THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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RUSSIA IS SUPREME

Holds All Places of Importance On or Off Railroads in Manchuria.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND TROOPS THERE

Estimate Made by American Consul Davidson, Now at St. Petersburg.

SALEXIEFF DENIES CURRENT RUMOR

Says that Port Arthur is Not to Be Principal Port.

WOULD LET JAPANESE RULE IN COREA

Belief General that Russia is Willing to Trade Business of Hermit Kingdom for Free Land in Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—James W. Davidson, United States consul at Tamsui, Formosa, is here on his way home, after four months of extensive travel in Manchuria, where he visited cities and towns remote from the railway. Mr. Davidson declined to express an opinion with regard to the Russo-Japanese dispute, except to repeat the belief generally entertained in the far east that Russia would give Japan a free hand in Corea in return for similar privileges in Manchuria.

With regard to Russian occupation of Manchuria, Mr. Davidson said:

"From personal observation I found every place of importance on and off the railroad held by Russian troops, the number of which in Manchuria and at Vladivostock is estimated at 200,000."

Admiral Alexieff, Russian viceroy in the far east, denied to Mr. Davidson the reports that he intended to foster Port Arthur at the expense of Dalny, saying:

"All we want of Port Arthur is a cheap market for soldiers and sailors. I have great hopes for Dalny as a commercial and shipping center."

Mr. Davidson is of the belief that Dalny has a great future although at the present time it is a dead city.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Tokio says that, according to a despatch from Peking, the Chinese government contemplates the raising of an army of 100,000 men to protect the province of Chili Li, in the event of hostilities. The Peking despatch further states that Hoo-Wei-Teh, the Chinese minister at St. Petersburg, has telegraphed to Peking that Russia is disposed to pursue a peaceful policy.

The Peking correspondent of the Morning Post says: "It is possible that thetreaty between the United States and China for the opening of Mukden and An Tang will be ratified immediately, but I have reason to believe that the benefits of the treaty to foreign trade will be nullified by Russian influence."

DOWIE OFFERS SETTLEMENT

Indications Are that it Will Be Accepted and the Receivership Ended.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—By a stroke of diplomacy John Alexander Dowie has established harmony between Zion, its receivers and its creditors in and out of court. He proposes to settle with his immediate creditors, to arrange with others on a reasonable time basis and to end the receivership.

After a conference today by the attorneys representing the heaviest creditors and Jacob Newman, attorney for the receivers, Dowie showed the lawyers a statement setting forth Zion's assets and liabilities. He declared he valued Zion's estate at $14,000,000 above all liabilities. He exhibited large orders for lace and candy. He said neither lace nor candy factory could supply its orders. He showed an order for seventy-five carloads of candy from a Cincinnati firm. He showed a draft for $50,000 from a wealthy well-wisher and declared he could draw for $200,000 more on one of Zion's friends in Wisconsin.

On this showing he offered to settle all urgent claims in cash and to put Zion on a cash basis in all future dealings with the outside world. With his heaviest creditors out of the way he said his debts demanding immediate payment would not amount to more than $150,000. Samuel Stevenson's judgment notes for $100,000 are not yet due.

Dr. Dowie's presentation of figures and his offers of settlement were satisfactory to the attorneys. His plan will be submitted tomorrow to a meeting of receivers, their attorneys and the attorneys for the creditors, and, it is believed, will be accepted. In that event receivers and all creditors will join hands with Dr. Dowie in a plea to Judge Kohlsaat to dismiss the pending litigation and permit Dr. Dowie freedom to gather funds and commercial obligations.

ORGANIZING THE UNEMPLOYED

Plan to Help Both the Men and Those Who Desire to Employ Labor.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—A union of unemployed men of the laboring class who do not belong to any labor organization is being formed, and the project has so far advanced that officers have been elected and a constitution drafted. Fully 100 men who have no regular pursuit but who work whenever the opportunity presents, are interested in the formation of the organization, which will be known as the National Workers' union. The following officers have been elected: President, Robert Wilson; vice president, Sidney Smith; secretary and treasurer, W. W. Lane. Another meeting will be held on Tuesday night and the constitution drafted will be adopted. All the unemployed men of the city have been invited to attend.

By organizing the unemployed, those behind the movement say that they can get in direct touch with the employer and be beneficial, not only to the themselves, but to those who hire labor. After the organization here is perfected similar affiliating unions will be organized throughout the country.

Medical Society Convention.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—A meeting of the South Dakota Medical society of the Seventh district will be held in this city tomorrow evening. This is the regular annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of other important business. A good attendance is expected. After the regular business is transacted various questions of interest to members of the medical profession will be discussed. The organization is a branch of the American Medical society.

