would have completed the job.

Lenox and James Martin murdered Fireman James Williams at Silver Bow Junction several months ago.

BOOSTS THE ASSESSMENTS

Tax Commissioner Fleming Completes the Work on Corporations.

RAILROADS COME IN FOR LARGEST RAISE

Local Franchised Corporations Are Also Boosted to the Extent of Several Million Dollars.

Tax Commissioner Fleming last night at a late hour completed his figures for the assessment of railroad companies and the public service corporations of the city, as they will be presented to the Board of Review for its consideration. These figures are still subject to the action of the Board of Review and the Board of Equalization.

The announcement of Mr. Fleming's figures will no doubt cause general surprise, for not only has he materially increased the valuation of the property of several of the franchise corporations, so-called, but in his treatment of the railroad assessment he has multiplied the figures of the State Board of Equalization, from which this property was assessed last year, by 100. In taking this course Mr. Fleming takes the ground that the law which requires that the figures of the state board shall be accepted as final, is unconstitutional and he proposes to make a thorough test of his belief. As he stated to a representative of The Bee last evening, Mr. Fleming is convinced that the railroads have been assessed on a ridiculously low basis, and he intends to find some means of compelling them to pay their equitable share of the tax levy.

Following are the valuations placed upon the properties of the various franchise corporations by Mr. Fleming:

Corporation Valuations.

	Personal Property.	Real Estate.
Omaha Water Co.	$ 2,125,000	$225,000
Omaha Gas Co.	2,300,000	200,000
Omaha Telephone Co.	500,000	88,000
Omaha Electric Lt. Co.	500,000	74,000
Omaha Street Ry. Co.	5,000,000	200,000
Totals	$10,425,000	$787,000

Last year the above companies were assessed upon a basis of 40 per cent of the supposed true valuation of their property and from that showing the full value of their respective properties would have been as follows:

	Personal Property.	Real Estate.
Omaha Water Co.	$2,125,000	$225,000
Omaha Gas Co.	2,000,000	150,000
Omaha Telephone Co.	425,000	88,000
Omaha Electric Lt. Co.	425,000	74,000
Omaha Street Ry. Co.	3,250,000	200,000
Totals	$8,225,000	$737,000

Every one of these companies has property at South Omaha and in the assessment of their personal property Mr. Fleming says liberal allowance has been made them for their property at that place.

In the assessment of the railway companies, Mr. Fleming has placed the property of the Omaha Belt Line at $593,000 which is an advance of $433,000 on the figures of last year and that of the Omaha Bridge & Terminal company at $79,290, which is an advance of $51,000 on the figures of last year.

On the other railroad properties in this city Mr. Fleming has reached his assessed valuation by merely multiplying the figures of the Board of Equalization by 100, the result of his computation being as follows:

Union Pacific	$6,964,940
Fremont, Elkhorn & M. V.	1,202,400
Omaha & North Platte	1,131,600
Omaha & South Western	1,761,500
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & O.	2,074,800

PYTHIAN KNIGHT IS EXPELLED

Late Head of Endowment Rank Driven from Order by Grand Tribunal.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The grand tribunal of the Illinois Knights of Pythias has voted unanimously to expel John A. Hinsey, who retired from the head of the board of control of the endowment rank last year. He has appealed to the supreme tribunal, which will meet at Indianapolis in February.

At the recent meeting of the supreme lodge in San Francisco he was suspended pending the action of the Illinois grand tribunal.

Dr. Albert I. Douffeur, who was medical examiner of the endowment rank during the Hinsey administration, has also been suspended for a year.

In the sixteen months since the Hinsey administration ended the endowment rank has paid up $500,000 on overdue death claims and now has nearly $200,000 cash on hand.

INAUGURATE SWAIN TODAY

Swarthmore Gets President Who Stood Out for Funds Before Accepting.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Joseph Swain, LL. D., who recently resigned the presidency of the Indiana state university, will tomorrow be installed president of Swarthmore college. The inaugural ceremonies will be witnessed by delegates from 120 institutions of learning.

More than ordinary interest has been manifested in Dr. Swain's inauguration from the fact that he declined to accept the presidency of the college unless a large fund was established with which the scope of the institution might be enlarged. Wealthy friends of the college answered the call for contributions and when the amount stipulated by Dr. Swain had been secured, he no longer hesitated to accept the office.

WANT DEBTORS TO PAY BILLS

Butchers, Bakers and Grocers Unite in Effort to Get Missouri Law Changed.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 14.—The grocers, butchers and bakers of St. Joseph have merged for the purpose of mutual protection. The body is affiliated with the Retail Merchants' association of Missouri and will present a garnishee bill at the next legislature.

They say it is impossible under the present law to collect bills even from persons able to pay.

BOARD BILL CAUSES TRAGEDY

During a Controversy Guest Fatally Wounds Hotel Proprietor and Kills Himself.

