PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1903—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

CHANCE FOR THE JEW

Leading Zionists Discuss the Recent Proffer of the King of England.

OFFERS A HAVEN FOR THE OPPRESSED

Need in No Way Interfere with the Idea of Regaining Palestine.

PLAN IS WORTHY OF INVESTIGATION

If Country is Suitable Millions Could Find a Home There.

PRESENT CONDITIONS ARE INTOLERABLE

Jews Who Spend Vast Sums in Charity for Their Race Could Profitably Aid in Emigration Scheme.

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ZIONIST CONGRESS, BASLE, Switzerland, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—To the Jews of America through the World: "The offer of the British government is most generous and deserving of the gratitude of the Jewish people all over the world. The practical value of it will have to be examined through an expert exploration of the area. His British majesty's government seems inclined to make the grant to the Jewish colonial trust. Such is, however, the fervor of Jews, principally those of Russia, for their Zionistic idea that they look with suspicion even upon the kindest offer if it implies even the remotest possibility of turning the Jews away from Zion. They ask as a body for one country only—Palestine. Dr. Herzel, however, and I, too, believe there is no danger of our forgetting Zion if we found a colony for the shelterless at once before the doors of Zion are open for us.

(Signed.) MAX NORDAU."

Zangwill Concurs.

To the Jews of America Through the World: "In my address on Tuesday I pointed out that the Jews of New York were expending $1,000,000 per year for the support of charitable Jewish institutions, 90 per cent of which sum was applied to meeting conditions created because of immigration into America from the centers of Jewish oppression. This great burden upon the American Jews will be lifted in great part the day a land is provided to which the great stream of Russian, Galacian and Roumanian emigration may be diverted. I would say, now that a specific way of curing a great evil is pointed out, let the American Jews give such substantial support as will render the work of the expedition into British East Africa thorough and therefore of the best value.

"Then, if the report of the expedition is favorable, let the American Jews who approve of the plans, influential ones among them giving the example, enter the ranks of Zionism enmasse. Let them send a large delegation to the congress to be specially called to consider the East African plan and thus help settle in a rational way the problem created by Jewish emigration to the United States. In that manner they will help their afflicted brothers and will also lighten their own burdens.

"Great Britain's offer is an act which must be put in the same ethical plane as that of the United States government as regards Kishineff. All honor to President Roosevelt for having created a precedent in international politics which will greatly tend to ennoble the relations between governments.

Goal is Palestine.

"Of course this East African scheme belongs to general Jewish politics, not to specific Zionism, whose goal is Palestine. But the Zionists, having for the first time in eighteen centuries envisaged the Jewish situation as a whole and thus created general Jewish politics have naturally found themselves confronted with another solution of the mere political side of the Jewish situation, and the leaders consider themselves as not warranted to withhold from their followers, in view of the tragic position of the Jewish people, a scheme so generously offered. The offer curiously coincides with a renewed possibility of acquiring Palestine through the political influence of Russia. I believe Von Plehwe's letter to be a genuine declaration of Russian policy, for nearly thirteen years ago, when Baron Hirsh produced his scheme, the Russian government entered into a secret treaty with the Jewish Colonization association, the trustee of the Hirsch millions, providing for the payment out of certain Russian tax funds of near $2 per head toward the expense of transplanting its Jews in another land. Unfortunately the Jewish Colonization association has not troubled the Russian government for much of this money, but has illegally preferred its own policy of solving the Jewish problem in the lands of oppression to the emigration policy of Baron Hirsch, who if he were living today would be on the Zionists' side. The directors of the association are, however, in honor bound to help the East African scheme if reports that it is practicable are made by the Zionist commission.

"As for Palestine, that country without a people, I do not see how this or some succeeding sultan can fail to understand the advantage to his own empire of giving it over to the people without a country, especially as the Jews demand none of the holy places of Christendom or Islam, which would remain extraterritorial.

"The emotional longing for Palestine on the part of the congress has been a revelation, even for me. The gesture with which the Kischineff representatives rejected Africa was worthy of Cyrano de Bergerac.

(Sign.ed) ISRAEL ZANGWILL."

COMMISSION LIVES IN STYLE

Whole Floor of Carleton Hotel Reserved for the Alaskan Delegation.