INVITE CHINESE TO MEXICO

Both Capitalist and Laborer to Come and Help Develop the Country.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 6.—President Eng Hok Fong of the China Commercial Steamship company and Lyman Mowry, general counsel for the company, left tonight for San Francisco. They have arranged their business with the government and on their arrival in San Francisco will make arrangements to dispatch their steamer to Hong Kong [illegible] time. They expect that Chinese [illegible] will come here to enter business, [illegible] millions of dollars with them. Capital [illegible] earns little and the opportunities [illegible] ent here are alluring to the Chinese. Mowry regards it as feasible to [illegible] large direct business between this country and China, besides bringing here great numbers of Chinese laborers, so much needed in mines and on plantations.

There are already nearly 10,000 Chinese laborers in the states of Yucatan and Campeche. American planters on the isthmus of Tehauntepec will take large numbers of Chinese, as laborers there are scarce and not satisfactory.

QUESTIONS HAY'S VERACITY

Colombians Say Statement Regarding Necessity for Recognizing Panama Was Unwarranted.

BOGOTA, Dec. 6.—Secretary Hay's statement issued November 6, regarding the action taken by President Roosevelt in recognizing the provisional government of Panama, in which the secretary declared that plain duty dictated that the president should act as he had done in the circumstances, has just been published here and is causing general indignation. The Bogota newspapers criticise it adversely and declare that it is lacking in logic and veracity.

Government officials commenting on Mr. Hay's statement say that since the senate failed to approve the canal treaty no overtures had been made to the government beyond the declaration that the Bogota government was prepared to begin negotiations for a new canal treaty at the earliest possible moment.

Elections for members of the electoral colleges, by whom a new president will be chosen, will take place next Sunday. The isthmian situation is causing little excitement here.

HUNGARIANS ARE AGREED

Independence Party Wins Fight Against Two Daily Sessions of Diet.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—It is believed that the struggle against obstruction in the Hungarian Parliament has at last been terminated. Count Tissa, the premier, announced yesterday that in consideration of the renunciation by the independent party of its policy of obstruction, the plan to hold two sittings daily would not be carried into effect. Some other concessions were also made to the opposition.

In some quarters it is feared that Count Tissa paid too high a price for his victory, but nevertheless, there are many expressions of satisfaction that one of the severest crises in Parliament since 1867 has been brought to a close. Hope has been expressed that the Ausgleich question, which has slumbered since the storms in Parliament, will now reach a final settlement.

VENICE GETS TOO MUCH WATER

Violent Wind Drives It Into Cathedral of St. Mark's and Into the Shops.

VENICE, Dec. 6.—As a result of the extremely bad weather with a violent wind which has prevailed for some days, Venice was almost entirely under water for a few hours today. At the piazza of the cathedral of St. Mark the flood rose to a height of four feet, while inside the cathedral the water was so high as to threaten serious damage. Gondolas had to be used from shop door to shop door until bridges were improvised by the firemen, the ordinary bridges having disappeared. The water gradually subsided. There is a fear that unless the weather changes there will be another flood during the night.

FRANCE FAVORS PORTO RICO

Will Not Impose Extra Duty on Coffee from United States Possession.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. 6.—President Paniagua of the San Juan Chamber of Commerce has received a private cablegram from Paris, informing him that the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies will refuse to approve the proposition to impose an extra duty on importations of coffee after January 1 next. This news is very gratifying to the coffee planters here, as it means the keeping open of the principal market for the Porto Rican product.

EMPEROR MENDS BUT SLOWLY

May Be Several Weeks Before He Recovers the Use of His Voice.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Daily Mail understands that there is reason to fear a recrudescence of Emperor William's throat trouble and it may be many weeks before he regains the use of his voice, although the doctors are agreed that the trouble is not of a malignant character.

Hold Thibet or Lose India.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—Prof. Vambery, in an article in Die Zeit on the possibility that the British expedition to Thibet will lead to international complications, declares that Great Britain must acquire Thibet unless she wishes to lose India.

LEASING SYSTEM CONDEMNED

Indians Should Be Discouraged from Passing Their Time in Idleness.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The first session of the convention of the National Indian association to commemorate its twenty-fourth anniversary was held in the University Place Presbyterian church tonight. "The Indian Outlook" was discussed by Darwin R. James, who declared under present conditions the Indians are living in ease and luxury from the incomes derived by the leasing of their lands, and that the only way to remedy this evil was to instill a certain amount of selfishness into them by civilization.

OLEO NOW MOSTLY UNCOLORED

Sixty-Seven Million Pounds Consumed in United States During Year.

