PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1903—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

FAKE ART TREASURES

Many Alleged "Old Masters" Found to Be Simply Clever Imitations.

QUARREL OF DEALERS LEADS TO EXPOSURE

Paris and London the Center of the Industry in Old Paintings.

NEUREMBURG ARTISANS MAKE CURIOS

Not All of the Gullible Ones Are Rich Americans by Any Means.

BARON ROTHSCHILD SEVERELY BITTEN

Pays Thirty Thousand Dollars for a Spurious Antique Bell Said to Be from St. Petersburg Palace.

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PARIS, March 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Another sensational scandal is cropping out in the Paris world of art. Acting upon information given, partly for spite, partly for conscience sake, the Paris police have raided the premises of seventeen dealers in objects of art and have confiscated a great number of fake pictures, paintings, paintings fraudulently bearing the names of eminent artists.

A picture factory in Lontmarte has been found in which several Bohemian artists, who are expert copyists, are regularly employed in imitating the works of old masters. These pictures, signed with the names of Diaz, Daubigny, Corot and other famous painters, are sold to American collectors. One of the raided dealers, on learning that rivals in business had put the police on his track, has made revelations showing that art frauds have been committed for years on a large scale and with impunity.

The "Tiara of Saitaphernes," now in the Louvre, was bought by the state for $40,000. The purchase caused much discussion at the time, and now the dealer, who is in a mood to tell tales out of school, says he made a plaster model for the tiara from designs furnished by persons whose names he has given to the police. He believes that similar frauds have been perpetuated on other Paris museums, notably the Musee Carnavalet. Several canvases in the Spitzer collection he pronounces fraudulent imitations.

The revelations have proved beyond question that the statements recently made by Gerome and other eminent artists about the traffic in spurious works of art were more than justified.

Paris is not Alone.

LONDON, March 21.—New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The manufacture of fake pictures by old masters is not confined to Paris. The great increase in the value of Romney, Gainesborough and Lawrence portraits caused the production of many spurious canvases, and lately these "masters" have been put on the American and English market. One copyist in London has attained astonishing accuracy in reproducing Romney's work. These fraudulent pictures are never exposed to the test of a sale at Christie's. They change hands privately, and most collectors are so vain about their knowledge that when they have been deceived they make no fuss, especially as the dealers do not favor a guarantee.

Antiquities are manufactured on the biggest scale of all in Nuremberg, where sham brasses of the sixteenth century, silver cups, ivories or whatever curios are in special demand at any time, are turned out in profusion. The art displayed in these copies is scarcely inferior to that in the original. It deceives the keenest and most knowing collectors. Baron Rothschild bought here recently a silver bell supposed to have come from the Hermitage palace at St. Petersburg and reputed to be a famous work of Benevuto Cellini. Rothschild paid $30,000 for it, but discovered afterward that two of his continental relatives had bought similar bells about the same time. Each of the three contained one third of the genuine bell, which had been broken up and the original pieces had been worked in with the imitation.

The leading collectors here are talking of establishing an international registry for works of art in which the genuine "pedigree" of all works of art shall be registered so that their history may be traceable. But there are many difficulties in the way of such a project, not the least being that the dealers are dead set against it.

PAYS DEARLY FOR CURIOSITY

Otero Has Five Hundred Dollars Worth of Experience with Toughs.

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PARIS, March 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"La Belle" Otero was the victim of an unpleasant adventure recently, due to her imprudent curiosity.

She had determined to find out what sort of people compose the desperate band of ruffians called "Apaches," whose sanguinary deeds fill a large space in the Paris criminal records, so one day recently she ordered her coachman to drive into the "tough" quarters about the central markets, where she caused a profound sensation by appearing in a dingy tavern unattended, dressed in the height of fashion and wearing costly diamonds.

She soon made friends with the desperades and their women companions and at night closed her visit by taking home to supper in her carriage the handsomest member of the band.

She was disgusted on finding the next day that her "Apache" guest had ungallantly repaid her hospitality by stealing a $500 diamond ring.

NEW ART WORKS IN MUSEUM

Statues and Painting to Take the Place of Those Removed to the Louvre.

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PARIS, March 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A number of new paintings and statues have been added recently to the French museum to replace those recently transferred to the Louvre. Among them is an equestrian statuette of Tolstoi, by Prince Troubetskoi.