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LONDON, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The splendid first floor apartments reserved by the United States embassy for the Alaskan commission are the pick of the Carleton hotel. The whole floor will be devoted to private rooms, offices, dining and smoking rooms for members of the commission.

Several who have arrived already are staying at the Thomas hotel, on Berkeley square. Among them are Secretary of War Root, who has been up at the Windermere, and Senator Lodge, who, with his wife, has been on the continent. Senator George Turner is at Hotel Cecil. John W. Foster, Mr. Dickinson of Chicago, Mr. Watson of Pittsburg and H. H. Hanna are now staying at Hyde Park hotel.

A formal meeting will be held at the Foreign office September 3. Several important matters will be then gone into.

BRIDEGROOM IN SAD PLIGHT

French Cabinet Minister Loses Pocketbook While on Shopping Tour with Bride.

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PARIS, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Marine Minister Pelletan, on returning from his honeymoon trip with his bride, ordered for her several hats at a department store, but to his consternation found he had mislaid or lost his "portefeuille," as the French call pocketbooks, containing $200. The bridegroom's embarrassment amused the onlookers, and has given the French press a chance to exhibit its peculiar brand of humor, saying that Mr. Pelletan should regard the incident as a bad omen, as portefeuille also means portfolio of ministry, and he may lose that, too. Pocketbook and money intact were found afterwards under the cushion in a railway compartment which had been occupied by the couple in returning from Brest.

Recently big headlines in the newspapers announced that an attempt had been made to assassinate the premier at Marseilles. But the case has simmered down to the fact that his coachman was hit on the hat by a tomato, presumably thrown at the premier. The anti-ministerial press calls it an outrage that two men are still kept in prison because they merely are suspected of having thrown the tomato in the direction of the expeller of the monastic orders, while even if guilty they already have suffered punishment out of proportion to the act. Their immediate release is demanded.

The French minister of war, General Andre, possibly taking the hint from the American navy department's utilizing during the war with Spain many pleasure yachts for a "mosquito fleet," has gone one better. He is about to perfect a detailed register of automobilists, with precise descriptions of their machines, for the possible mobilizing of an army of automobiles, with competent chauffeurs in case of war. The registration will include the particular vocation of each automobilist.

The minister has also ordered that an investigation be made and a record kept of all those now doing active military service who have been competent chaffeurs.

There will be a motor boat race from Paris to Trouvill on the river Seine tomorrow. The contestants will be required to demonstrate the stopping power of the boats by making a certain pull-up promptly on arriving at the locks. A Mercedes boat, while making thirty-three knots on a trial, stopped inside of forty feet.

TAKES PITY ON THE STATUES

Finds Them Destitute of Clothing and Covers Them with Grapevine Leaves.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A man bent nearly double carrying a heavy load of grapevine leaves and talking volubly to himself was stopped near the fortifications yesterday by a police inspector, who inquired:

"What are you doing with those things?"

"I am taking these leaves to cover the statues in Paris that haven't any," calmly answered the man.

Suspecting that he had encountered a thief the inspector took the man to the nearest police station, where the man said:

"I am the president of the League of Modesty. Our members can't bear to see statues without even bathing tights on. Therefore my mission is to dress them with leaves."

The man proved to be Edward Fort, whose forty-two years in military service in the colonies had affected his brain, it is asserted, but as he was regarded as harmless he was allowed to continue his mission work.

TOO MUCH MONEY FOR GIANTS

Heirs Contest Peculiar Will and Secure Division of Big Estate.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The $2,000,000 legacy left by Count Alfred St. Ouen de Pierrecourt to his native city of Rouen, on condition that provision be made for propagating a race of giants, has finally been disposed of. The natural heirs began litigation, which has now resulted in an agreement that the city shall spend $160,000 in founding an institute for giants, keeping $600,000 in reserve and giving the balance to the legitimate heirs. It is proposed to maintain in this novel institute a score or more of giant couples, establishing workshops for them and conditions favorable for scientists to observe the result on the progeny of giant couples.

FEW FARMERS IN THE LIST

French Agriculturalists Are Not Patrons of the Pawnshops.

(Copyrighted, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Aug. 29.—(Ney York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The pawnbrokers establishment in Paris is a government institution and every one pawning an article is required to produce his papers showing what his occupation is.