ONLY TWO MILLION POUNDS COLORED

Difference is Due to Difference in Tax and is Urged as Argument that Uniform Tax Would Produce Big Revenue.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—(Special.)—During the discussion on the Grout bill to tax colored oleomargarine at the rate of 10 cents a pound, it was openly announced by the advocates of the measure that the object was to drive "oleo" and kindred products—substitutes for butter—out of the market altogether. Representative Wadsworth of New York, chairman of the committee on agriculture, insisted that instead of a prohibitive tax it would be far better for congress to place a moderate impost—say 2 cents per pound—upon all oleomargarine, and to compel its sale only in original packages. Mr. Wadsworth's idea was to compel the sale of butter substitutes in exactly the same way as tobacco is sold. That is to say, to make it a crime to sell butterine or oleomargarine in any other than original packages, so marked as to assure absolute protection to the consumer against fraudulent substitution of a compound when he goes to a store for the purpose of buying real butter. Because of the position he took at that time Mr. Wadsworth was heralded throughout the United States as the representative of the oleomargarine trust. In fact, so widely distributed was this misinformation as to the real position of the chairman of the committee that in a recent number of a popular magazine his portrait was printed as "the recognized agent of the oleomargarine manufacturers."

Oleo Used in a Year.

The report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30 has just been made public. In it the commissioner discusses the result of the enforcement of the provisions of the Grout law during its first year. The "oleo" act as it passed provides that colored substitutes are taxed at the rate of a quarter of a cent per pound only. If the Grout law had been as effective as its advocates hoped, the result should have been virtual annihilation of the "bogus butter" industry. But on the contrary, the commissioner's report seems to indicate very clearly that there is a big demand throughout the United States for oleomargarine, and that if the colored article is too high in price the uncolored product of the factory will be used.

It appears from the report that during the fiscal year there was manufactured in the United States a total of 5,710,407 pounds of colored oleomargarine—that is to say, butter substitutes colored to resemble the genuine article. Of this amount 3,122,563 was withdrawn for export and only 2,312,493 pounds withdrawn for local consumption and taxed at the rate of 10 cents a pound.

If the Tax Had Been Otherwise.

On the other hand the report shows that during the same period the factories produced 67,785,796 pounds of uncolored butter substitutes, of which vast quantity 66,785,796 pounds were withdrawn for local consumption and taxed at ¼ of a cent per pound. In other words, the amount of uncolored oleomargarine manufactured and consumed within the United States was thirty-three times greater than the amount of colored butter substitutes manufactured and taxed at 10 cents per pound. If the Wadsworth substitute for the Grout bill had been enacted into law the revenue receipts from the tax on butter substitutes would have been in round figures $1,400,000. As it is, the report of the commissioner shows that this item produced only $400,000 in revenue, or less than one-third of the sum which would have been realized from a uniform tax of 2 cents per pound.

In this connection it is interesting to note where the bulk of the bogus butter is sold. The commissioner's report shows that no retail licenses were issued in Alaska, Arizona, Nevada or Vermont. Hawaii has two wholesale and one retail dealer and Utah one retail dealer. Illinois ranks first with 4,897 retail licenses in force, while in Ohio 3,778 retail dealers compiled with the law. Michigan takes third place with 1,808, Missouri fourth with 1,761 licensed dealers and then come Indiana with 1,367, West Virginia with 1,211 and New Jersey with 1,122. New York has only 27, while Nebraska has 97 dealers, and Iowa and Wisconsin, those big butter-producing states, have 215 and 758 retail dealers in butter substitutes respectively.

Campaign Against Reed Smoot.

The Congress of Mothers and a number of other kindred organizations have resolved that Reed Smoot must not be permitted to retain his seat in the United States senate. Mr. Smoot is not an Episcopalian. He is neither a Jew nor a Methodist. He is not a Baptist nor a Catholic. Should his religious training have induced him to affiliate himself with any one of those churches it would never have occurred to the women of the United States to attack his right to a seat in the senate of the United States. Unfortunately for the junior senator from Utah he does not worship at the same altar as his colleague, who is a communicant of the Catholic church. Senator Kearns has one wife. And so has Senator Smoot. Senator Kearns comes from Utah—so does Senator Smoot. But Senator Smoot is a Mormon. Therefore, according to the members of the Mothers' congress, he is a monster, a political pariah and unfit to occupy a seat in the upper house of congress.

