

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1904—THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

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BALFOUR ON IRELAND

Unionists Are Pleased with Recent Expressions of the British Prime Minister.

WANT HIS SUBORDINATES INSTRUCTED

Irish Times Would Have Policy Framed Along Lines of His Views.

DISCUSS EFFECT ON REDMOND'S PLANS

Irish Parliamentary Leader May Not Hold the Balance of Power.

LIBERAL VICTORY IS NOW PREDICTED

Freeman's Journal Claims to See Ground of Hope for Ample Measure of Home Rule Soon.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Mr. Balfour's emphatic repudiation of home rule at Edinburgh has been welcomed by Irish unionists with genuine satisfaction and relief.

The Dally Express speculates on the effect which Mr. Balfour's declaration will have upon Mr. John Redmond's plans, and concludes that, however evenly balanced parties might be in the House of Commons, Mr. Redmond could not hold the government of England in the hollow of his hand, unless each party were prepared to offer something for his support.

The Freeman's Journal, in a general discussion of the political situation, predicts a liberal victory at the next general election, and thinks there is ground for the hope that "if the present party were able to carry out their policy, a new party would be formed at once, and pass an ample measure of home rule."

FATHER HYACINTH ON VATICAN

Former French Priest Gives His Opinion of Present State of Affairs.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Father Hyacinth has an article in the Stecle, of which several passages are of unquestionable interest. He says:

It is alleged that Spain and Germany dominate the Vatican and in a certain way that is true. Three persons in particular have special influence—namely, Cardinal Merry del Val, Cardinal Segni, and Father Hyacinth. I am personally acquainted with Cardinal Vives y Tuto, and I can assure you that he is a man of very high intelligence, but I do not know personally, but concerning whom I am well informed. He is a beautiful soul, sincere and dignified, with a real culture. He may read the Abbe Lolo's article at ease before condemning them.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN

Austrian News Agency Says Kaiser Stands Close to the Pope.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A local news agency, which frequently serves as a channel for the expression of diplomatic views, circulates the following statement, dated from Rome:

In well informed diplomatic circles it is asserted that the chief object of Signor Giolitti's journey to Hamburg was to have sought the support of the German imperial chancellor for the aims of the Italian government in the Balkan peninsula, and it is believed that Count von Bülow's willingness to comply with the wishes of Italy.

Whatever may be thought or said in the Rome diplomatic circles, to which the agency claims to have access, the views prevailing among some of the most experienced diplomatic circles in Rome, as shown by the reports that Germany has embarked upon a policy designed vastly to increase its influence at the Vatican. Since the death of Cardinal Ledochowski, the famous predecessor of Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the propaganda, the German government has on more than one occasion felt the need of a cardinal resident in the curia who could be relied upon to act as the general agent of Germany in the sacred college. It has, therefore, cast about for a likely candidate, and has found in the person of Father Hempteneier, the well known Belgian superior of the Benedictine monastery on the Avenue. Father Hempteneier, though of Wallonian origin, is strongly Germanic in sympathies, and has already received marks of German imperial preference. At the present moment he is the object of further flattering attentions, which have now reached the point of bringing German imperial influence to bear in order to secure for him a cardinal's hat at the next consistory. To those who remember the attentions paid by the German emperor to Father Krug, the German superior of the Benedictine monastery at Montecassino, during the visit of the German emperor and King Victor Emmanuel to Montecassino in 1902, and again during the visit of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to Naples last spring, a preference for so distinguished a member of the Benedictine order as Father Hempteneier will not appear extraordinary. Nevertheless it is an interesting detail in the general plan of harnessing the Vatican to the Hohenzollern chariot, which the German emperor appears to have conceived.

FIND POISONS ON THE GRAPES

Swiss People Are Told to Wash Fruit in Acid Before Eating It.

GENEVA, Oct. 29.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Many curious cases of sickness have occurred in Geneva, Lausanne and other Swiss towns during the last fortnight.

In some cases whole families showed signs of poisoning, and the medical authorities were puzzled to find out the cause. Inquiries showed, however, that in each case the victim had eaten of grapes, and it has now been ascertained that the fruit had been chemically sprayed with white powder to keep away mildew and other insecticides.

The medical authorities have in consequence issued a public warning that all grapes showing the blue marks of copper or other chemical treatment are not fit to be eaten until they have been washed in dilute acid, washing in plain water being ineffective to remove the poison.