The finest new picture is one by Fantin-Latour, called "The Reader." There is likewise the painting of "Autumn," by Miss Helene du Fan, so much talked of at the last salon. In the room devoted to foreign pictures several new ones have been hung of the Russian, Italian and French schools.

SOME OF WRIGHT'S BACKERS

Names on List Which Are Powerful in the Affairs of Great Britain.

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LONDON, March 21.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.)—Arnold White, to whose strenuous work the prosecution of J. Whitaker Wright is due, said to the World correspondent today:

"I have no axe to grind in compelling the prosecution of Wright. I have no personal animosity against Wright, but there are apparently immensely powerful influences at work to prevent investigation of the London & Globe affairs, and in the public interest I intervened."

"The immensely powerful influences" referred to by Arnold White are at last known. Some of the most powerful names in the kingdom are on Wright's list of shareholders.

Independent investigation by the World correspondent revealed the names, which hitherto have been closely guarded. The investigation confirms the rumor, long current, but unauthenticated until now, that the duke of Connaught, a brother of King Edward, was financially interested in Wright's speculations. It has been frequently charged that it was owing to the duke of Connaught's former interest in Wright's companies that Wright was so long protected from public prosecution.

The duke of Connaught bought 1,250 shares in November, 1899, at the time the London & Globe company was at the flood-tide of its prosperity. These shares he held for six months and then sold.

No less a name than that of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour, now premier of England, was carried on Wright's list of shareholders. Mr. Balfour, then first lord of the treasury and leader of the House of Commons, held 1,000 shares of the London & Globe stock. Hon. Ailwayne Fellowes, M. P., now a junior lord of the treasury, then vice chamberlain of her late majesty's household, was interested to the extent of 1,000 shares; Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, M. P., had 500 shares; John Penn, M. P., 1,000 shares; Walter Chamberlain, the colonial secretary's brother, 625 shares.

Among the influential personages at court who were interested in Wright's companies were the earl of Warwick, who held 25,010 shares; Sir James Reid, body physician to the late queen and to King Edward, who gave his address as Buckingham palace, 700 shares; Lord William Beresford, 10,350 shares; Count Albert Gleichen, cousin of the king, St. James palace, twenty shares; Sir Edward Colebrooke, 2,750 shares; Viscount Churchill, lord in waiting to the king and acting lord chamberlain, who was one of Hooley's ornamental directors, 1,000 shares; Lord Edward Spencer Churchill, 750 shares.

AMERICAN BED IN HOSPITAL

Mrs. Robert Goelet Provides Accommodation in Victory Hospital at Nice.

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NICE, South of France, March 21.—New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Robert Goelet of New York, who is aboard her steam yacht Nauma, off Cannes, has given $2,500 to endow an American bed in the Victory hospital in memory of her daughter, Beatrice. The only other American bed in the hospital was endowed five years ago by Andrew Carnegie.

Mrs. Harold Van Buren, the wife of the popular American consul at Nice, has been presented with a handsome jeweled brooch by a committee of American women in recognition of her efforts to secure the endowment for two American beds in the hospital.

Miss Van Buren, who is a granddaughter of a president of the United States, has won from twenty players the women's prize given by Mrs. Dyer Bennett in the golf competition.

Levi P. Morton, accompanied by the duke and duchess (formerly Miss Morton of Valencay, has just arrived at Hotel Bristol, Beaulieu, where they are living very quietly.

The dowager duchess of Manchester is entertaining constantly in the Rievieria Palace hotel. Among her guests yesterday was her sister, Lady Lister Kaye; the countess of Essex and the latter's mother, Mrs. Beach Grant. The dowager duchess plays occasionally at roulette at Monte Carlo, but the Anglo-American contingent prefers bridge parties, which they organize both afternoons and evenings.

IN THE EYES OF A FRENCHMAN

Observer Makes Comparison Between His Country and United States.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, March 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"The decollete of Paris doesn't parallel the light array of American ladies at the seashore, nor the cool attitude of the latter when they witness athletic feats of men in very abbreviated costumes," writes William Golier in The Illustration.

"As for the music halls of America, they surpass those in Paris in 'high kicking' and all through Europe for that matter. Crimes of passion are just as numerous in America as in Paris, and of the same sort.

"I marvel at the facility with which divorce is obtained in America, but find more astonishing the impromptu fashion with which a young girl marries in America, very often without saying 'By your leave' to her parents.

"The American boy or girl has his own life. He is a person. He has his free will. He learns life in living it. In France the life of the child is absorbed in that of the parents.