In the early days of the republic there lived a great Jew. His name was Mordecai Noah. This genetleman and patriot placed his entire fortune at the disposal of the fathers of the republic because he believed that a commonwealth had been formed on the continent of America which promised religious liberty to all persons. Mr. Noah died in the belief that a Mohammedan, a Jew, a Buddist or a Christian could follow his religious bent without question in this land of religious and political freedom. There was no Mormon church in the days of Mordecai Noah. His descendants were among the most active citizens in upholding the interests of the United States, and his grandson, who was buried in Arlington cemetery a few years ago, was one of the fighters for the right of the Mormons to follow the teachings of their church—minus polygamy—who ever wrote a line in Washington.

One Reason for the Attack.

No "Congress of Mothers" or any other organization of women ever attacked the Jews. None of them ever found fault with the senate committee on elections because Catholics, Baptists, Presbyterians and men of nearly all the hundred odd Christian denominations have been admitted to seats

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

TYNER WRITES TO PRESIDENT

Accused Lawyer Denies Complicity in Frauds Upon Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—James N. Tyner, who was assistant attorney general for the Postoffice department until deposed on account of matters connected with the postoffice investigation, has sent the following letter to President Roosevelt:

1471 Kenesaw avenue N. W., Washington, D.C., December 2. The President, Sir: In your official statement as president of the United States, addressed to the American public in connection with the report of Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, on the alleged postal frauds, you make certain statements concerning my supposed connection therewith, which I take the liberty of answering in order that I may properly go upon your official records.

I do not desire to question your good faith or sincerity in accepting the conclusion of your subordinate, Mr. Bristow, and in dignifying them with the weight of your high official position; but has it occurred to you that, pending the trial of the three indictments against me, based on the allegations of the report, and without hearing one word from me in my defense, your premature and unwarranted announcement of my assumed guilt and your call to the court and jury to endorse the same, is, to say the least, extraordinary and dangerous?

I am not even asking that I should be presumed innocent or that before I am condemned by you or the department I should be confronted by proof or witnesses or given an opportunity to be heard in my defense; or that, in the trial which confronts me, I should have a fair trial. All I am asking is that in view of the uncertainty of my life and the fact that my lips may at any moment be forever sealed, this letter be filed among your official records of my case, together with my letter of July 27, 1903, to Mr. Bristow, a copy of which I attach.

Denies All Charges.

I desire again specifically to deny every one of the veiled charges made by Mr. Bristow in his report and to call your attention to the fact that not one dollar or specific charge is made against me in the conduct of my high office, nor has, nor can, one cent of gain be traced to me. If my life is spared I shall fully refute all the surmises and insinuations of Mr. Bristow and shall be able to show the reasons which led him to withhold from you full data and to garble, misquote and falsify that which he did submit to you.

I also desire to state that if any of the friends of Tyner have, as you allege, advanced the theory that in this case the chief offender was my nephew, Barrett, and that my alleged offenses were due to my failing mental and bodily powers, they did so without my knowledge or assent. It is true that owing to two strokes of paralysis my bodily powers have failed me, and I may have to face a third, and truer and sterner judge are many days, but my mental powers, thank God, have never suffered, and, I trust, will not fail me until I have convinced the American public, and you, as chief executive, that my acts have been honest, honorable and straightforward in the sight of God and man. I am confident that the relations of Mr. Barrett with me and my department were as innocent and honorable as I am sure were all my motives and acts.

I also wish to deny your utterly unwarranted statement that the gross corruption * * * in the case of Tyner has gone on for a number of years. You should know, and your subordinates do know, that no single act of corruption, gross or mild, has been discovered against me; and the United States government, with its forty inspectors and its chief inquisitor, Mr. Bristow, will be unable to discover one.

I have tried, by forty odd years of faithful service to my country, to prove my zeal for faithfulness and honesty in the public service, and I now say to you, the president of the United States, my chief accuser, if it were the last word I shall ever utter, that in your well recognized and honorable zeal for the public good you have allowed yourself to be deceived and imposed upon, and while I cannot hope for a hearing at your hands, I shall at least give myself the wretched solace of having denied these wrongs, and of having demanded that hearing which right and justice ought to accord me. Very respectfully,

JAMES N. TYNER.

The letter to Mr. Bristow, which is referred to in the letter to the president, is dated July 27, 1903. It is General Tyner's answer to an invitation from Mr. Bristow to reply to certain points involved in the investigation submitted by Mr. Bristow. General Tyner says that as a full reply to the "unwarranted deductions" in Mr. Bristow's letter may assist him in a fair and honest investigation of the general's office.

He will return an answer, at the same time calling attention to the fact that he has no access to the files of the department, but speaks only from his best recollection.