CLAIMANT FOR LIEPPE THRONE

Rival for Brother-in-Law of Kaiser Appears in Person of Count George.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—There is still another claimant to the throne of Lieppe.

Count George zu Lieppe-Biesterfeldt-Weisebach has submitted that as a second branch of the Lieppe-Biesterfeldt family he has prior rights to the Kaiser's brother-in-law.

He adds that his ancestors at least are without reproach, both as regards nobility and conduct.

MORE MEN FOR MACEDONIA

Turkey Will Soon Add to Its Force of Foreign Officers of Gendarmerie.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The question of an increase in the number of foreign officers employed in the reorganized Macedonian gendarmerie is to be solved in a manly manner by all parties. It is generally believed that the demand made several weeks ago by the Austrians and Russians for a large increase in the number of their officers was rejected by the Porte because, among other reasons, it was not supported by General De Giorgis, who as general in charge of the task of reorganization, was best able to judge whether more officers were needed.

The two embassies replied, insisting on their demand, and took the extraordinary line that it was for them and not for General De Giorgis, to decide how many foreign officers should be employed. It soon, however, became apparent that their action was not approved by the other powers interested in the Macedonia question, and was even rejected by many quarters as an attempt to weaken the position of the Italian general. In these circumstances the two governments, while maintaining their demand, have refrained from pressing it, and it is believed that the only sign of the arrival of new Austrian and Russian officers.

Meanwhile the situation has undergone a considerable change. General De Giorgis had not objected in principle to an increase in the number of foreign officers, and had even consented to attempt to weaken the position of the Italian general. In these circumstances the two governments, while maintaining their demand, have refrained from pressing it, and it is believed that the only sign of the arrival of new Austrian and Russian officers.

Paris, Oct. 29.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The conservative republican organ, the Republique Francaise, M. Rene Henry, published an article entitled "William II and the Far East," in which he endeavors to show how the turn of events in eastern Asia has benefited Germany.

The writer says that, far from having weakened the position of Germany, the complications in the far east have considerably improved it. Germany wishes to weaken the dual alliance by effecting a rapprochement with one of the parties to it. So long as Russia's hands are tied it was not likely to listen to advances from Berlin. When, however, it became involved in the affairs of the far east Russia found itself situated, as Germany itself has been, between two fires.

It could only avoid being crushed between the hammer and the anvil, the custom being vigorously pursued its struggle against Japan provided it was sure of German neutrality. The Russo-Japanese war, continues the writer, is, therefore, as favorable as possible to Germany, and as was lately observed by M. Rene Pinon in the Revue des Deux Mondes, there can be no doubt that the German emperor has done his utmost to promote trouble in the far east.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Fighting and massacres are still the order of the day in the Balkan correspondence issued this week shows that the aim of the revolutionary bands who cross the Russian frontier into Asiatic Turkey is to provoke atrocities by the Ottoman forces. The reports suggest that they will lead to European intervention.

The fate of one band, forty-five strong, is vividly described. Surrounded by 120 Turkish soldiers, they fought on for twelve hours, repulsing five infantry charges and throwing dynamite bombs at their enemies. Attacked in the rear by cavalry, they emptied their magazines aimlessly into the troops, and when their ammunition was exhausted picked up turf and stones to throw at them. No quarter was given or asked, and only three Armenians escaped.

RELIGION IS NOT ALL FREE

Unlates of Russia Find No Relief in Spite of Czar's Recent Manifesto.

MOSCOW, Oct. 29.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Although the czar, in his manifesto of last year, proclaimed as his policy the toleration of all religious denominations standing outside the Russian empire, the Uniate clergy and their churches have not been converted for other purposes and they cannot be married or buried or their children christened, except according to the rites of the Russian orthodox church.

Last July Uniate priests came from Galicia in the disguise of a locksmith, and for several weeks secretly read mass and administered the sacraments to the Uniate peasants. These services took place at night and in remote barns, a number of peasants standing outside the altar in case they should be discovered. The Russian clergy having got wind of these secret meetings communicated with the authorities, who have started a rigorous inquiry, in some cases, it is said, even using violence to elicit information from the peasants on the subject. The Uniate priest, however, has escaped and returned to Galicia.

WANTS CAT ON QUARTERDECK

Bernard Shaw Becomes Sarcastic in Fight Against Flopping in British Navy.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The Chinese, inveterately democratic and logical, fog their admirals as well as their humble heroes," says G. Bernard Shaw, returning in the Times to his attack on flopping in the navy.