The annual report for 1902 shows that of the 28,331 pawning articles, 2,695 were physicians, lawyers, editors or actors, 2,863 lived on incomes, 5,619 were merchants or manufacturers, 8,763 were workingmen, 9,791 clerks and forty-nine farmers.

SOLDIER CLAIMS HIS WIFE

No Enoch Arden Business for Him, and the Law is on His Side.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lieutenant Renay, who went with the French army to Madagascar eight years ago, returns home to find himself a French Enoch Arden, his wife having married again, believing herself a widow. Unlike the original Enoch he insists on his rights and under the French law the second marriage can be pronounced illegal.

MAY SETTLE AN OLD DISPUTE

Refrigerator Boats to Carry Bait for French Fishermen in Newfoundland.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A French company is building flatboats for the Newfoundland fisheries to carry refrigerators for bait. This possibly will be the settling point of the many unpleasant disputes between France and England.

BLAME THE PRIVATES

British Generals Condemn the Rank and File of the Nation's Army.

OFFER THAT AS EXCUSE FOR BOER FIASCOS

Agree on Statement that Tommy Atkins is a Low Type Mentally.

BOERS AND COLONIALS ARE SUPERIOR

War Commission Report Condemns Conduct of Campaign.

MOST STRINGENT PORTION SUPPRESSED

General Opinion No One Will Be Punished for Shortcomings, but on Contrary Most Have Been Rewarded.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—British Foreign Minister Lansdowne is universally condemned on the revelations in the report of the War commission of the unpreparedness, bungling and general incompetence displayed at the outset of hostilities in Africa when he was war secretary.

But no one will be punished, although the report constitutes the most damning indictment ever published against any department, and it is well known that the worst is concealed. All the responsible persons have long since got rewards and decorations.

But the gravest feature of the report is the general consensus of opinion among the commanders that the average British soldier is of a low physical and mental type.

General Kelly Kenny says: "His mental qualifications are not up to the general run of European soldiers."

General Bruce Hamilton testifies: "Our regulars are not anything like so well educated nor anything like so good as regards intelligence as the Boers or some colonial troops."

Lord Methuen thought it impossible to expect that Tommy Atkins "could have the cunning and shrewdness of the dutchmen or colonials, therefore, it is essential to have resort to a more intelligent class of recruits."

All the generals share in this view, that a higher stratum of the population must be tapped if the British army is to be made efficient. But the tendency has been for recruits to come from the lower and lower strata. Few respectable, intelligent artisans or laborers would think of joining the army.

OPPOSES "NEW WOMAN" IDEA

German Physiologist Gives His Reasons for Opposing Woman's Rights.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

LEIPSIG, Saxony, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Prof. Mobius of Leipsig, the most eminent physiologist in Germany, has taken a strong stand against the women's rights movement. He asks in a publication which has just appeared, "Has the women's movement been of advantage to woman?" and answers "No." He will not discuss the question whether a few more or less poor women have been helped to earn their bread by it or whether a few better off women have been enabled to live in greater ease. It is as physiologist that he argues thus:

"Any one acquainted with this problem must know that its appearance is a sure sign of degeneracy in women, just as it is a sure sign of degeneracy in men when they strive after what is feminine and emasculated. The physiologist knows this 'neutral zone' of the sexes, and never before in history has there been such a stampede of degenerates of both sexes to get onto it. Among these degenerates are the apostles of female emancipation."

KISSES HAVE LEGAL VALUE

Penalties Provided in Russia for Bestowing Them in Public Places.

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ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Kisses are actionable in southern Russia, but the many cases before the local magistrates prove that the little god of love defies law as well as locks. A kiss in the street car costs the indiscreet osculator a fine of $3. To embrace one's fiancee in public is a privilege valued at $2.40. A declaration of a "great passion" by postal card is subject to a fine of $2.40. The public must be protected and the disturbing influence of such sights is assessed at a figure calculated to discourage youthful impetuosity.

At Milan, Italy, 721 couples paid last year the fine of 6 lire (about $1.20) for having braved the conventions and kissed each other in public places.