"In France there is the state and the family. In America there is the state and the individual. In short, at bottom, the suppression of family tyranny gives the key to the American character.

"There is neither more or less modesty in America than in France, only the Americans are shocked at what does not shock the French, and the French are upset by something which would not make an American 'turn a hair.'

"The American girl is unmoved by the array in street cars or on news stands by shocking posters and comic papers. Then again, American men have a way of seizing the arm of a lady to assist her across the street—it may be a policeman, a railroad porter or any one, that a Paris lady would never permit.

"The women of America are fast ousting men out of the shops and schools. They say that his place is in the manufactories, the mines, the laboratories, (the 'stand-up' positions in life). They are likewise making their debut in politics. Woman is already queen and mistress in the American republic."

Mr. Golier has made a useful study of the American woman under many aspects—in the ball room, at the seashore and in athletics.

BOOM FOR THE AUTOS

King Edward Gives the Sport the Prestige of Official Sanction.

MUST OWN A MOTOR CAR TO BE IN FASHION

C. S. Rolls Sets a New Mark for the One Kilometer Record.

ALMOST EIGHTY-FOUR MILES PER HOUR

Becomes So Excited Over it He Forgets Appointment with King.

GREAT INTEREST IN BENNETT CUP RACE

Struggle Now is to Design Face Mask Which Will Not Frighten Timid People and Also Protect the Wearer.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, March 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—With a new speed record and the official endorsement of King Edward all within a week automobiling has taken a new impetus. To be without a motor carriage of some sort now is to be out of fashion.

C. S. Rolls, son of Lord Llangattock, is the proud possessor of the new flying start kilometer record. It was made by him in his eighty horsepower special racing car by permission of the duke of Portland on the private track at Welbeck abbey. He covered the distance in twenty-seven seconds, equal to a speed of about eighty-three and two-third miles an hour. This beats the best previous record, held by Jarrott, by one and one fifteenth seconds. Mr. Rolls' car has a peculiar appearance, resembling nothing so much as an upturned boat. It was built in France, but is fitted with English tires. Although the official time was taken for the run, it will not stand for a record, as Mr. Rolls made it in a howling gale behind him and had the advantage of a slight grade. As it is the fastest run made under all conditions, Mr. Rolls is being warmly congratulated by all enthusiasts.

It is to Mr. Rolls that King Edward owes his proficiency as an automobilist. While prince of Wales he became interested in the sport and naturally turned to Mr. Rolls, a leader in automobiling, who gave him the benefit of his knowledge. The king of the Belgians and the king of Italy were also coached by Mr. Rolls.

Forgets His Dinner.

The holder of the new kilometer record is modest. It is said that on the evening he made his sensational run in the duke of Portland's park he had an engagement to dine with the prince of Wales, but in his excitement forgot all about it.

The first titled English woman to realize the delights of the horseless carriage was Lady Cecil Scott-Montague, a sister of the marquis of Lothian and the wife of the member of Parliament, who has evidently taken to automobiling under his special protection. At their home, "Beaulieu," in New Forest, Lady Cecil and her husband have the most perfectly equipped motor stable in Europe. They have several motors of their own and in the past few years have disdained to use the railway for traveling, preferring to make their trips in one of their automobiles. Many of Lady Cecil's friends have followed her example and now own and drive motor carriages.

The new motor car of the prince of Wales is a twenty-two horse power Daimler, very finely constructed. Unlike most carriages built for speed, it has a canopy for the protection of riders.

The greatest interest is being manifested in the coming races in Ireland for the Gordon Bennett cup, which was won last year by the Napier car. The race is to be run in Ireland, as the cup winner lives there, and one condition is that the cup shall be run in the country in which the previous winner lives.

With the renewal of interest in automobiling some weird styles in motor masks are being shown in all the fashionable shops. To the enthusiast these represent the highest taste in masks and dust protectors. The English styles, it is claimed, are not so horribly ugly as those indorsed by the French. One of the principal objections to the French masks is that they are not an adjunct to beauty. In designing the English motoring headgear the idea has been to provide something which will not make the wearer look like a hobgoblin.

NICE, France, March 21.—Automobile week, which will begin March 30, promises to be of unusual interest. Sapoliet will attempt again to lower the world's record for a mile and a kilometer with a new car, which is expected to attain a speed of more than ninety miles an hour.

The Mors and Mercedes companies will compete with ninety-horse power cars. Darracq has entered an eight-horse power machine.

