ROSEBUD PRIZE WINNERS
FULL LIST IN THE BEE.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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BLOW FOR PACKERS

All Railroads Entering Chicago May Be Involved in the Butchers' Strike.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO END CONFLICT

Live Stock Men Visit Ohio and Confer with Strikers

DONNELLY WILL CONCEDE LIMIT

Negotiations May Be Opened with the Packers Today.

BREAK ANNOUNCED IN STRIKERS' RANKS

Eight Hundred Live Stock Handlers Surrender Allegiance to Allied Unions and Return to Work.

CHICAGO, July 28.—After issuing a general order that would have involved all the Chicago railroads in the stock yards strike, Lawrence J. Curran, president of the freight handlers' union, tonight reconsidered his action and is now holding his order in abeyance pending a conference tomorrow morning with leaders of the allied trades unions, whose members are on strike. It is said, however, the if President Donnelly of the butchers' union and the other strike leaders express a desire to have the order enforced it will be put into effect at once. The central council of the freight handlers' union was in session late tonight and it is said that all preparations have been made to put the strike order in force if it be deemed necessary.

A meeting of the railroad managers was held tonight to discuss the situation, but what action, if any, was taken was not made public. President Curran's order to the men follows:

"At a meeting with the business agents with the local freight handlers unions today, it was decided that all the men in our various orders in Chicago be ordered not to remove or deliver any freight of the packers, whether this freight is delivered at the freight houses by teams or in cars."

The order, which was signed by President Curran and all the business agents, was posted in all the railroad freight houses tonight.

Another Effort to End Conflict.

At the same time that this step was taken by the freight handlers' president an effort to bring about another conference between the packers and strikers was made. Henry C. Wallace, a writer and lecturer on agricultural topics, of Des Moines, Ia., president of the Corn Belt Meat Iowa, president of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' association, are the sponsors of the new movement for peace.

Mr. Wallace and Mr. Ames came to Chicago today and immediately went into conference with the strike leaders. Mr. Donnelly and his associates were told by Mr. Wallace of the hardship the strike was imposing on the live stock raisers, and they were asked if some concessions besides those offered at the last conference between the packers and the strike leaders could not be suggested in order to bring the present conflict to an end.

Mr. Donnelly, who was made spokesman for the labor leaders, said he would welcome another conference with the employers. He also informed Mr. Wallace that the strikers were willing now to concede the time limit in which the men should be reinstated. At the last conference with the packers Mr. Donnelly insisted that the men be reinstated within ten days. The packers refused to agree to this limitation, holding to the original agreement, which allowed forty-five days for reinstatement. Mr. Wallace said tonight that he and Mr. Ames would call on the packers' representatives tomorrow and endeavor to bring about the desired conference.

Both Sides Claim a Victory.

Tonight both sides to the dispute at the stock yards were claiming a victory. According to the packers all the plants in Chicago are running at nearly the regular capacity.

On the other hand, the labor leaders declare the packing industry in Chicago is demoralized and that business is almost at a standstill. That the statements of the labor leaders are not altogether true is evidenced by the fact that the packers are slaughtering thousands of animals every day.

There were several desertions from the ranks of the strikers today, but this loss was partly offset by the quitting of a number of strike breakers.

Packers Win a Victory.

The packers today won an important incidental victory in the big stock yards strike, the first emphatic gain of the kind that has been made since the general walkout was declared in effect. Eight hundred live stock handlers threw aside their allegiance to the allied trades and this afternoon began to handle shipments indiscriminately both for the packers in the combine and for the independent companies.

Following the refusal to enter into more agreements with the striking workmen at the stock yards, one of the big packing concerns today tossed a bomb into the camp of the sympathetic strikers belonging to the allied trades by accepting public notice that they are no longer regarded in the light of employees. The action was taken by Swift and Company, when the following placard was conspicuously exposed tecto strictoriis caldis otiis o exposed to view near the entrances to Packingtown:

All help leaving our employ July 15-28 will be paid in full at our Forty-first street market paymaster's window, beginning Thursday, July 28, at 9 a. m.
(Signed) SWIFT AND COMPANY.

The appearance of the notice was greeted with angry exclamations from the crowds that soon gathered to read and discuss the move. The place named for the men to apply for their money is outside the stock yards proper, at Halsted street and Exchange avenue. It was selected as affording the least possibilities of disorder.

Shortage in the soap supply, particularly laundry, hotel and the cheaper grades of toilet soap, is one of the possibilities of the strike. In anticipation of such an event the packers operating soap plants have been busy for days moving stocks of soap to warehouses, jobbing houses and to retail stores. The packers were equipped with large stocks, but were afraid a teamsters' strike would prevent its removal. The preparedness that characterized the packers in meeting the situation is illustrated by the fact that heavy sales were made under a personal guaranty that a tie-up would follow, the trade buying on the advice of representatives of the packers.