HEAD NOT TURNED BY FORTUNE

Russian Factory Hand Takes Three Days Layoff and Returns to Work.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

MOSCOW, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A young Russian named Doroshenko, employed in a factory at Charkoff, unexpectedely inherited $30,000,000. He was at work when informed that he was heir of a certain Cossack, who died fifteen years ago, leaving considerable wealth, with a proviso that it should not be distributed among his heirs until the year 1903. Doroshenko was unmoved. He asked for three days leave of absence, in order that he might go and tell his mother, and on his return resumed work. He told the foreman that under the altered circumstances he probably would leave the work at the end of the year, as he and his mother would like to start a shop.

BANKER'S DAUGHTER IN PRISON

Arrested, Charged with Being a Nihilist Just as She Was Crossing Frontier.

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CRACOW, Austrian Poland, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Melanie Mamroth, a daughter of one of the foremost bankers of Warsaw and a student in the University of Cracow, was arrested as she was crossing the Russian frontier, accused of nihilist intrigues. She was taken to Warsaw and shut up in a casemate of the fortress.

LESSON FROM FRENCH SCANDAL

Poor Pay of Legislators Makes Them Easy Prey of the Bribe Giver.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—While the echoes of the Humbert case are still numerous and the reverberations of the Panama and South France railroad scandals have not died out, the Paris press and public are striving to find if good may be extracted from evil.

It is not questioned anywhere that the Humberts were abetted in the swindling, or at least protected afterward, by members of the Chamber of Deputies. So there comes a cry for better compensation for the deputies. It is pointed out that $1,800 a year is a ridiculous salary for a man representing from 15,000 to 20,000 electors, with expense for correspondence, dinners and carriages, besides living expenses. The proposition under discussion now is to pay a deputy $3,000 salary in order to remove the danger of enacting a nation whose representatives may be tempted by their necessities to sacrifice their honor and endanger the public safety.

The newspaper France says: "Raise the pay to 25,000 francs ($5,000) and we would no longer have the spectacle of a creature like Arion (a notorious Panama briber) promenading the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies indicating by his finger individual deputies and remarking: 'He cost 10,000 francs ($2,000), that one 50,000 francs ($10,000).' Napoleon the Great said: 'Employ as few functionaries as possible and pay them well.'"

Great interest is everywhere felt in this proposition, which carries with it a virtual admission of corruption among French politicians.

Those whose names have been connected with the Humbert case are printing denials in the newspapers. Ex-President of the Chamber Paul Deschanel and ex-President of the Republic Casimir-Perier both write that they never associated with the family, never frequented Mme. Humbert's house or box at the opera, and never were suitors for the hand of either Mme. Humbert's daughter or sister.

Casimir-Perier admits that possibly he may have spoken to Frederick Humbert in the Chamber of Deputies.

Minister of Justice Valle is likely to take action to prevent cases before the courts being tried in the newspapers.

While the Humbert case was on The Matin called upon its readers to try the case, offering prizes for guessing whether there would be a conviction in each individual case, and for those coming nearest to naming the term of sentence imposed upon each. It is argued that if this continues the government might as well do away with judges and juries and leave the decision of cases to a public vote through the newspapers.

Mme. Humbert's brothers, Romain and Emile d'Aurignac, who did not appeal, like Therese and Frederick, expect to be liberated conditionally soon, as they have been kept in jail already nearly long enough to eat up their sentences.

Socialist leader Jaures says through the Petite Republique: "The Humbert lies are not really comparable with Esterhazy's. The Humberts' only misfortune was that a similar group of men was not sufficiently compromised with them to play the role of false patriots for their protection. The Dreyfus trials led all to suppose that the most grotesque lies would be credited, but the trouble in this case was that the Humbert falsehoods did not wear a uniform like those of Esterhazy."

M. Clemenceau writes in the Aurore: "Such a woman in the middle ages would have worked miracles, making her followers believe anything. Even in this age of doubt and heresy she would have seen angels as easily as she saw the Crawfords—with different result, however, for instead of heavenly delights she gets five years in prison."

REVEAL IDENTITY OF AUTHOR

Most Feminine of Women Has Mastered a Most Masculine Style.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Paris has a new sensation, he identity of Claude Ferval, the novelist, whose book, entitled "The Other Love," was recently crowned by the French academy, has at last been revealed. Behind the masculine signature and virile style is the charming personality of the Baroness de Fribourg, the most feminine of women. The Baroness de Fribourg's elegant home at the very head of the Avenue Bois de Boulogne, near the Arc de Triomphe, is frequented by the most distinguished men and women of the day. Rostand, Marcel, Prevost, Paul Hervieu, Mme. Paul de St. Victor and other celebrities are to be met in her salon.