MANCHESTER, O., Nov. 14.—During a controversy over a board bill today James Masterson fatally shot M. P. Brittingham, proprietor of the hotel, and then killed himself.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Saturday and Probably Sunday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	33	1 p. m.	40
6 a. m.	33	2 p. m.	42
7 a. m.	32	3 p. m.	45
8 a. m.	32	4 p. m.	47
9 a. m.	33	5 p. m.	46
10 a. m.	33	6 p. m.	45
11 a. m.	35	7 p. m.	44
12 m.	38	8 p. m.	42
		9 p. m.	42

FIGHT FOR POLES AND WIRES

Western Union and Pennsylvania Railroad Commence Legal Conflict.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—On Thursday the Western Union Telegraph company will file a suit praying for an injunction restraining the Pennsylvania from removing its poles and wires from land east of Pittsburg and Erie.

This move will mark the beginning of a great legal battle between the Gould-Wabash interests and the Pennsylvania-Cassatt corporations.

The claim of the Western Union is based on the proposition that its poles and wires rightfully occupy space along the tracks because of the general grants under what is known as the post road rights. This sets up the contention that the right-of-way along the railroad cannot be legally restricted because the government uses the railroad for transmission of the mails and that, therefore, the railroads are public servants in the broadest possible sense.

The Western Union claims that postroads are equal in importance to the eminent domain rights of the railroad company.

ARMY MAN FACES TROUBLE

With Reporter He is Charged with Blackmailing Improvement Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A man giving the name of Harry A. Williams, but who the police declare is Henry C. Wilson, for twenty years chief clerk and civil engineer in the Department of the East, U. S. A., was arrested tonight on a charge of extortion. Banjamin F. Whitmore, who says he is a reporter, was arrested on a similar charge.

The two men are accused of trying to hold up the Water Front Improvement company of Jersey City, which is engaged in filling in crib work on Ricker's island in the East river. The men are charged with extorting $4,500 under threats of stopping the work by causing to be withdrawn an army tug, a dredge and some scows which had been loaned.

MERGER FIGHT HAS BEGUN

Court Commences Case Against the Prudential Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Argument was begun today in the suit brought by Newark stockholders of the Prudential Insurance company to prevent what they allege will be virtually a merger of that company with the Fidelity Trust company of Newark.

Counsel for the two complainants, William Robotham and John Illingsworth, moved for the admission of affidavits designed to offset the alleged approval of the New Jersey commissioner of insurance. They were by the insurance commissioners of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The court declined to rule until the main argument was ended.

ILLINOIS NOW SHIPS ZINC

Mrs. McKinley Owns Land on Which Old Mine with New Life is Located.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Nov. 14.—The Empire Lead and Spar mines on the Illinois Central, in Pope county, have just shipped the first carload of zinc ore ever mined in Illinois.

The mine is on land owned by Mrs. William McKinley, widow of the late president, and was operated by the Saxtons for several years after the civil war for spar and lead. But so much carbonate of zinc ore was found that the mines were finally abandoned, the value of the brown colored rock not being known.

Recently operations were resumed by an Ohio man, with Joplin, Mo., capitalists behind him.

MILITARY MONEY ALLOTTED

Schools in Different Parts Get Share of Congressional Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The $25,000 appropriated by congress for the United States service schools has been allotted as follows:

To the artillery school at Fort Monroe, $7,123; to the school of submarine defense at Fort Totten, N. Y., $5,247; to the cavalry and artillery school at Fort Riley, Kan., $1,118, and to the general service and staff college at Leavenworth, Kan., $11,512.

An order issued from the War department today establishes a training school for farriers and blacksmiths at Fort Riley, Kan., in connection with the school of application there.

FIREMEN HURLED DOWNSTAIRS

While Carrying Injured Comrades They Meet with Disaster Themselves.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Seven firemen narrowly escaped death tonight while rescuing two comrades, knocked unconscious by an explosion during a fire on the thirteenth floor of the Royal insurance building.

While descending the stairway with the prostrate forms of their comrades a second explosion threw the rescuers headlong to the next landing. Before they could be rescued all were severely burned.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Nov. 14.

At New York—Arrived—Pretoria, from Hamburg.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Campania, from New York, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

At Boulogne Sur Mer—Sailed—Potsdam, from Rotterdam for New York.

At Moville—Arrived—Anchoria, from New York for Glasgow, and proceeded. Sailed—Astoria, from Glasgow for New York; Bavarian, from Liverpool, for St. John, N. B.

At London—Arrived—Caledonian, from Montreal. Sailed—Mesaba, for New York.

At Genoa—Arrived—Lahn, from New York, via Naples.

At Yokohama—Arrived—Gaelic, from Tacoma, for Hongkong, Shanghai and Hongkong.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Germanic, from New York.

MINERS ASK PEACE

Mitchell Outlines Plan to Stop Further Coal Strikes.

SUGGESTS FORMING CONCILIATION BOARDS

Masters and Men Should Elect Committees to Adjust Grievances.

DEMANDS RECOGNITION OF THE UNION

Says Mutual Arrangements Elsewhere Have Prevented Labor War.