(Continued on Second Page.)

HOW TO SETTLE THE STRIKE

An Osceola Stockman Outlines a Method that Would Prove Quickly Effective.

OSCEOLA, Neb., July 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: In view of the present "strike" in South Omaha and other points on live stock, I wish to call the attention of all local dealers to a way, in my estimation, that it can be called off. Under present conditions local buyers "are at sea," not knowing what prices to offer, or whether stock can be sold if shipped at any price. At present the chances are that stock will lay in the yards for a week or more at heavy expense to the shipper.

I have before me a circular letter under date of July 15, purported to be sent out by the packers, and signed by the Cudahy Packing company, Swift and Company, Armour & Co., Omaha Packing company, stating that they will buy each day 1,250 head of cattle, and from 5,000 to 6,000 hogs, and that the packers have assured the commission men to start buying, as they were abundantly able to handle the above amount of stock. This circular letter was dated July 15, 1904, and in the Drovers Journal-Stockman of July 19 (Tuesday) we find the receipts were 2,800 head of hogs in Omaha, and with but one buyer on the market and he had orders for only a very few loads, the trade was practically at a standstill and markets very unsatisfactory.

We as local dealers have no protection whatever, and the only relief we have is for all "dealers" to hold shipments until the packers and strikers get together and settle their differences. The farmers can easily wait a few weeks, or if necessary, months without offering stock for sale; they have plenty of everything on their farms to eat, and produce to exchange at the stores for other purposes, to keep them in existence for several months to come. If no stock is offered the packers they will have no use for employing help, the strikers will then see the true situation and will readily settle their troubles and go to work. After this stock will then begin to move to the packing centers and prices become settled. I offer this as a means by which this trouble can be settled and that dealers and growers of stock may act and work together for their own mutual benefit. If it should be thought best an organization might be speedily effected under these suggestions, and thus save the people a vast deal of trouble and unnecessary expense attending the disposition of their stock.

JAMES F. FARRIS.

TOWNS TO BE SIDETRACKED

Great Northern Will Change One Hundred Miles of Its Main Line in Montana.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 28.—In sixty days the Great Northern railway will abandon one hundred miles of its present main line in Montana in favor of a new road covering the same distance which strikes north from Columbia Falls to a junction with the Fernie, B. C., branch at Rexford, thence back again over the Fernie branch to the main line at Jennings. The existing main line will become a branch to all intents and purposes, and fourteen prosperous main line towns—Lasalle, Kalispell, Batavia, Sedan, Athens, Marion, Haskell Pass, Lucerne, Pleasant Valley, Lake View, Melbourne, Atlanta, Sterling and Fisher River—will be cut off from the principal channel of through business.

By the abandonment of the one hundred miles road, President J. J. Hill will secure a maximum grade for the Great Northern which he claims to be slightly less than any of the trans-continental roads. The new road will be used by all through trains of heavy tonnage, while lighter freights and local passenger trains will continue to use the old route, which will still be kept up.

Official announcement was made at the Great Northern railway office today of the appointment of H. F. Byram, of the Rock Island system, as superintendent of the Dakota division of the Great Northern, to succeed J. C. Howard, resigned.

EXPENSES TO BE CUT DOWN

Sweeping Plan of Retrenchment Will Be Inaugurated at the World's Fair.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—An order was promulgated today, effective August 1, reducing the salaries of all employes and officers of the World's Fair company from 5 to 20 per cent. The reductions vary according to the amount received. Those receiving the smallest salaries will be reduced the least. No salary of $50 a month or less will be affected by the retrenchment order. It was stated today by an official of the exposition that 350 persons would be reduced as the result of the order.

The reduction of the salaries is a part of a general retrenchment plan whereby the exposition company hopes to save many thousands of dollars. Notices of dismissal have been received by many employes, and after August 1 the working force in the executive departments of the fair will be cut down to the lowest possible figure commensurate with the amount of work that it is necessary to perform.

FATAL WRECK ON ROCK ISLAND

Missouri Farmer Killed and Engineer and Sioux City Man Are Injured.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—One person was killed, another was probably fatally injured and a third seriously hurt in a rear end collision today between two passenger trains on the St. Louis-Kansas City road, now a part of the Rock Island system, near Jeffriesburg, Mo., sixty-five miles west of St. Louis.

J. Hesseman, a farmer living near Belmont, Mo., was killed; H. J. Clarick, engineer of No. 4, was probably fatally injured, his skull having been fractured, and Charles King of Sioux City, Ia., a passenger on train No. 6, was seriously hurt.