If flopping is all that our admirals say it is, the quarterdeck should be strenuously kept up to the mark by the cat and the birch, for an admiral can stand a battleship to the bottom where a boy can only hurt his own dignity by a Glasgow rag.

Another case against flopping is exactly parallel with the case against insolent swearing. Some admirals cannot command their boats, and some admirals cannot command their men and will—that is enough for us.

AUSTRIA HOLDS A RUSSIAN

Officer Who Pursued Deserter is Now Languishing in Prison in Galicia.

CRACOW, Oct. 29.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A Russian officer has been arrested at Myshovice, the Austrian frontier station, for encroaching on Prussian territory in pursuit of a deserter from his regiment.

He first crossed the Prussian frontier and was allowed to pass through Prussian territory with molestation. He then entered Galicia and captured the deserter in the village of Dombrowa, but was arrested by an Austrian gendarme as he was returning with his captive to Russian Poland.

Both the officer and the deserter are now in prison at Cracow.

POPE IS MORE ECONOMICAL

Abandons Several Ornamental Features at the Vatican to Reduce Expenses.

ROME, Oct. 29.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Pope Pius X is carrying out a number of economies at the Vatican. His holiness has abandoned the escort of honor on his walks and has ordered the horses of the noble guard to be sold. The pope has further directed that the collection of birds hitherto kept in his gardens shall be no longer maintained. His predecessor had been presented with various pheasants, ostriches and many rare species. Pius X, retaining their support too costly has given instructions for the birds to be distributed among various institutions. Some have already been given to the Technical Institute in Rome. The cost of maintaining the gardens is also considered to be too heavy, and some parts at present cultivated with flowers are to be turned into meadow land.

WAR HELPS GERMANY

Conflict in Far East Has Aided Emperor in Various Particulars.

GERMANY COMMAND OF BALTIC

French Writer Declares that Sea is Now but a German Lake.

NEW TREATY IS FORCED ON RUSSIA

Exigencies of War Cause Czar to Concede Important Trading Privileges.

FRANCE'S INTERESTS MUCH DIFFERENT

Republic Desires to See Russian Influence Restored Both in the Far East and in Politics in Europe.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The conservative republican organ, the Republique Francaise, M. Rene Henry, published an article entitled "William II and the Far East," in which he endeavors to show how the turn of events in eastern Asia has benefited Germany.

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It could only avoid being crushed between the hammer and the anvil, the custom being vigorously pursued its struggle against Japan provided it was sure of German neutrality. The Russo-Japanese war, continues the writer, is, therefore, as favorable as possible to Germany, and as was lately observed by M. Rene Pinon in the Revue des Deux Mondes, there can be no doubt that the German emperor has done his utmost to promote trouble in the far east.

The writer goes on to say that for Germany the first concern and certain result of the war is its supremacy in the Baltic, which has now become a German lake. The second, which is equally certain, is that Russia, compelled to concentrate its efforts on the requirements of the campaign in Manchuria and to the security of its western frontier, has accepted a treaty of commerce which William II could not have hoped for when the Reichstag voted, in spite of Count von Buelow, the customs tariffs, which in normal times would have been calculated to provoke a war with Russia.

What is more important than all this is that as long as the Asiatic conflict continues Germany will be obliged to remain stronger than any other power; M. Rene Henry adds that William II is endeavoring to do what Bismarck did up to 1878—namely, to maintain a private wire with St. Petersburg.

SPAIN DISLIKES THE NEW RULES

Order Abolishing Sunday Bull Fights Meets with Opposition in Many Quarters.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The burning question of the day in Spain is the threatened extinction of bull fighting, the famous sport which the Spaniards call their national pastime. It is true that the prohibition of the cruel game by the Maura government only applies to Sundays, the object being to enforce the recently passed Sabbath rest law, but as the enormous expense entailed in these spectacles can only be met by a large concourse of spectators, who cannot attend bull fights on working days, the measure decided on by the government and rigorously enforced by the provincial authorities, is considered to be tantamount to the abolition of the favorite popular amusement.

Senator Maura's bold decision has caused more excitement and discontent than any other of the pressing questions before the country.

Not long ago the illustrious Spanish, Jovellanos, said with a touch of irony, "To govern Spain one only needs two things—bread and bulls (pan y toros)." But under the new dispensation there will be neither the bread nor the toros, and the journeyman bakers must work on that day.