DISCOVER A DANTE PORTRAIT

Italian Expert Thinks He Has Found One in Frescoes in Florence Church.

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FLORENCE, Italy, March 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A writer on Italian art, Mr. Chlapelli, has just discovered here in the frescoes in the Church of Santa Maria Novella a figure that appears to him incontestably to be that of Dante. This portrait differs from the traditional description of the poet, except for the cap.

The frescoes are by the Orcagna brothers, Andrea and Bernardo. As Andrea was born after Dante died it is supposed that the figure must have been painted by Bernardo. Several so-called portraits of Dante exist, such as De La Croix's, Sheffers, etc., but they are rather figments of the poet, painters' imagination, than likenesses. The only portrait at all true to life hitherto known is the one by Giotti.

REJECTS DARWIN'S THEORY

One of Germany's Most Noted Scientists Says Man is Not Descended from Monkey.

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BERLIN, March 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Dr. Hermann Klaatsch, one of Germany's most distinguished anthropologists, runs full tilt against the Darwinian theory of descent of man in a book just published here. He investigated the widespread theory that men are developed from an apish type and flatly refuses to accept it. Dr. Klaatsch enforces his arguments with numerous photographs and his conclusions are making a profound impression upon German scientists, among whom Darwinism is rapidly falling into disrepute.

GOSSIP ABOUT MISS ASTOR

Engagement is Denied, but Rumor Will Not Have it Thus.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, March 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The World correspondent in London telegraphed to Jonel Bratiano, the foreign minister of Roumania, asking him to confirm or deny the report that he is betrothed to Miss Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor. This reply has been received:

"Bucharest, March 21.—The news concerning Minister Bratiano devoid of all foundation.

"(Signed) STEFANSCO, Secretary."

BUCHAREST, Roumania, March 21.—Everybody in Bucharest believes that Miss Pauline Astor, the beautiful daughter of William Waldorf Astor, the millionaire, late of New York, but now a Londoner, is engaged to Jonel Bratiano, the handsome young foreign minister. It is sternly denied at court, but this does not put a stop to the gossip.

Miss Astor and her brother have been paying a long visit here and royalty could not have received a more warm welcome at court. They are the guests of Crown Princess Marie of Roumania, English and bred, and as such are enjoying favors of the kingdom. The Astors are feted everywhere in the capital and are spending a most delightful season. Royal society has welcomed them with open arms. The gay young crown princess, it is uttered, has been working to the end that her ability to bring about the engagement of Miss Astor with the handsome young Bratiano. The two are always together at the table together and are bidden to the festivities of the court. Bratiano is persona gratissima at court. His wedding with the young heiress to many millions would please everybody, from the king down.

Miss Astor is an honored guest at every function of the royal party in its excursions, entertainments and dances. Young Bratiano's attentions to her are public.

Bratiano has had a brilliant career. He is a clever, fascinating fellow, just suited to the position he holds. He is a favorite with the king because his father, Toan Bratiano, obtained full independence for Roumania and got a crown for its prince, now the king.

Early in April a great monument is to be unveiled in Bucharest in memory of Toan Bratiano and court gossip has it that upon the auspicious occasion the engagement of Miss Astor to Jonel Bratiano will be announced, despite present denials.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Miss Astor was here for a few weeks last autumn, spending the time with her aunt, Miss Zelia Gibbs, at 160 West Fifty-ninth street. She is tall and graceful and will inherit from her father, now a fully naturalized Englishman, her full share of his fortune, estimated at $100,000,000. She has been brought up in the English fashion and knows little of American customs, much to her father's satisfaction. Her chaperone in Bucharest is Marie, crown princess of Roumania, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, and a daughter of the late duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, formerly the duke of Edinburgh.

Princess Marie is a cousin of the czar and of the kaiser and of pretty much all of European royalty. King Edward is her uncle.

The princess is regarded as the most beautiful woman among European royalty. She is honorary colonel of several regiments and rides a horse with all the dash of Tod Sloan. Her husband, Crown Prince Ferdinand, will inherit the throne of Roumania upon the death of King Charles. The princess and Miss Astor are bosom friends.

UNIVERSITY FOR PORTO RICO

Commissioner of Education Outlines a Plan for Its Establishment.

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SAN JUAN, P. R., March 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsey of Philadelphia, commissioner of education for Porto Rico, has introduced in the executive council of Porto Rico a bill to establish the University of Porto Rico. The government of the university is vested in a board of trustees, composed of the governor as honorary president, the commissioner of education as its president, the attorney general, the secretary and treasurer, ex-officio and four other members to be appointed by the governor.