STRIKERS FIGHT INJUNCTION

Arguments Heard at Belleville in the Application for Dissolution of Court's Order.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., July 28.—Arguments for and against the application for dissolution of the temporary injunction granted by the circuit court, restraining striking packing house employes in East St. Louis from interfering with the operation of the plants there, were made today and took up most of the time to the closing of court. The arguments were supported by a mass of affidavits filed by both sides, some setting forth that the strikers have managed men hired to take their places and others denying that anything of the kind has taken place.

WINNERS ON THE ROSEBUD

Omaha Has Five Men Whose Names Are in First Seventy-Five.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA WELL REPRESENTED

First Prize in Government Lottery Goes to Resident of Nebraska, with North Dakota Man Second.

THE LUCKY TEN.

No. 1—William McCormack, Lancaster County, Nebraska.
No. 2—Tobias Rugge, Tea, S. D.
No. 3—H. Wesley Brown, Dakota City, Neb.
No. 4—Milton Dotson, Sprague, Neb.
No. 5—Louis Joubart, Forest, Ill.
No. 6—Thomas Parkinson, Knoxville, Iowa.
No. 7—Lee Brewer, Grafton, Neb.
No. 8—Frank J. Beebe, Platte, S. D.
No. 9—Henry J. Rickert, Parker, South Dakota.
No. 10—George E. Flitcher, St. Louis.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., July 28.—William McCormack of Lancaster county, Nebraska, a veteran of the Spanish war, today drew first choice for a homestead in the Rosebud reservation. Of more than 100,000 names placed in envelopes and juggled in a barrel arranged on an axis like a churn, a government clerk drew McCormack's name first. Then 999 other names were drawn and recorded. All these persons, if they wish, may take a claim in the reservation.

Tomorrow more names will be drawn, and the drawing will continue until all envelopes have been taken from the barrel. The first 2,500 or 3,000 will get all the claims. Unless some of these refuse to file on their claims the remaining 103,000 will not be eligible. More than 1,000 persons watched today's drawing.

Nebraska Soldier Gets First.

"Lucky" Sommers, one of eight boys hired to assist, drew the first envelope. Commissioner Richards tore open the envelope and announced:

"William McCormack of Lancaster county, Nebraska, a soldier."

After the excitement attendant on the announcement of McCormack's name as the winner of the first claim had died away the drawing continued rapidly. After the first hundred names had been drawn and announced the remainder were displayed in batches on a bulletin board.

William McCormack, who drew the first choice, is 27 years old. He served in the Second Nebraska volunteers. He was mustered out at Camp Meiklejohn, Omaha, Neb., October 24, 1898. Mr. McCormack was in Washington recently and was importuned by a land attorney to allow his name to be registered. Saying that he had not much faith in his luck he filed his application.

Cannot Locate Winner.

LINCOLN, July 28.—William McCormick, who drew prize No. 1 in the Rosebud land lottery, enlisted for the Spanish-American war in a Schuyler company, but was credited to Lincoln. He cannot be located in this city or county and is not believed to live here at present, but is remembered by Captain P. J. Cosgrove of the First Nebraska and other comrades, as a young soldier with a creditable record, who served from May until October, 1898. He has no relatives in Lincoln or Lancaster county and his present whereabouts is unknown.

First Names Drawn.

Following are the names drawn:

No. 1—Talus Rugge, Tea, S. D.
No. 3—H. Wesley Brown, Dakota City, Neb.
No. 4—Milton Dotson, Sprague, Neb.
No. 5—Louis Joubart, Forest, Ill.
No. 6—Thomas Parkinson, Knoxville, Ia.
No. 7—Lee Brewer, Grafton, Neb.
No. 8—Frank J. Beebe, Platte, S. D.
No. 9—Henry J. Rickert Parker, S. D.
No. 10—George E. Flitcher, St. Louis, Mo.
No. 11—Edward J. Walker, Willow Lake, S. D.
No. 12—Jesse C. Morgan, Gravity, Ia.
No. 13—Lucius C. Noakes, Lake City, Ia.
No. 14—Huber B. Smith, Omaha, Neb.
No. 15—Grant Hicks, Sioux Falls, S. D.
No. 16—George W. Dye, Macedonia, Ia.
No. 17—Andrew J. Holtberger, Rockford, Ill.
No. 18—Martin C. Lamenson, Valley Springs, S. D.
No. 19—Joseph T. Whitman, Council Bluffs, Ia.
No. 20—George W. Wainwright, Lawton, Okl.
No. 21—August Blanke, Britton, S. D.
No. 22—Alexander Chapman, Harrison county, Iowa.
No. 23—Bryan A. Kidder, Lynn, Minn.
No. 24—Anna M. Adden, Dentonville, Kas.
No. 25—Milton R. Bash, Sioux City, Ia.
No. 26—Anna Botsford, Tilden, Neb.
No. 27—Frank Dyke, Tyndall, S. D.
No. 28—Albert R. Macke, Pilger, Neb.
No. 29—Ole M. Olesen, Cumberland, Ia.
No. 30—James E. Galvin, Leavenworth, Kas.
No. 31—Martin T. Buck, Unionville, Mo.
No. 32—James Farley, Creston, Ia.
No. 33—Julia Crutler, Patterson, Ia.
No. 34—Andrew J. Mefford, Woodbine, Ia.
No. 35—Anna Wuerts, Yankton, S. D.
No. 36—William A. Braiden, Traynor, Ia.
No. 37—Erwin Pappe, Berlin, Neb.
No. 38—Rosa Neville, San Jamen, Neb.
No. 39—Joseph H. Ford, Lookout, Wyo.
No. 40—Arthur M. Hough, Wetmore, Kan.
No. 41—Theodore G. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.
No. 42—Charles Werner, Bowles, Ia.
No. 43—John Jackson, Vermillion, S. D.
No. 44—John M. Peterson, Spencer, Neb.
No. 45—J. B. Perrine, Wisner, Neb.
No. 46—Allen Blowitt, Flandreau, S. D.
No. 47—Lester A. Challat, Omaha.
No. 48—James G. Jenkins, Council Bluffs, Ia.
No. 49—Edward A. Miller, Ansley, Neb.
No. 50—George W. Swayler, Rowan, Ia.
No. 51—Benjamin F. Johnson, St. Joseph, Mo.
No. 52—Nels J. Pinnell, Shakeley, Neb.
No. 53—Orris J. Chaffee, Tabor, S. D.
No. 54—Edmund Hughes, Springfield, S. D.
No. 55—John G. Turrock, Lesterville, S. D.
No. 56—George Longhenri, Boone, Ia.
No. 57—Henry Dow Gibson, Galt, Mo.
No. 58—Charles W. Brady, Omaha.
No. 59—Clarence Guidhell, Lawrence, S. D.
No. 60—Francis T. Roberts, St. James, Neb.
No. 61—Edward Wonderscek, Atkinson, Neb.
No. 62—John S. Wooster, Mariondale, S. D.
No. 63—John R. Powell, Emporia, Kan.
No. 64—James A. Pearson, Ponca, Neb.
No. 65—Julius J. Pilasner, Sioux City, Ia.
No. 66—William Burch, Belleville, Ill.
No. 67—John Butler, Omaha.
No. 68—Charles S. Brigham, Sioux City, Ia.
No. 69—Fred L. Bayless, Ida Grove, Ia.
No. 70—Waldo T. Bedell, Pilger, Neb.
No. 71—Oscar F. Miller, Pearl City, Ill.
No. 72—Lewis J. Horning, Winfield, Kan.
No. 73—William L. Pease, Lynch, Neb.
No. 74—Cassius E. Grotz, Sioux City, Ia.
No. 75—Charles R. Kiplinger, Omaha.
76—Alvin V. Shadbolt, Waverly, Ia.
77—Lucy A. Burnham, Kansas City, Mo.
78—Eli F. Hines, Woodburn, Ia.
79—Oscar J. Harris, Aurelia, Ia.
80—John F. Cary, Cleghorn, Ia.
81—Albert S. Lindsay, St. Joseph, Mo.
82—Courtney Lee, Parrs, Kan.
83—William Brewer, Yankton, S. D.
84—Joseph H. Smith, Akron, Ia.
85—Henry Baughn, Elkhorn, Wis.
86—James H. Beadt, Ord, Neb.
87—William Bash, Linden, Ia.
88—George Cornwell, Bonesteel, S. D.
89—Homer W. Lee, Perry, Ia.
90—John M. Sewin, Bonesteel, S. D.
91—Anthony J. Donats, Tyndall, S. D.
92—John C. Diller, Lebanon, Kan.
93—Charles E. Herbert, Tina, Mo.
94—William Dunes, Clay Center, Neb.
95—Fred Saffer, Monroe City, Ill.
96—John B. Lutz, Diehl, Neb.
97—Ames E. Hardman, Heliopolis, Ill.
98—Thomas B. Wade, Centralia, Mo.
99—Lavina A. Morton, Superior, Neb.
100—Charles Taylor, Butte, Neb.

(Continued on Third Page.)

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Oskaloosa Firm Gets Contract for Heating Plant at Salt Lake City.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 28.—(Special Telegram.)—The Iowa Manufacturing company, of Oskaloosa, Ia., was the lowest bidder for the work of installation of heating and ventilation apparatus in the new public building at Salt Lake City, Utah. The bid of the Iowa Manufacturing company was $21,629.

Rural free delivery routes ordered established September 1: Nebraska—Campbell, Franklin county, one additional; area covered thirty-two square miles; population, 495.