The contrasts of her life are perhaps accountable for the somewhat singular trend of the baroness' mentality. Educated in a convent, where the spiritual life made a deep impression on her youthful imagination, she became the bride of a soldier, and wa sthrown into the gayeties of the world among many different people. Of an extremely artistic temperament, she first came to the notice of the Parisians as a painter of portraits, several of which were exhibited at the salon.

It was accident which showed her the true bent of her genius. Her daughter, of whom she was passionately fond, married and left her. It was to ease her suffering that the baroness attempted in "The Other Love" to depict the maternal yearning and the emptiness of her life. The book, issued under the pseudonym of "Claude Ferval," caused a sensation. The baroness then took to writing as a career. Her second novel, "Le Plus Fort" (The Strongest), is just out. She has been spending the summer at De Auville, on the coast of Normandy, where she is gathering material for her third book.

CARES FOR CHILDREN'S TEETH

Municipality of Strasburg to Open Free Dental Hospital for Little Ones.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The municipality of Strasburg has voted to build an $80,000 dental hospital for school children. Every pupil in the schools is to be submitted to a dental examination on entering and twice during school time until the age of 13. The municipality had come to the conclusion that a large portion of the ills young people suffer come from bad teeth and lack of proper attention.

No Plague in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 29.—Governor Hemming has asked the Associated Press to contradict the report that there has been an outbreak of bubonic plague in Jamaica and says the health of the inhabitants is excellent.

TO ANNUL CHARTERS

Attorney General Crow of Missouri Moves Against St. Louis Corporations.

ALL TERMINAL COMPANIES INVOLVED

State Officer Begins Quo Warranto Proceedings in Supreme Court.

RECENT MERGER IS CAUSE OF SUIT

Conspiracy to Control Transportation Lines of Mississippi Valley.

OWNS PROPERTY WORTH $300,000,000

Petition Says Company Holds Every Available St. Louis Entrance on Both Incoming and Outgoing Freight.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., says:

Attorney General Crow today struck his first blow at the so-called terminal monopoly, which, it is claimed, is throttling the commerce of St. Louis, by instituting before the Missouri supreme court quo warranto proceedings to annul the charters of the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge company, the Tunnel Railway company, the Wiggins Ferry company and the St. Louis Terminal Railroad association. The petition is of a sweeping character and charges that the railroads centering in St. Louis have formed practically a conspiracy to control the arteries of trade throughout the Mississippi valley. The aggregate wealth of the railroad companies composing the so-called terminal combine and holding a joint proprietary interest is computed at $300,000,000.

The quo warranto proceeding is a movement against an organization representing a financial merger on a scale approaching that of the Northern Securities company. The petition sets forth briefly that the Terminal association and its constituent companies have a monopoly of St. Louis freight traffic crossing the Mississippi river, controlling "every available St. Louis entrance both on incoming and outgoing freight."

The companies whose consolidation led to the present terminal combine are set forth in the petition as follows: St. Louis Bridge company, Tunnel Railroad of St. Louis, Union Railway and Transit company, Terminal Association of St. Louis, St. Louis Merchants' Bridge company and the Wiggins Ferry company.

The action taken today is the result of an exhaustive investigation made by the attorney general and his assistant, Samuel L. Jeffries, into the terminal conditions at St. Louis.

The officials of every corporation embraced in the membership of the terminal companies will be cited as witnesses. If service can be secured the deposition of J. Pierpont Morgan will be taken at New York city. Morgan is to be cited in connection with the circular letter issued by his firm advertising the sale of terminal bonds to a total amount of $50,000,000.

CELEBRITIES GO TO COUNTRY

Paris at Present is Almost Deserted by Notables Who are Off on Vacations.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The "City of Light," whose celebrities cluster about it thickly during autumn and winter, is almost deserted during these summer days by its great men, whose vacations are typical. Ludovic Halevy, the author of "Abbe Constantin," widely read in America, is now at his summer home at Haute Maison. It is an old, raftered house dating back 300 years to the time of the Fronde. Here he gives himself up to poultry raising, flower cultivation and taking care of his dogs. He likewise amuses himself with the "art of being a grandfather," as Victor Hugo would say.