The departments provided for are a normal department, agricultural and mechanical, liberal arts, medicine, law and architecture. The institution will be for both sexes.

The treasurer of Porto Rico is required to establish a "university fund," into which shall be paid escheated inheritances, a per cent of all fines imposed by the district courts, royalities from all franchises granted by the executive council, unexpended balances at the end of any year and 20 per cent of the sale of all public lands.

A university here would do more to extend the sphere of American influence throughout the West Indies and the countries of South America and to equip men and women for the important work of teaching and leadership in professional life and in the governmental work in Porto Rico than any other gift the American people could make. Here is an unique opportunity for an American philanthropist to render patriotic service of the highest order. It is hard to conceive of a situation, or, better still, of an opportunity, where the expenditure of from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 for education could be made with such far-reaching results.

If the bill becomes a law an effort will be made to raise money for the institution in the United States.

CODY HAS STRUCK IT RICH

Confirms Report of Strike in Mines Owned by Wild West Showman.

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LONDON, March 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"So now you are a millionaire," remarked the World correspondent to "Buffalo Bill," as Colonel W. F. Cody is popularly known. "I was that before," responded the colonel, who had just confirmed the report that rich mines had been discovered on some lands he owns in the United States.

"Beg pardon," apologized the correspondent, "a multi-millionaire?"

"Yes."

"Then you are done with the Wild West?"

"Yes, when the existing contracts expire. We shall finish in London April 4, but then we have a provincial tour in this country. Afterward I shall retire altogether from the show business and devote myself to the development of the town and industries of Cody. The mine in which I have a controlling interest has been found to be very rich in gold. Most American mines disappoint expectation, but this proves similar to the one which made large fortunes for a group of men some time ago."

MINERS WIN HALF

Coal Strike Commission Compromises Between Conflicting Claims.

PARTLY RECOGNIZES MITCHELL'S UNION

Disclaims Power, Yet Gives Seats on New Conciliation Board.

WAGES RISE AND HOURS FALL IN PITS

Some Employes to Work Less and Some to Get More Weekly Pay.

BAER'S SLIDING SCALE ESTABLISHED

One-Tenth More Money or One-Tenth Less Labor Granted, with Chance to Earn More as Fuel Prices Increase.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.

1. Ten per cent increase for contract miners.
2. Eight-hour day for firemen and engineers hoisting water.
3. Sunday off and 5 per cent increase for other engineers and pumpmen.
4. Nine-hour day with old wages for all other employes.
5. Partial recognition of union by formation of joint board of conciliation to settle all future disputes.
6. Sliding scale of wages giving 1 per cent increase with each 5-cent increase in price of coal to consumer.
7. Compulsory conciliation law is advocated, but compulsory arbitration opposed.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—President Roosevelt's coal strike arbitration board today announced its unanimous findings, which are to be binding on operators and men alike till March 31, 1906. Generally it may be said that the matters in dispute have been compromised, for while the men win a partial recognition of their union by the formation of joint conciliation boards, the coal barons score a point by the declaration that while recognition is not within the arbitrators' power to order it might be desirable were the Mine Workers' union somewhat differently organized. So with the other questions of hours and wages, they are most carefully dealt with, the different classes of labor being separated and special awards made. In some instances wages have been increased and in others hours reduced, the dominating idea apparently being to grant an actual or virtual 10 per cent rise, but in practically no instance has more money been given for less work.

Mr. Baer's proposal of a sliding scale convention has been adopted and in future wages will rise and fall automatically with the price of coal, though they can never drop below the rates mentioned in the award.

Dealing with the prevention of future disputes, the arbitrators have taken two noteworthy steps. They have formed a joint conciliation board to which all grievances must be referred and have recommended legislation to the state and federal authorities, with the object of enabling such investigations as that just concluded. At the same time it is specifically set forth that no binding award should result from such proceedings.

For the rest, it may be said that child labor and the coal and iron police system are condemned, the social conditions of the miners declared fairly good and the rate of wages is said to compare favorably with that paid in other industries.

The report is dated March 13, and is signed by all members of the commission, namely: Judge Gray of Delaware, Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright and Brigadier General John M. Wilson, both of Washington; Bishop John L. Spalding of Peoria, Ill.; Thomas H. Watkins of Pennsylvania, Edward W. Parker of Washington and Edgar E. Clark of Iowa.