He then answers in great detail matters called to his attention by Mr. Bristow, and closes as follows:

"It certainly must be evident to you that your several specifications narrow themselves down to two propositions, and only two, one, that I made certain rulings as to which your judgment and mine differ. The other, that I abused my position wilfully or unwillingly to further the interests of my nephew by marriage, Mr. Harrison J. Barrett, a lawyer, practicing his profession in Baltimore and Washington. I cannot believe that you even mean to insinuate that I showed him any of the alleged favors, as the result of a corrupt bargain or understanding between us. There is absolutely no evidence, either actual or circumstantial, to justify any such suspicion of such corruption or of any such understanding whatever, for there was none.

YOUNG WOMAN KILLS OUTLAW

Attempts to Embrace Her in Tower When She Shoots Him.

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., Dec. 6.—William Howardson, an alleged outlaw of notoriety, who worked in the lumber camps near Thacker, this county, was shot and mortally wounded by Miss Katie Roubough, a girl less than 20 years old, who is employed as telegraph operator for the Norfolk & Western railroad at Thacker. Howardson late last night entered the tower where the girl was at work alone and attempted to embrace her, but the girl had a revolver. Four shots were fired, two of which penetrated Howardson's chest. He will die.

The girl after firing the fatal shots called up the telegraph operator at Williamson, related her experience and told him she would no longer be on duty that night. She then walked a quarter of a mile in the darkness and surrendered to a magistrate. No one witnessed the tragedy, the inhabitants of the village all being asleep at the time. Miss Roubough was released on her own recognizance.

CONDEMNS THE SWEATSHOPS

Cardinal Gibbons Appeals to Congregation to Withhold Patronage from Them.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—Cardinal Gibbons, in the course of his regular monthly sermon at high mass at the cathedral today, took occasion to condemn "sweatshops," and appealed to his hearers to discriminate in making purchases in favor of employers who treat their employes with justice and charity, and recommended the charitable work for oppressed toilers conducted by the Consumers' league.

Conditions of Iron Trade.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 6.—J. G. Butler, Jr., chairman of the Bessemer Pig Iron association, said today regarding the output of pig iron that the blast furnaces tributary to the Lake Superior ore region made a total daily capacity of 37,000 tons or a yearly capacity of 14,500,000 tons. Up to December 1 there were sixty-five furnaces in blast and ninety-one furnaces out of blast, or an idle capacity of 57 per cent of the whole region.

PREPARE TO FIGHT BRYAN

Old Line Democrats Prepare to Establish a Daily Paper.

POST IS TO BE PURCHASED BY THEM

Rev. Byron Beall Starts in on a Pulpit Crusade Against Immorality in the Capital City.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Dec. 6.—(Special.)—A movement is on foot to establish a daily newspaper in Lincoln, to be run as a democratic organ, without Bryanite frills, which now decorate most of the democratic papers in this state. It is the intention of the promotors, who at present are trying to keep their plans a secret, as well as their names, to buy the Post, which it is generally supposed, is being run at a loss to its owners, enlarge the plant to the extent of $50,000 or $60,000, and run a regular metropolitan newspaper.

The men who are interested in the movement are those who, since 1896, when the democratic party went free silver wild and joined with the populists on Bryan for the presidency, quietly dropped out of politics and have since remained on the fence waiting for the party to return to them. In the discord in the party, its separation from populism and Bryanism, they see its return to old ideas and traditions and a propitious time to jump in the breech and assist to make the repudiation complete. One of the promotors said:

"Since 1896 Nebraska has had no real metropolitan democratic newspaper. The World-Herald, upon which we at one time depended for the dissemination of democratic doctrine, is not a democratic paper from the standpoint of a democrat. It is merely a mouthpiece of Bryan. His Commoner and the World-Herald are edited practically by the same man and it stands to reason that we cannot put anything before the people of Nebraska with our own organ, so long as this condition is to continue. It is for that reason that we contemplate starting a real democratic paper, to circulate in the entire state."

It is the intention to make the new paper an anti-Bryan organ, to assist in preventing him from controlling the next national democratic convention. That the promotors of the movement have the financial means to carry out the enterprise, those who are acquainted with the members of that party who left it in '96 know well. Those who left the party were in truth those who had the money with which to do things.

Block Plans Once.

Several months ago plans for the purchase of the Post were perfected and everything was ready for the transfer of the property, when some one discovered that the men behind the plan were those who were opposed to the doctrines of the democratic party as expounded by Mr. Bryan. Influences were brought to bear and the deal fell through. This time it is said there will be no failure and that the new paper will be launched just as soon as possible, in time to round up the delegates from Nebraska to the next national convention.