Paul Adam, the brilliant novelist, is established at Carnoet, in Brittany, with his young wife. There they live in the open air, bicycling and playing with their dogs.

The painter, Guillaume Dubufe, is quartered at Neuilly, not far from the former atelier of Puvis de Chavannes.

Silvani, a widely known and very talented actor of the Comedie Francaise, is quartered with his wife, likewise an excellent actress, at Asmeres.

The artist, Poilpot, is at Croissy, where he is gathering material for future pictures.

The coasts of Normandy and Brittany conceal the identity of other men of letters and those of brush and chisel.

EDITOR GETS A VACATION

Paper is Suspended for Three Months for Making Reflections on Censor.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

DANTZIC, Germany, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A Russian newspaper published in Fellin has been suppressed under peculiar circumstances. On July 23 it appeared blank, without any news, but on the front page was printed in large letters the following solitary announcement:

"On the 10th inst. the editor sent his material to the censor for permission to publish in the usual way. As the censor has not sent back this matter up to time of publication, we beg our readers to excuse the comparative emptiness of our columns."

For publishing this notice, which is regarded as an attack on the censor's department, which was not submitted to the censor, the paper has been suppressed for three months. Another newspaper in Kursk has been suppressed for one month for saying that the censor ought to let the inhabitants of Kursk read news in their own Kursk paper not later than one week after they read it in a paper published in Paris.

MONSTER CHEMICAL FACTORY

Largest Establishment of Its Kind in the World Just Completed in Germany.

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MANNHEIM, Germany, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The largest chemical factory in the world—analine and soda works—has just been completed in Ludwigshoefen-on-the-Rhine. It will employ forty-eight scientifically equipped chemists, seventy-five engineers and more than 6,000 workmen. The buildings cover twenty-five acres and the complete plant cost more than $1,600,000.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

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Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Warmer Sunday; Monday Fair.

1 Offers Opportunity for the Jews. English Generals Blame Private. Suits to Vacate Trust Charters. Ships on the Way to Turkey.
2 Federal Departments Lock Horns. Packing House Strike Imminent.
3 News from Nebraska Towns. Husband Accused of Killing Wife. Cummins Not for Vice President.
4 Gibbons is Strong with the Pope. Affairs at South Omaha.
5 Gossip by the Wayside. Railroads to Put in Fall Rates.
6 Past Week in Omaha Society.
7 Senator Clark Buying Art Works. Land Lubbers in the Navy.
8 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.
9 Results of the Ball Games. Hamburg Belle Wins the Futurity.
10 Real Estate Men Play Ball. Too Much Wind for Yacht Races. Powers Gets Death Penalty.
11 Iron for the Auditorium Arrives. Rector Craig Leaves Trinity.
12 Amusements and Music.
13 Sporting Review of the Week.
14 Editorial.
15 Field for Local Investment. Latest in Wireless Telegraphy.
18 Noted Gambler Dies Poor.
19 Financial and Commercial.
20 New Buildings Replace Old.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	59	10 a. m.	61
6 a. m.	58	11 a. m.	61
7 a. m.	59	12 m.	61
8 a. m.	60	1 p. m.	62
9 a. m.	61	2 p. m.	63
		3 p. m.	64

WILL HAVE FACTORY IN OMAHA

Rockefeller's New Chemical Company Expects to Start Business in Two Weeks Time.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—The Ava Chemical company of this city, in which John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate is heavily interested and which was recently incorporated under an act of congress at Washington, D. C., is to commence active operations throughout the United States and Canada at once. The main factory and distributing depot will be at New York, with branch factories and depots at important points in other states. The company will manufacture a line of proprietary remedies and standard chemicals.

Secretary Arthur B. Ibbotson of 68 William street said: "We hope to be doing business within a fortnight at most. The company is only beginning to know that it is an actuality at present, and therefore I cannot give any very extended program of what we will do. We will establish depots in Nebraska at several points and at Omaha will have a factory at which certain of our goods will be manufactured. Beyond this I cannot give any information at present. In a few days I may be able to give you a more satisfactory statement."

TEXAS STARTS QUARANTINE

Federal and State Authorities Unite to Keep Yellow Fever Out of Country.