Iowa—Avon, Polk county, one route; area eight square miles; population, 470. Carpenter, Mitchell county, one route; area twenty-seven square miles; population, 475. Laloni, Decatur county, one additional; area twenty square miles; population, 805. Linngrove, Buena Vista county, one additional; area twenty-one square miles; population, 535. Little Cedar, Mitchell county, one route; area twenty-five square miles; population, 625. McIntyre, Mitchell county, one additional; area twenty-three square miles; population, 575. Mallard, Palo Alto county, one route; area forty-seven square miles; population, 650. Maloy, Ringgold county, one route; area eighteen square miles; population, 540. Osage, Mitchell county, four additional; area ninety square miles; population, 1,050. Ruthven, Palo Alto county, one additional; area forty-four square miles; population, 500. Saint Ansgar, Mitchell county, two additional; area fifty-one square miles; population, 950. Solon, Johnson county, one additional; area twenty-three square miles; population, 505. Stairville, Mitchell county, one route; area twenty-eight square miles; population, 480.

Rural free delivery carriers appointed: Nebraska—Caroll, Edwin J. Evans, regular; Oscar McKay, substitute. Deshler, John A. Sittler, regular; Henry Sittler, substitute. Elgin, Richard V. Fee, regular; Myrta Fee, substitute. Hebron, Earl A. Noel, regular; Austhi S. Noel, substitute. Meadow Grove, Jacob W. White, regular; J. I. Buch, substitute. Petersburg, Roy W. Shepard, regular; Earl Disel, substitute. Iowa—Mount Ayr, Lewis C. Mahi, regular; Wesley H. Mahi, substitute. South Dakota—Webster, Jacob Halverson, regular; August Blank, substitute.

NO PROTECTION IN COLORADO

Strike Sympathizers Who Go There Must Do So at Their Own Risk.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., July 28.—Sheriff Edward Bell will not guarantee protection to any person who has been driven from this district because of his alliance or sympathy with the Western Federation of Miners. He made this plain today when he received a message from Patrick Carvel, one of the hundreds who were deported after the Independence depot dynamite outrage. Carvel is now at Colorado City and notified Sheriff Bell that he wished to return to the district and resume his residence here and would do so if the authorities would guarantee to protect him from violence.

Sheriff Bell not only informed Carvel that he would not guarantee to protect him from harm, but strongly advised him never to return to the district. At the same time the sheriff observed that it would be discreet for each and every man who had been deported to remain away from the district as he did not think he had a sufficient number of deputies to protect them.

Joseph Fisher and John Miller, two strike breakers who were driven out of Hollywood Tuesday night by a mob, returned to Victor today and announced they will stay this time and defend their rights with revolvers, if necessary. James Schmidt and James Fisher, the other two men who were forced to leave, are still absent. The men deny that they were beaten, but admit that threats were used and they were warned never to return to the camp. They say they did not recognize any of the members of the mob.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY AT FAIR

Governor Pennypacker Accepts an Invitation to Be Present at Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Governor Pennypacker today accepted an invitation from the Pennsylvania commission to the Louisiana Purchase exposition to make the principal address at the ceremonies attending the observance of Pennsylvania day at the World's Fair. Pennsylvania day is the anniversary of the battle of Fallen Timbers, where General "Mad" Anthony Wayne, a Pennsylvania general, then commander-in-chief of the United States army, achieved a great victory over the Indians of the northwest and aided in making the settlement of that part of the country and the subsequent Louisiana purchase possible. The troop, Philadelphia City cavalry, which was organized before the American revolution, will be the governor's escort. Federal troops stationed in the west are expected to take part in the parade to be held on Pennsylvania day.

ANTHRACITE STRIKE FEARED

Entire Pennsylvania Coal Region May Be Affected if Call is Issued.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 28.—There is grave fear that the executive board of the district No. 1, United Mine Workers, will order a strike involving approximately 75,000 men when it meets in special session here next Monday to consider the question of the refusal of the coal companies to deduct check weighmen's wages.

The fear of a strike is heightened by the action of the Scranton Coal company, today, in failing to make the deductions when paying at several of its collieries. If the strike is ordered it will probably affect the whole anthracite region, as the companies seem to be combined in resisting the demand, claiming it is tantamount to a recognition of the union.

PLANS TO SUPPORT STRIKE

National Cotton Spinners' Association Decides to Levy Assessment of Fifty Cents Per Week.

BOSTON, July 28.—At a special meeting of the national executive board of the National Cotton Spinners' association here today full support to the striking spinners at Fall River was voted. Unanimous endorsement was also given to the action of the strikers. It was voted to levy an assessment of 50 cents a week on every member of the association throughout the country. Assistance for the other textile crafts was left to each district for decision.

JAPS FIND TOWN IN FLAMES

Russians Apply Torch to Ta Tche Kiao Before Retiring.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS LEAVE PORT ARTHUR

Muscovites Are Sanguine that the Garrisoned City Will Never Be Taken by the Japanese.