While Mr. Bryan may be able to control the Nebraska delegation to that convention, there is no question but what a great fight will be made on him. Even his most ardent admirers are censuring him for his interference at the Columbus convention and for his lack of interest in the late judicial campaign when the cherished idol of conservative democrats, Chief Justice Sullivan, went down to defeat. Now that Mr. Bryan is in Europe, there is left little in Nebraska to prevent his enemies from doing what they choose, for without Bryan's personal leadership his friends are helpless.

Rouses Preacher Beall.

His heart saddened by the escapade of a son who was entrapped by the wiles of a woman of the half world to his own ruin, and his manhood roused at the invasion of respectable neighborhoods by these women, which he discovered by listening to conversations over a party line telephone, Rev. Byron Beall, a pioneer preacher of Lincoln, tonight began his war on dissolute women in a sermon at the Gospel Tabernacle at Twenty-second and R streets. His sermon created a profound sensation.

"I am on a party line telephone," he said, "and recently I took down my receiver and heard a conversation like this: 'This is Blank. Will you have Grace come over to the house. I will meet her at 9:30.' I have heard the same conversation with different names many times a day and through these I discovered that in that respectable neighborhood the woman of the half world has come under the guise of respectability. There she meets the business man and the young man in college and any whom her wiles can charm."

He took his text from Proverbs vii, 25, "Her house is the way to hell," and he took Solomon's words to describe the ways of the harlot and her schemes for entrapping the unsuspecting. He said had Solomon lived in Lincoln and had investigated conditions here he could not have more accurately described scenes that are nightly enacted here than he did when writing of the conditions in Jerusalem. "Harlots soliciting upon the streets, seeking to corrupt the young man had been the problem of every city government throughout all times," he said. In offering a remedy for the evil, Rev. Mr. Beall said: "Sermons by preachers on family government avail but little. Jesus Christ had as much influence as most parents and yet it did not suffice to keep Judas from betraying Him. Prodigal sons and daughters will go away from home despite the breaking hearts of Christian parents who would die for them. The chief means of lessening the evil is through public sentiment. The authorities of a city will do what the people want them to do, no more and no less. All officers are practical politicians, and we have but to show to them that it is public sentiment that prostitution be stopped and it will be wiped out."

SAYS ROAD WILL BE BUILT

H. L. Miller of Oak Says Application for Bridge Charter is Bona Fide.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 5.—In a letter received today from H. L. Miller of Oak, Neb., he says that the Winnipeg, Yankton & Gulf railroad will be built, and that the application to congress for a Missouri river bridge charter is bona fide. Mr. Miller says:

The company that has asked for this charter did not do so until it had plenty of money back of the enterprise to build this road from Canada to the gulf of Mexico, and we will show those who are interested in this matter that as soon as spring weather permits we will convince the people without a question that this road is an assured fact.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	23	1 p. m.	43
6 a. m.	23	2 p. m.	45
7 a. m.	23	3 p. m.	48
8 a. m.	25	4 p. m.	50
9 a. m.	26	5 p. m.	48
10 a. m.	30	6 p. m.	46
11 a. m.	35	7 p. m.	44
12 m.	39	8 p. m.	41
		9 p. m.	42

FUNERAL OF MURDERED MAN

One of Largest Attended of Any Ever Held in Burt County.

TEKAMAH, Neb., Dec. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—The funeral of Will L. Pattock, the victim of the frenzy of an intoxicated father, was held today at 11 o'clock. The services were conducted by Dr. Kerr and Rev. Brady of Omaha, friends of the deceased's family. The opera house was filled to overflowing before the hour of service. Friends from all over the county attended the funeral. It was the largest, most sensational and most impressive funeral that has ever occurred in Burt county. Dr. Markley of the Methodist church and his congregation joined in the services. Mr. Pattock being a noble grand in the Odd Fellows lodge here, the funeral was under their supervision, and the interment was in Tekamah cemetery, attended by the Odd Fellow lodges of Craig, Oakland and Lyons, also by Modern Woodmen and Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he was a prominent member. The father, Solomon Pattock, was confined in his cell at the jail during the services at the opera house and cemetery. The preliminary examination is set before County Judge Bassman December 17. H. Wade Gillis is employed to defend.

STEAL HORSES AND WAGON

Dakota County Thieves Turn Attention to More Valuable Property.

DAKOTA CITY, Neb., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—The thieves who have been carrying on their peculations in this vicinity for over a week past in robbing clotheslines, chicken coops, etc., got bolder in their work last night, when they entered the barn of Christ Geister, one mile west of this place, and took his best draft team, then went one mile further west to the home of Robert Lapsley and took his wagon. They also took Mr. Geister's best harness. A reward of $50 is offered by the county and Mr. Geister offers an additional reward of $50. The team stolen was two black horses, 5 and 7 years old, weight 1,200 pounds each, small white spot on forehead and both hind feet white on one, no marks whatever on the other. The harness was of Concord make, brass mounted, with one of the knobs on one hame gone. The wagon is of the Cooper make, with double box and casting for end gate seeder on hind wheel.