LAREDO, Tex., Aug. 29.—The continuous and reiterated reports that cases of yellow fever existed in Monterey, which have caused more uneasiness along the border, were today confirmed and as a result the federal and state authorities have established a rigid quarantine.

The authorities of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, have established a quarantine against yellow fever points.

MONTEREY, Mex., Aug. 29.—If President Diaz grants the request of Governor Reyes sent to him in the names of the best citizens of Monterey, a complete suspension of traffic over the Mexican Central railway between Monterey and the state of Tamulpas will be ordered on account of the prevalence of yellow fever along the route of the line.

DEPARTMENT RIFLE TEAM

Soldiers from Lakes Who Will Take Part in Army Competition for Trophy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The members of the regular army team, Department of the Lakes, who will contest for the national trophy at Seagirt, N. J., are as follows, the score by each man following his name:

Lieutenant Wheelan, Thirteenth infantry, 883; Corporal Gurney, Engineer corps, 826; Captain Graham, Porto Rico, 820; Sergeant Lunsford, Second infantry, 814; Corporal Brown, Nineteenth infantry, 810; Sergeant Kelley, Ninth cavalry, 751; Sergeant Matchin, Third cavalry, 743; Corporal Logan, Eighth cavalry, 741; Captain Cavanaugh, Tenth cavalry, 736; Lieutenant Mumma, Second Cavalry, 734.

RIOTERS ARE FOUND GUILTY

Six of Eight Danville Suspects Convicted by Jury Out All Night.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 29.—The jury in the riot case after being out since noon on Friday, tonight returned a verdict just before midnight, finding all the rioters guilty excepting William Redwine and Clay Biddle. Eight were on trial. Clay Biddle is a 16-year-old boy.

Tramps Cause a Wreck.

OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 29.—The Southern Pacific officers have discovered evidence which goes to show that the wreck at Promontory Thursday night was the work of hoboes. The switch had been misplaced, running the train onto a blind siding. The object is thought to have been robbery.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Aug. 29.

At Plymouth—Arrived: Bremen, from New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived: Celtic, from New York. Sailed: Cedric, from Liverpool, for New York.

At New York—Arrived: Moltke, from Hamburg; Arabic, from Liverpool. Sailed: Kroonland, for Antwerp; Umbria, for Liverpool; Minneapolis, for London; Patricia, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Hohenzollern, for Genoa and Naples.

At Rotterdam—Sailed: Staatendam, for New York, via Bologne, Sur-Mer; Amsteldky, for Newport News. Arrived: Ryndam, from New York, via Boulogne, Sur-Mer.

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

At Antwerp—Sailed: Finland, for New York.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Austria, for New York.

At Havre—Sailed: Latouraine, for New York.

At Moville—Arrived: Columbia, from New York, for Glasgow, and proceeded.

At Yokohama—Arrived: Olympia, from Tacoma, for Hong Kong; Siberia, from San Francisco.

At Terry Island—Passed: Columbia, from New York, for Moville and Liverpool.

At London—Sailed: Mesaba, for New York.

CHEKIB BEY TALKS

Turkish Minister's Opinion of Relations Between Porte and America.

STARTS HURRIEDLY FOR WASHINGTON

Will Ask Audience with Secretary Hay Without Usual Formality.

HOPES THAT PEACE WILL CONTINUE

Says Sultan's Government is Patient and Willing to Do Right.

TAKES SHOT AT THE MISSIONARIES

Claims that They Respond to Good Treatment with Insult and Physicians Ask Favors Not Given at Home.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 29.—Alarmed at the critical condition of American-Turkish relations, Chekib Bey, the Sublime Porte's envoy to the United States, is hastening to Washington for a conference with Secretary Hay. The minister hurriedly left his summer legation here tonight for Washington, and because of the gravity of the situation it is the minister's intention to ask Secretary Hay to forego the customary formalities and receive him immediately. The conference will probably occur at Mr. Hay's house tomorrow afternoon.

The dispatch of American warships to Turkish waters is a source of great anxiety to the minister. The Washington government's only cause for this action is to protect its citizens, but he fears it may have the opposite effect, and hinder the efforts of the Sublime Porte to protect foreign citizens. The appearance of the American squadron off Beyroot will, he believes, be taken by the revolutionists as an evidence of Washington's sympathy with their cause.