TOKIO, July 28.—2 p. m.—The Russians abandoned Ta Tche Kiao at noon on Monday, July 25, retiring before the advancing army under General Oku. They applied the torch to Ta Tche Kiao and the surrounding towns and when the Japanese arrived they found the flames still raging.

The Japanese pursuit extended beyond Ta Tche Kiao and the Japanese left wing occupied Tin Kow. The positions held by the Russians last Sunday night south of Ta Tche Kiao consisted of nine miles of trenches and fortifications.

Warships Leave Port Arthur.

CHE FOO, July 28.—7 p. m.—Chinese refugees who left Port Arthur thirty-six hours ago say that three large warships have left that port. The Chinese cannot give the names or the type of the vessels. It is impossible to confirm this story from foreigners.

A Russian army officer who is a trusted agent of General Stoessel, the commander of the forces at Port Arthur, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of purchasing steel for use in the dock yards at Port Arthur. This officer declares that the Russians are sanguine that Port Arthur will never fall.

THINK CRISIS IS NOW PAST

Great Britain Gives Russia Time to Hear from Vladivostok Squadron.

LONDON, July 28.—The tension in the Russo-British relations has been relaxed and no rupture is now probable. Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, informed Lord Lansdowne this morning that if Russia had committed a wrong it was ready and willing to make full reparation, but before any action could be taken in the Knight Commander case the Russian government must have the opportunity of receiving the report of the commander of the Vladivostok squadron.

Lord Lansdowne was not disposed to unduly press the matter and promised to wait a reasonable time.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Premier Balfour, confirming the announcements made in these dispatches, said the acute stage of the Red sea incidents had passed, and that the Russian volunteer fleet vessels would be withdrawn. He laid down the British view that no belligerent warship could issue from the Black sea and that the volunteer fleet vessels in issuing therefrom, if they took belligerent action, had no right to issue or no right to take such action.

The strongest possible exception has been taken to the seizure of the Malacca on the above ground, the premier added. The Russian government had met the British contention in regard to this particular incident. As to the Knight Commander case the government had earnestly protested that the sinking of that vessel was contrary to the accepted practice of nations.

Mr. Balfour assumed a serious tone as he referred to the Knight Commander:

"There are, I am so sorry to say," said the premier, "other questions not connected with the incident at sill, which must cause more discussion between the two governments, and like all discussions between governments, there may be legitimate cause for anxious anxiety. We hold that it is not proper that on the authority of the captain of a cruiser that goods alleged to be contraband of war should be taken from a merchant ship without trial."

This statement of the premier was greeted with an outburst of cheers.

"The proper course," continued Mr. Balfour, "according to international practice is that any ship suspected of carrying contraband of war should be taken by the belligerent to one of its own ports and its trial should there occur before a prize court, by which the case is to be determined."

It developed today that the United States is depending on Great Britain to obtain compensation for the loss of the Knight Commander's cargo. It is the custom for ship owners to be responsible for cargoes, and therefore the American claims are to be made to the owners of the Knight Commander, who, of course, are British, and who in turn will make a claim to the British government.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The State department has addressed itself to the Russian government through Spencer Eddy, the American charge at St. Petersburg, on the charge of the seizure of the cargo of the Arabia by the Vladivostok squadron. The Hamburg-American company undoubtedly will appeal to the German government to secure the release of its ship and compensation for the delay in its cruise and other items of loss. It is deemed highly desirable to take conservative action and above all to avoid increasing the irritation aroused in shipping circles over the recent seizures and sinking of vessels. Therefore Mr. Eddy has been, it is understood, instructed to make some very moderate representations to the Russian government and these may be strengthened later if expedient.

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET SEIZES KOREA

Pacific Mail Steamship Said to Carry Much Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—A cable message from the Maritime Insurance company of Liverpool to their agents in this city this afternoon states that the Pacific Mail steamship Korea is reported to have been seized by the Russian Vladivostok squadron. The message is as follows:

"The Korea is reported captured. Do no more business on it. The Korea sailed from San Francisco for Japanese and Chinese ports on July 12. It had on board a large shipment of foodstuffs and machinery and about $1,000,000 in treasure. The Korea is due at Yokohama about Saturday, July 30."

JAPANESE GOVERN NEW CHWANG

American, Deputy Commissioner of Customs Under Russia, Promoted.