Bellevue.

New students continue to appear occasionally, mostly of the musical department.

"The Deestrick Skule," rendered by members of the faculty, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid society, was a success. A large crowd enjoyed the entertainment, which was witty and popular throughout. Prof. Sterenberg was the schoolmaster.

The girls have organized a basket ball team, to which they attribute some of the elements of perfection. Miss Mary Kerr will probably play center, as well as undertake the business management of the squad. Nearly all of the old team is ready for work, and no doubt this year will be a repetition of last year in honors won.

Does Some Cornhusking Himself.

FREMONT, Neb., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—Frank Yenney, a farm hand employed by F. Miller, a Saunders county farmer, claims to have broken the record for corn husking one day last week. He hitched up his team, drove one mile to the field, husked fifty bushels and drove back to the barn in three hours and forty-five minutes. The husking was done at the rate of fourteen bushels to the hour. At the price of 3 cents per bushel paid this year, Yenney is making between $4.50 and $5 per day and claims to be able to keep it up.

Platte Mortgage Record.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—Following is the mortgage indebtedness record for Platte county for the month of November: Sixteen farm mortgages filed, $35,000; released, seventeen, $8,808.90; fourteen city mortgages filed, $9,622.44; same released, eleven, $5,806.62; forty-nine chattel mortgages filed, amounting to $31,737.86, and twenty-two released, $18,470.04. There were no sheriff's deeds filed in foreclosure during the month.

Ainsworth Doing Well.

AINSWORTH, Neb., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—The importance of Ainsworth as a shipping point can best be realized when it is known that since September 1 seventy-nine car loads of cattle and hogs and thirty-five of grain, together with several more of chickens, flour, etc., were billed from here. The shipping season for grain and hogs is just commencing.

Injured in Runaway.

PAPILLION, Neb., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—Last night while Henry Vopel was driving near Portal his team became scared at a train and ran away. Vopel was thrown out and seriously injured. The carriage was completely demolished and one horse hurt.

FOREST FIRES DESTRUCTIVE

Nothing Has Been Done as Yet to Stop the Progress of the Flames.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Dec. 6.—The latest news from the forest fires in the mountains is to the effect that the flames are still raging. Estimates place the territory burned over at 30,000 acres, but it is thought the worst is over. The extremes of the fire are at least six miles apart and spreading in both directions. The territory is not heavily wooded, however, and the flames now are feeding principally on underbrush. Four more cottages are reported burned at Fredalba. One branch of the fire has worked down City Creek canyon and threatened a 200-foot bridge over the canyon. The weather is intensely cold on the summit of the mountains where the fire is burning.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., Dec. 6.—Forest fires sweeping over thirty miles of the coast line, and in and out of canyons leading from the coast northerly from Santa Monica, have burned the home of Frederick H. Rindge in Malibu, and destroyed numerous other homes. The losses are estimated at $100,000. Much stock is left without feed

ROOT MAKES REPORT

Tells of Condition of Army in United States and Its Dependencies.

NET DECREASE IN THE RANK AND FILE

With Enlistments of 20,000 the Army is About 12,000 Smaller.

MOROS ONLY CAUSE OF DISTURBANCE

Residents of the Island of Sulu Must Be Disciplined.

PROPOSES A GOVERNMENT RAILROAD

Secretary of War Believes that Such Line Built in Philippines Would Do Much Toward Developing Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following report of the secretary of war to the president was made public today. In part it is as follows:

War Department, Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1903.—To the President: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this department for the past year.

On the 1st of December, 1902, the date of the last annual report, the army of the United States, according to the latest reports which had been received from the military departments, consisted of 3,586 officers and 66,003 enlisted men, a total of 69,589. In addition, there were in the service 3,588 men of the hospital corps excluded by the act of March 1, 1887, from classification as part of the enlisted force of the army. There were also in the service 182 volunteer medical officers, 160 officers and 4,978 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, and 29 officers and 840 enlisted men of the Porto Rico regiment.

At that time I reported an order made on the 24th of October, 1902, providing for a further reduction of the army to the minimum strength allowed by law, except as to the organizations which were to be kept at full strength for instruction purposes at Leavenworth and Riley, and the legation guard at Peking. That order has been executed during the year by permitting enlistments to run out without filling the vacancies.