The report is to be illustrated and will be accompanied by the testimony taken by the commission, but thus far only the report proper has been printed. This alone covers eighty-seven pages.

Summary of Awards.

The following is a summary of the awards made:

1. That an increase of 10 per cent over and above the rates paid in the month of April, 1902, be paid to all contract miners for cutting coal, yardage and other work for which standard rates or allowances existed at that time, from and after November 1, 1902, and during the life of this award. The amount of increase under the award due for work done between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903.

2. That engineers who are employed in hoisting water shall have an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903; and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award, they shall have eight-hour shifts, with the same pay which was effective in April, 1902, and where they are now working eight-hour shifts, the eight-hour shifts shall have an increase of 10 per cent on the wages which were effective in the several positions in April, 1902.

Engineers and Pumpmen.

Hoisting engineers and other engineers and pumpmen other than those employed in positions which are manned continuously, shall have an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award, they shall have an increase of 5 per cent on the rates of wages which were effective in the several positions in April, 1902; and in addition they shall be relieved from duty on Sundays, without loss of pay, by a man provided by the employer to relieve them during the hours of the day shift.

That firemen shall have an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June, 1, 1903 and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award, they shall have eight-hour shifts, with the same wages per day, week or month as paid in each position in April, 1902, all employes or company men, other than those for whom the commissions make special awards shall be paid an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of this award, they shall be paid on the basis of a nine-hour day, receiving therefor the same wages as were paid in April, 1902, for a ten-hour day. Overtime in excess of nine hours in any day, to be paid at a proportional rate per hour.

Board of Arbitration.

3. During the life of this award the present methods of payment for coal mined shall be adhered to unless changed by mutual agreement.

In all of the above awards it is provided that allowances like those made shall be paid to the legal representatives of such employes as may have died since November 1, 1902.

4. Any difficulty or disagreement arising under this award, either as to its interpretation or application, or in any way growing out of the relations of the employers and employed which cannot be settled or adjusted by consultation between the superintendent or manager of the mine or mines, or the miner or miners directly interested, or is of a scope too large to be settled or adjusted, shall be referred to a permanent joint committee to be called a board of conciliation, to consist of six persons, appointed as hereinafter provided. That is to say, there shall be a division of the whole region into three districts. In each of which there shall exist an organization representing a majority of the mine workers of such district, one of said board

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Colder in Southeast Portion; Monday Fair.

Page.
1 Fake Art Dealers Flourishing.
King Gives Automobiles a Boom.
Decision in Mines Controversy.
Progress in State Legislation.
2 Castro Resigns the Presidency.
Pawnee Indians Are Dying Off.
Irish Party Dominates Parliament.
3 News from Nebraska Towns.
Mrs. Lillie Asks for a New Trial.
Increased Cost of Woman's Gowns.
4 For Equitable Taxation.
Affairs at South Omaha.
Women Will Hire Escorts.
5 Floods on the Decline.
Strikers' Pickets Are Enjoined.
6 Past Week in Omaha Society.
7 Puts a Bullet Through Heart.
Janitor Rubs Against Art.
8 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.
9 Kocian Arrives Ahead of Time.
Shaw Urges Ship Subsidies.
10 Sporting Events of the Day.
Palma Strives to Save Treaty.
11 Weekly Review of Sports.
13 Municipal Lighting Plants.
Souvenir Postal Cards.
14 In the Domain of Woman.
15 Amusements and Music.
16 Story, "The Flower o' the Corn."
18 Editorial.
19 Pasimasters of Con Games.
Woman's Views on Marriage.
23 Commercial and Financial.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	29	1 p. m.	47
6 a. m.	29	2 p. m.	50
7 a. m.	29	3 p. m.	53
8 a. m.	32	4 p. m.	52
9 a. m.	36	5 p. m.	51
10 a. m.	39	6 p. m.	50
11 a. m.	42	7 p. m.	49
12 m.	45		

BROATCH UP TO HIS OLD TRICKS

He Closes Up a Dozen Metz Saloons Just to Carry Out Threats of John Westberg to Get Even.