NEW CHWANG, July 28.—Takamaya, the Japanese administrator of New Chwang, has arrived here and has issued notification to the population that New Chwang and Ying Kow are now under Japanese control and that lives and property will be protected. Mr. Gilchrist, an American, who was deputy commissioner of customs here under the Russian administration, has been appointed commissioner of customs.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Showers and Thunderstorms; Cooler. Saturday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	69	1 p. m.	82
6 a. m.	65	2 p. m.	84
7 a. m.	68	3 p. m.	85
8 a. m.	72	4 p. m.	86
9 a. m.	74	5 p. m.	86
10 a. m.	76	6 p. m.	84
11 a. m.	74	7 p. m.	83
12 m.	80	8 p. m.	80
		9 p. m.	78

WAS STATESMAN AND MONSTER

Former Ambassador White Discusses Cruel Nature of Von Plehve.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 28.—The Post-Standard tomorrow will say that Former Ambassador to Germany Andrew D. White was seen by a Post-Standard reporter at the residence of his brother, Horace K. White, in James street, just before he left for Ithaca yesterday afternoon. When asked if he had the acquaintance of M. Plehve, Mr. White announced that he knew him well, having met him frequently in the course of official business during his stay at St. Petersburg in 1892, 1893 and 1894 as minister of the United States to Russia.

In discussing Plehve and the assassination, Mr. White said:

At that time M. Plehve had not arrived at the position of full minister of the interior, but was the first assistant minister in that department, and in that capacity took up various American matters, especially the dealings of the Russian government with some of the American insurance companies. The Russian government had made the companies a great deal of trouble, and I was instructed from Washington to discuss the matter. General Bacheller, now judge of the international court in Egypt, very ably representing the companies.

I think both General Bacheller and myself found M. Plehve very agreeable and, apparently, as far as his government allowed him, reasonable. I also met him socially at various times and found him agreeable and interesting.

I was, therefore, greatly surprised at learning when he was promoted to the first place that his whole character seemed to change.

His part in the horrible massacre and plunder of the Jews, men, women and children, at Kishineff, caused him to be regarded with abhorrence by the whole world. Even more cheerful has been his connection with the destruction of the liberties of Finland. In my mind that is the most wicked thing in the history of the last two centuries. There is no time to go into it here further than to say that it has turned the best, the most civilized, the most educated and the most loyal province of the empire into a land in which the opposite of these characteristics is more highly developed than in any other part of the empire. Other things done by him were also calculated to bring most bitter hatred against him.

He attempted to help his cause by a defense of his conduct toward Finland which was published in an American magazine. But it certainly must have failed to convince any thinking man at all aware of the circumstances.

During two summers I lived mainly in Finland, coming frequently to St. Petersburg and the transition in passing from the cultivation and civilization of Finland to the atmosphere of Russia was the most depressing I have ever known.

I do not wonder at his assassination, although I deeply lament it. Among other reasons for this regret it will doubtless be made a pretext for new oppression and new cruelties toward the Jewish population and toward the Finlanders. Assassination always defeats its purpose, and this will be no exception to the rule.

I can only account for M. Plehve's atrocious, reactionary and despotic conduct since he came to the position of minister on the theory that he felt that the clique in control of the Winter palace, men and women, who seem to have brought the present emperor into subjection to them, obliged M. Plehve, as a condition of his tenure of office, to do their will.

His ambition doubtless led him to adopt their racial and religious hatred, as well as their detestation of anything like constitutional government.

Mr. White concluded by saying that, having lived twice officially in Russia, he had observed closely the condition of the empire and that, though he saw the most wretched condition of things during the Crimean war, the situation at present is the most desperately bad in Russian history, and that it has been brought on by an exercise of despotism more unreasonable, cruel and short-sighted than anything in recent human history outside of the Turkish empire.

THINK UNITED STATES IS TO BE FIRM

St. Petersburg Reports Strong Protest Against Seizure of Merchandise.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The United States is preparing to take a strong position for the protection of neutral ships carrying American cargoes. This is indicated by the fact that the United States yesterday made an official inquiry of Russia regarding the British steamer Ardova, seized by the volunteer fleet Smolensk in the Red sea, which had American government stores on board. The Ardova had already been released when the inquiry was made.

Today the Foreign office received a communication from the United States asking whether the Arabia, a German ship chartered by an American company, had been released and added that, according to information in possession of the United States government, the Arabia's cargo of flour, etc., was bound for Hong Kong. While the communication did not take the form of a protest, it is believed that unless the Arabia is released a formal protest will be lodged. The government could only reply that it was completely without information, the Arabia not yet having arrived at Vladivostok, where it was reported it had been sent in charge of a prize crew. Nothing has been done in the matter of the Knight Commander. American interest in this case has been confided to Great Britain, whose flag it flew.

RUSSIAN ACTION IS DEFENDED

St. Petersburg Organ Justifies the Sinking of Certain Vessels.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—1:15 p. m.—The Russ today prints an editorial on the case of the Knight Commander which is believed to reflect the attitude of the Foreign office. It quotes extensively from "The Perils of the Working of International Law," a German standard work on maritime law, to show there is justification in sinking a prize providing the vessel is too old or slow, when there is difficulty in getting it to the nearest home port and where there is danger of recapture. It is understood that the Don and the Ural, commissioned yesterday by Russia as second-class cruisers, are already on their way to the Red sea to take the place of the St. Petersburg and the Smolensk of the volunteer fleet.