PLEADS FOR CHILD LABORERS IN PITS

Claims Little Ones Should Not Be Forced to Work at Tender Age Either in Collieries or Factories.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 14.—The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to arbitrate the differences existing between the anthracite mine workers and their employes today began the hearing of the miners' side of the case.

Mr. Mitchell opened with a lengthy statement, following it by entering the box and submitting to examination under oath. He demanded shorter hours and higher wages for the men and entered a strong plea for the children who, he said, were obliged to toil in the mines to help their parents eke out a precarious existence. Toward the end he outlined a scheme for preventing strikes by the formation of joint conciliation boards.

When the commission rose he was still in the box undergoing a rapid cross-examination by D. W. Wilson, counsel for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad company.

The seven commissioners have seats on the bench. In front of them are three long tables, one for John Mitchell and his attorneys, one for the lawyers of the coal companies and the third for the attorneys of the independent operators. The arrangements for the hearings are admirable, and it is likely the commission will hear all the evidence in this city.

The operators were represented by twenty-two lawyers, the nonunion miners by two and the United Mine Workers by Mr. Mitchell and six attorneys.

Corridors Are Crowded.

As early as 9 o'clock the corridors were crowded with people of all classes and conditions eager to gain admittance. Only a few of them, however, got through the door, as almost every seat was occupied by general superintendents of mining companies and other officials and representatives of the mine workers.

The attitude of the commissioners was closely followed by everyone in court. They appeared to be greatly interested in the cross-examination of Mr. Mitchell, but seemed to grow restless under the ceaseless fire of questions aimed at him.

Judge Gray, as chairmen, was spokesman for the commission and at times propounded queries. At the close of the session he asked Mr. Mitchell whether his organization approved the act of withdrawing from or denying the necessaries of life to those who had offended the organization.

"I should say, emphatically, no," responded the witness.

During the hearing the statement was brought for the first time that the union had disbursed $1,500,000 among the strikers.

The proceedings opened shortly after 10 o'clock, when the members of the commission arrived.

Mr. Mitchell said he would file a further statement on Monday in answer to some of the allegations of the operators.

John T. Lenahan of Wilkesbarre, on behalf of the nonunion men, inquired of the commission what course the proceedings would take with respect to them. Judge Gray answered that that was a question which would have to be considered.

Mitchell Addresses Commission.

Mr. Mitchell then arose and addressed the commission. His statement contained 6,000 words. He prefaced his statement with the hope that the commission would "succeed in arranging relations between the operators and miners that will insure peace and stability in the industry for an indefinite period." After reciting the demands for increased pay for the miner, a shorter work day for the laborer, the weighing of the coal and an industrial agreement, the refusal of all of which led to the strike, Mr. Mitchell spoke as follows on the question of higher wages:

Of the 147,000 men and boys employed in and around the mines, strippings, washeries and breakers in the anthracite coal fields 64,072, or 43 per cent, are employed on contract, or piece work, the remaining 83,000, or 57 per cent, are employed by the hour, day, week or month. Of the 64,072 contract miners 37,304 are miners and 26,768 are miners' laborers.

The work of a miner and a miner's laborer is extremely hazardous, in fact it is more dangerous than employment in any other important industry in the world. The number of persons killed and injured is greater than in any other industry. Each day the anthracite coal mines are in operation 2 6-10 persons lose their lives and three times as many are maimed, and yet these men receive less wages annually than are received by men performing precisely similar work in other fields under more favorable and less hazardous conditions.

The number of years a man can retain his health in this occupation is limited. If he escapes death or injury by falls of rock or coal, he cannot escape attacks of miners' asthma.

Reputable insurance companies will not issue policies to this class of workmen. The risks are so great that the premiums would be prohibitive to men whose earnings are so low. The entire 20 per cent which they demand as an increase in their wages would not suffice to carry an insurance of $1,000.

It seems but fair and just that wages paid these classes of workmen should be as high, if not higher, than wages paid to skilled artisans in other industries.

It is certainly not unjust to ask that these miners should receive as high wages as are paid to laborers in the bituminous coal fields, in the silver and gold mines, or in the iron ore and copper mines, all of which work is less hazardous, freer from liability to disease, requiring less experience and less skill, and is better paid than labor in the anthracite coal fields.

Reduction of Hours.

In supporting the demand for the reduction of the hours of the day laborers, he showed that it amounted practically to a demand for 20 per cent increase of compensation for 83,000 men, or 57 per cent of all mine employes.

Continuing he said:

The eight-hour day is the standard working day in the coal mines of Great Britain, in all the silver, gold and copper mines and in the bituminous coal mines in the states of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, in western Pennsylvania and the Indian Territory.

The reports of the United States government surveys demonstrate that more coal has been produced annually since the inauguration of the eight-hour work day than in any preceding year.

Defending the third demand that coal shall be weighed and paid for by weight and that 2,240 pounds shall constitute a ton, Mr. Mitchell declared that the present method of measuring the coal produced by