William J. Broatch is up to his old tricks of hammering the brewers and saloonkeepers to get them in line for his political schemes. In pursuance of an order signed by Broatch as acting chairman of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, notice was served last night on a dozen saloonkeepers that they would have to close at 12 o'clock and stay closed until Monday morning. The saloons in question are as follows:

Dampke, 512 South Sixteenth.
Lotfman, Fourteenth and Harney.
Back, Sixth and Pierce.
Jacobson, Twenty-fourth and Cuming.
Knutson, Twenty-fourth and Caldwell.
Stafford, Thirteenth and Douglas.
Peterson, Twenty-seventh and Leavenworth.
Koenigsbruegge, Twenty-fourth and Leavenworth.
Metz hall, Thirteenth and William.
Lind, Twenty-fourth and Burdette.
Karkowski, Twenty-fifth and Walnut.

Night Police Captain Mostyn gave up the list of saloons under the ban. "I got my orders from the chief," said Captain Mostyn. "We are simply to enforce the Slocum law against these saloons."

"Are you going to enforce the law against any other saloons?"

"No," answered the captain, "my orders only cover those I have named."

The twelve saloons on the list are all known as Metz saloons, selling Metz beer and backed by the Metz Bros. Brewing company. Those concerned find the explanation in what occurred at the attempted meeting of the dark lantern brigade in the Sixth ward Friday night in the hall over the saloon at Twenty-fourth and Burdette, which was found to have been rented to other parties, when City Comptroller Westberg and some others of Broatch's lieutenants tried to break up. Westberg forthwith proclaimed in language more forcible than elegant that the Metz company would be made to pay dearly for its offense and that his friends didn't have control of the police board for nothing. The order of last night seems to prove that Westberg got into quick connection with Police Commissioner Broatch and that Broatch is the police commission.

It transpires that the Broatch tactics were begun earlier in the week when the police club was brandished over the saloons run by Andy Nelson and Dan Iler, with notices to close promptly at 12 each night, which notices were afterwards withdrawn, however, on promises to be good and boost the Broatch political fortunes.

ORATORICAL CONTEST MONDAY

Nebraska Collegiate Oratorical Association Competition at Creighton University Hall.

Tomorrow night at 8 o'clock the oratorical contest of the Nebraska Collegiate Oratorical association will take place at Creighton university hall. This is the second contest of this year. The first contest took place at Lincoln in January and Mr. Frank Montgomery of Creighton university was the winner. In the contest tomorrow night the representative orators of Creighton university, Wesleyan university, Cotner university, Bellevue college, Grand Island college and Doane college will fight for supremacy, and the students of the local university feel certain that their usual success will not forsake them. The contest is always a big event for the college men of the state and before tomorrow night Omaha will harbor 400 or 500 Nebraska collegians who have come to cheer on their particular representatives and have a general good time. The officers of the association and some of the orators are already in the city. Tomorrow morning a Bellevue college delegation 100 strong will arrive, while at noon and during the afternoon Wesleyan, Cotner and Doane supporters will reach here.

Pelee is Smoking.

POINT-A-PIETRE, Island of Guadaloupe, March 21.—Mont Pelee is discharging dense clouds of reddish smoke.

Movements of Ocean Vessels March 21.

At New York—Arrived: Rotterdam, from Amsterdam. Sailed: Phoenician, for Genoa and Naples; Vaderland, for Antwerp; Weimer, for Naples and Genoa; Blucher, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; Ivernia, for Liverpool; Astoria, for Glasgow; Mesaba, for London; Norge, for Christiania and Copenhagen; Pomeranian, for Glasgow.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Westernland, from Philadelphia. Sailed: Campania, for New York.

At Rotterdam—Sailed: Rotterdam, for New York.

At Southampton—Sailed: Philadelphia, for New York, via Cherbourg.

At Moville—Arrived: Numidian, from St. Johns, N. B., and Halifax, for Liverpool.

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

At Cherbourg—Sailed: Philadelphia, from Southampton, for New York.

At Antwerp—Arrived: Switzerland, from Philadelphia. Sailed: Southwark, for New York.

At Brookhaven—Passed: Umbria, from New York, for Liverpool.

At Havre—Arrived: LaBretagne, from New York. Sailed: L'Aquaitne, for New York; La Savole, for New York.

HAS A CLEAR TRACK

Revenue Bill is Read a Second Time in the Senate at Morning Session.

NO SERIOUS OPPOSITION TO IT IN SIGHT

Governor Mickey Indicates Plainly that He Will Sign the Measure.

THINKS IT WILL LIFT THE STATE DEBT

Chief Anxiety at Present is Over the Constitutional Amendments.