RUSSIAN SPIES ARE ARRESTED

One Prisoner Believed to Be a Staff Officer.

VIENNA, July 28.—Two Russians, giving the names of Dyses and Lawrew, suspected of being military spies, have been sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen and twelve months. Mystery surrounds the case and the authorities are unable to discover the real identity of either of the prisoners. It appears certain, however, that Lawrew is a Russian staff officer.

BOMB KILLS VON PLEHVE

Russian Minister of the Interior is Assassinated at St. Petersburg.

WAS ON HIS WAY TO SEE THE CZAR

Assassin Makes Attack Upon Officer on Busy Thoroughfare of City.

BODY IS MANGLED BY THE EXPLOSION

Man Who Threw Bomb is Taken, but Reports of Identity Are Conflicting.

MINISTER WAS A MAN OF GREAT POWER

By Native Ability He Forced Himself Into the Position of First Subject of the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—Viatcheslaff Constantinovitch von Plehve, minister of the interior of Russia, was assassinated at 9:50 o'clock this morning with a bomb thrown at his carriage while he was driving to the Baltic station to take a train for the palace at Peterhof, where he was to make his weekly report to the czar.

The assassination is believed to be the outcome of a widespread plot, the existence of which has been suspected for several days. Numerous arrests have already been made, including that of the assassin, a young man who is believed to be a Finn of the name of Legio and who is now in a hospital, perhaps fatally injured by the explosion of his own bomb. An accomplice of Legio, also apparently a Finn, but whose name is unknown, has been arrested. He had in his possession a bomb, which he tried to throw, but he was overpowered by the police just in time to prevent great loss of life.

The assassin wore a brown overcoat and a railroad officer's cap. He stood on the sidewalk just as Minister von Plehve was about to cross the canal bridge near the station. The minister was escorted by a number of detectives on bicycles, and one of them jostled the assassin, who then rushed into the road and threw the bomb after the carriage. The missile struck the hind wheel and exploded with fearful force, killing or wounding more than a score of persons. M. von Plehve and his coachman were killed outright and an officer of the guard was fatally injured.

Assassin Confesses Crime.

One of the cyclist detectives arrested the assassin, who endeavored to escape, though wounded by splinters in the face, arm and abdomen. He made no attempt at resistance, however. When seized by the detectives he confessed his crime, but refused to give his name.

The police immediately after the explosion arrested a suspicious individual who took refuge in a hotel near the scene of the tragedy. He carried a bomb similar to that thrown by Legio. As soon as the police saw the bomb they scattered, but an employe of the hotel rushed up behind the accomplice and pinned his arms.

The explosive is believed to have been composed of pyroxlin, as it gave off little smoke. The force of the explosion was so terrific that it not only broke nearly every window within a radius of half a mile, but reduced heavy paving stones to powder, heaved up the pavement and flung a heavy piece of the iron work of the carriage across the canal, severing a thick barge mast, which fell, stunning the captain of the barge. Everybody in the street was knocked down and bruised.

When the officers of the law, headed by Minister of Justice Muravieff, had terminated the necessary formalities by drawing up a written report of the crime, the mangled body of the minister of the interior was conveyed to a humble chapel adjoining the railway station, the windows of which escaped destruction. Priests and people, with characteristic Russian piety, at once joined in a solemn requiem.

High Officials in Mourning.

The square in front of the station was filled with a reverent crowd of peasants and laborers and the busy hum of traffic was silenced. A priest proclaimed the memory of the departed minister, while all those in the congregation dropped to their knees. A no less impressive service was conducted at the minister's stately home this evening, but only in the presence of the intimate friends, who were invited by von Plehve's assistant, M. Durlvine, who is temporarily in charge of the ministry of the interior. The magnificent staircase and the reception rooms were draped in black. The body of the minister was covered with a white shroud which concealed the ghastly mutilation. It reposed in a black and silver coffin in a corner of the vast hall, surrounded by luxuriant palms.

Gendarmes and noncommissioned officers stood sentinel at the head of the coffin while at its foot were two high officials of the ministry. The hall and the adjoining rooms, which are decorated in the Byzantine style, somewhat resembling a church, were crowded with distinguished personages, including High Admiral Grand Duke Alexis, Admiral Avelan, chief of the admiralty; Prince Hilkoff, minister of railroads; Minister von Plehve's associates, M. Wahle, M. Burnovo and M. Sevastianoff, and the members of the diplomatic corps in full force, including Spencer Eddy, American charge d'affaires; Sir Charles