At the date of the last reports received from the military departments, October 15, 1903, the actual strength of the regular army was 3,681 officers and 55,500 enlisted men, distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
United States	2,764	39,068	41,832
Philippine Islands	843	14,667	15,510
Cuba	24	695	719
Porto Rico	8	204	212
Hawaiian Islands	9	188	197
China	4	147	151
Alaska	29	531	560
Totals	3,681	55,500	59,181

These figures show a total net decrease during the year of 11,978. The aggregate of all enlistments and re-enlistments during the year, including the hospital corps and Philippine Scouts, was 19,917.

Health, Supplies and Discipline.

The health of the army has been good, except during an epidemic of cholera in the Philippines, which occurred in the early part of the year, and is now ended. The detailed reports for 1902 show a total death rate, from all causes, of 15.49 men for each 1,000 of strength; 3.54 per 1,000 of these died from cholera, so that, including the cholera, the rate was 19.03 per 1,000 worse than the record of 1901, and, excluding them, it is 1.09 per 1,000 better than the record of 1901.

The reports of the generals commanding and of the inspectors-general show that the food and clothing furnished have been satisfactory, and the arms and equipments of good quality. The transportation of troops and supplies has been promptly and effectively accomplished. The officers charged with maintaining the discipline and morale of the army have had to contend with the relaxation of orderly habits, which always results from active military operations, and with the injurious effects produced at a large number of posts by the abolition of the canteen; and the burden of the older and more experienced officers has been increased by the fact that so large a proportion of the junior officers brought in upon the enlargement of the army were necessarily without much military experience. It is evident, however, that throughout the army there has been during the year very active and faithful work. In many organizations a very high standard of discipline has been attained, and in all very gratifying progress has been made.

Organization of the General Staff.

The important military event of the year affecting the regular army has been the reorganization of the system of military control under the general staff act approved February 14, 1903. For more convenient reference a copy of that act is annexed hereto as appendix A. This act abolished the separate office of general commanding the army, provided for a military chief of staff to the president, who, acting under the directions of the president, or of the secretary of war representing him, should have supervision not only of all troops of the line, but of the special staff and supply departments, which had theretofore reported directly to the secretary of war; and it created for the assistance of the chief of staff a corps of forty-four officers, who were relieved from all other duties.

Although, by its terms, the act was not to take effect until the 15th of August, 1903, it was obvious that this radical change in the administration of military affairs, and the adjustment of the new machinery to the old machinery which had been in operation for many years, would require a vast number of details to be worked out experimentally and upon full consideration by all officers whose duties were affected. A board was accordingly convened in March to recommend selections for the new corps. It consisted of Generals Young, Chaffee, John C. Bates, Carter, Bliss and Randolph and Major Henry A. Greene, as recorder. The board was required under oath to recommend forty-two officers for detail upon their merits as exhibited by their military records. The order which convened the board also provided that vacancies occurring in the general staff corps, after its organization, should be filled upon the recommendation of a permanent board consisting of the chief of staff and three senior officers of the general staff corps on duty at the war department, operating in a similar manner.

The general plan contemplates that every subject requiring investigation and study shall be worked out first by the officers assigned to the appropriate division and section of the staff, and, when of sufficient importance, shall then be considered by a general staff council composed of the three general officers of the corps and the heads of the three divisions, and shall then be acted upon by the chief of staff, or laid before the secretary of war by him with his recommendation.

Of especial importance may be noted the general subject of the distribution of troops, and the location, construction and enlargement of army posts; the plan for the attendance of militia officers upon military schools and colleges of the regular army; the detail of student officers to the general service and staff colleges; the location of military posts in Porto Rico; the reorganization of field batteries; the prevention of desertions; the organization of maneuver divisions and plans for mobilization at West Point, Ky., and Fort Riley; the purchase of lands for posts and coast fortifications; the revision of army regulations; the revision of infantry drill regulations; the location of a brigade post on the Niagara river; the examination and revision of army appropriation estimates; the details of officers for duty at military academies and colleges; regulations for muster of militia into the service of the United States; reclassification and careful study of the professional data on file in the military information division; organization of Alaskan militia; the rearrangement of territorial departments; the composition, distribution and limits of the principal permanent boards in the army; the study of army storage and supply depots of all kinds with reference to the prompt and effective collection and distribution of supplies in case of war; the revision of articles of war; the preparation of articles of aid to for submission to congress, adapting them to meet modern conditions and requirements; the study in detail of the substructure necessary for active military operations, including the stock on hand, the productive capacity of government manufactories and of private manufacturers, the soil for materials, and the length of time necessary for production in requisite quantity, and an inquiry into all the elements necessary for sea coast defense up to this time.

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