WEEK'S WORK ON THE APPROPRIATIONS

Little Time Remaining in Which to Dispose of the Mass of Other Bills Which Are Pending.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 21.—(Special.)—The revenue bill which passed the house yesterday and was read for the first time in the senate last night, passed the second reading in the upper branch of the legislature this morning. At this session the Ramsey elevator bill, compelling railroads to grant full terminal and transfer facilities to farmers' elevators, and imposing upon the farmers the requirement of constructing their elevators at a cost not less than $2,000, also was read for the second time. The house adjourned yesterday and the senate this morning until 2:30 Monday afternoon.

Opposition to the revenue bill subsided when the fight in the house ended. That measure will glide swiftly through the senate, passing that body about Thursday, so that before the end of another week it is more than likely to have become a law. No obstruction will be placed in its way in the senate, save possibly the four votes of the fusion members, and these, of course, will count for naught, since the forces back of this revenue measure have even a stronger grip on the senate than on the house. Governor Mickey will affix his official signature to the bill without hesitancy. He has committed himself in favor of this measure. Of it he said today:

"I am glad to see this bill passed. I believe it will afford us relief that we so much need. We ought, and I believe will, derive through it a total assessment of $500,000,000. This state is in a bad condition with this debt of over $2,000,000 hanging over it and we cannot hope for the greatest substantial progress unless we efface that debt."

Interested in Amendments.

The governor is deeply interested in seeing the legislature pass at least three of the bills for constitutional amendments that are pending before it. These are the bills providing for an increase in the number of supreme court judges from three to five, increase in the salaries of state officials and the provision for safe investment of the permanent school fund. There are many more constitutional amendment bills pending, but these three are, in the judgment of the governor, the most important. He said he would rather see them pushed through than to have twice as many of the others passed, for fear of getting too many before the people at once. He contemplates, however, recommending the passage of two more such measures, one to provide that all appropriation bills shall be presented to the governor by the fiftieth day of the legislative session, so as to give him ample time in which to act on them before the legislature adjourns, and the other providing that the governor shall withhold his approval from bills making appropriations in excess of the income for the biennium. The governor's object is to throw about the state every safeguard against unwarranted indebtedness, frequently incurred by extravagant legislation. He dwells with particular emphasis upon the prime importance of this state addressing itself with singular purpose to wiping out its present illegal debt as a condition to potential development.

Sifting Committees at Work.

The general sentiment in both houses seems favorable to these amendments and it is believed they will get through, but the one great trouble is the legislature is making such poor progress with the tremendous amount of work confronting it. Up to a week ago but nineteen laws had been enacted. This week only four more have been added to the statute books. While, as a matter of fact, the fewer laws passed is often the better, yet something must be done with the 300 or more that are awaiting action in the two houses. With only nine more days of the legislative session it is difficult indeed to figure out how this work is to be wound up in proper shape. The sifting committee in the senate has already begun wielding its axe and the one in the house will start in on the fifty-sixth day, but this does not offer a satisfactory solution of the problem. No matter what course is pursued, certain bills are bound to suffer.

General Appropriations Next.

Having disposed of the revenue bill and the salaries appropriations bill, the house will Monday take up the next appropriation bill on the docket. There are yet three to act on, the general appropriations, deficiency and claims bills. At the rate things have been moving it will just about require the greater part of next week to dispose of these measures—unless some night work is done. Three apportionment bills are among the huge pile yet to be acted on. Two of these provide for judicial redistricting and one for legislative reapportionment. There is little thought that either of the first two will ever get further than they are now, but it is believed the McAllister legislative reapportionment measure possibly may get through. Legislation of this character is generally conceded to be necessary, but of course there are various minor changes which certain members would like to make in the bill.

Appropriation for Exposition.

The legislature has not yet acted on the bill calling for a $75,000 appropriation for the St. Louis world's fair, nor is it likely to recommend that amount. This is a poor time for any appropriation bill to come up to this legislature and the chances are not altogether assuring that any outlay will be made for this purpose. Two representatives of the St. Louis fair, W. H. Moore of St. Louis and Colonel Harvey P. Salmon of Clinton, Mo., in company with W. J. Bryan, who presented them, called on Governor Mickey today and urged him to use his influence with the legislature to make an appropriation. The governor told them that there was a bill pending providing for $75,000 and that he was of the opinion that probably the legislature would grant $50,000, but doubted if the bill would get through in its original form. The gentlemen thought $50,000 would not be sufficient, but did not