Until he received information from Constantinople, Chekib Bey will not request the Washington government to remove the squadron, but will call Secretary Hay's attention to the delicate situation in Turkey, hoping that something may be done to remove the embarrassment of the porte.

He Has Heard Nothing.

No word has reached the minister of the attack on the American minister at Beyroot and he has been without advices concerning events in Turkey for more than a week. He hopes to find instructions awaiting him in Washington upon which will depend largely the scope of his conference with Secretary Hay.

There is a possibility that the Washington government may be of service to the sultan in solving his international difficulties, and it is this as well as the local troubles at Beyroot which is calling the minister to Washington.

Chekib Bey has slept little since hearing the report of Mr. Megelssen's assassination. The night following he walked the floor until 6 a. m. the next morning. When the Associated Press representative called at the modest little cottage at Sayville today where the minister has established summer headquarters, the diplomat had just read in the morning papers of the mistake in Minister Leishman's message and was evidently greatly relieved. He talked freely of the present situation and did not conceal the fact that he thought the outlook bad. Some of his remarks regarding Turkey's international complications he requested should be considered confidential, but in the hope that he might be able to say something to the American people that might relieve the tenseness of public feeling here, he consented to the publication of a large part of the conversation. He said:

Turkish Minister Talks.

I was profoundly distressed at the news from Beyroot and believed that there must be some mistake because I had heard nothing about it from my government. The news today confirms this belief. What I may say about Turkish-American relations will, I hope, be received in the spirit in which it is said, for it has always been my endeavor, in my three years in the United States, to work always for the better relations of the two countries, and I shall certainly not cease in my efforts in this direction at a critical time like this. But what can I say? It appears that your vice consul was not assassinated.

But does that lessen the gravity of the situation materially? the minister was asked.

However that may be you must admit that my government has done all that it could be expected to do. As soon as the local authorities learned of the affair they called at the American consulate and expressed their regret and promised to do all in their power to apprehend and punish the guilty person. In addition, the Foreign office has offered the strongest official assurances to the same effect.

Fears Effect of Demonstration.

I appreciate fully the reasons for the dispatch of the American squadron. Rear Admiral Cotton is carrying his ships to protect the lives of American citizens, but have you considered that this may have the opposite effect and stimulate the revolutionists to further outrages, thereby increasing the difficulties in the way of the porte's protection of foreigners? I must refuse at this time, however, to comment on this. I fervently hope immediate relief will be forthcoming.

Have you any idea what motive inspired the attack on Mr. Magelssen? he was asked.

Despite the reports to the contrary and the efforts of the European powers to have it otherwise, I believe the affair was without political significance and the attack was made by a personal enemy of your vice consul. The unfortunate part of it is that, coming at this time, the revolutionists will attempt to profit by the occurrence and it is this which renders the situation grave.

Do you think your government realizes the seriousness of purpose with which the squadron goes to Beyroot?

Disastrous to Sever Relations.

My government would be very unwilling to believe that any but the best relations exist between it and the United States. Of course the worst may come and relations be broken off, but I do not think so. I am hoping all the other way. I can think of nothing more disastrous than a severance of diplomatic relations of the two countries. We will not speculate about that.

Has your excellency heard the rumors that the Washington government's program calls for a seizure of one or more ports in the event the sultan refuses the American demands and that this in turn would be followed by the recall of Minister Leishman and possibly your own departure from the United States?

No, I have not heard that. I hope it is not that bad. Of course, if your government desires it, I shall go, but let us not take such a serious view of the situation. What demands do you refer to? Patience is necessary in international affairs. My sovereign has promised what you have asked, or the most of your requests, and he will certainly carry out his promises. You must remember that my country is very much occupied at present, and I hope the Washington government will appreciate this and not insist on a final adjustment of all pending controversies until the interior troubles have quieted.

Physicians Source of Trouble.

You have asked for certain privileges for doctors and students. You want your physicians admitted on certificates to practice in Turkey. My government is very careful of the kind of doctors it licenses to practice. If your government would itself approve the diplomas of the American schools of medicine, your physicians would be admitted without examination. This is the reason that the French and other European physicians are admitted on certificates. The medical schools of those countries are un-