Madrid, Valencia and quite a dozen other cities where the rights of the arenas are farmed out to speculators will lose large sums by the new law. In the capital a revenue of £10,000 a year was received from this course, which went to support a hospital and other works of mercy. In several towns the hospitals, asylums and refuges were maintained entirely by these payments.

Another serious feature is the throwing out of work of at least 1,000 persons in Spain who depended on bull fighting for their livelihood. The new law also means ruin to the farms where fighting bulls are trained, such as the famous establishment of the duke of Veragua.

The only hope is that the premier will yield to the numerous and influential appeals for the revocation of the law which are pouring in upon him from all parts of the country.

It is clearly the fault of the "primera espada," or leading bull fighters, that the national sport says only when Sunday exhibitions are given. The times are long past when the best swordmen received £5 per performance. The price has steadily risen and is now fairly firm at £600.

It was only natural that after a few years the famous "torero" Guertio was able to amass an ample fortune, which he is now peacefully enjoying.

The noted swordmen of the day, like Fuentes and Borro-Chico, earn the salaries of first-rank tenors.

TRAMCARS REDUCE BEER SALES

Improved Condition of British Workmen Has Had Effect on Breweries.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The causes for the decreased consumption of beer were the subject of speculation at the annual meeting of the British brewery (limited). The directors reported that the continued depression in trade, and especially in the brewing industry, was such that the profits for the last year were only sufficient to meet the fixed interest charges. Colonel Clutterbuck, J.P., the chairman, thought that the decreased consumption of beer was largely due to the better housing of the working classes and, further, to the electric trams which conveyed them to and from their work at a cheap rate. The tram saved the workmen a good deal of temptation. He was conveyed past the licensed houses to his home, which was more comfortable now than formerly. They rejoiced very much if that were the case. The directors did not want to sell their beer at the cost of the poor man.

EMIGRANTS ARE GIVEN TIPS

British Information Office Issues Bulletin, Showing Where Men and Women Are Wanted.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The November circular of the emigrant information office and the annual editions of the penny handbooks showing the present prospects of emigration have been issued.

The emigrants' information office states that though the individual rates to Canada is now as low as £2 10s to £3, it is too late in the year for the ordinary emigrant to go there in search of work unless he can keep himself through the winter. During last summer the demand for farm laborers, especially in Ontario, was large. The building, metal engineering and manufacturing trades generally have been busy for some time, and skilled men, such as carpenters, bricklayers, masons, sawmillers, woodworkers, cooperers etc., have had no difficulty in procuring work, but now the supply of mechanics and general laborers is quite sufficient. On the coast of British Columbia employment has not been so good, but at the Rossland gold mines, however, on Vancouver island, work has been slack. There is a great demand for female servants everywhere, but female factory hands are not recommended to go out unless they have secured work beforehand.

In Australia there is a demand for experienced farm laborers, in western Australia, Queensland and parts of Victoria, and for female servants in most districts. There is little demand for miners, mechanical and general laborers in New South Wales state that owing to the severity of the late drought and the numbers of the unemployed no one without capital should emigrate to New South Wales at the present time. The ordinary price for Australian employment is not as high as it was and certain classes of emigrants who have friends in Queensland and western Australia are eligible for reduced fare passages to those states.

In New Zealand employment has been good, and European and Chinese laborers and female servants should be able to obtain work without waiting long. Reduced fares are given to persons possessing fixed incomes or a capital of at least £20. There are good openings for farmers with a little capital.

In Cape Colony no persons are now allowed to land unless they have secured definite employment and possess £20 on arrival, to have permits to enter the Transvaal or Orange River Colony. The labor market at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Kimberley and elsewhere is used to obtain work. There is no demand for farm hands, but there is some demand for female servants. In Natal labor is plentiful, and large numbers of unskilled and indifferent workmen are unable to obtain employment. Emigrants, therefore, other than those obtaining non-conditional passages, are warned against going there.

Plan for Third Army. The First Russian Army, which comprises six Siberian and three Manchurian corps, it now appears is being split up into two sections, one of which will be entrusted to the commander-in-chief of the Manchurian army, General Kourapatkin, and the other to Lieutenant General Linevitch.

General Kourapatkin has now received sufficient reinforcements to replace the 40,000 men officially admitted to have been killed, wounded or missing in the battle of Shakhe. The hospitals at Mukden are no longer congested with wounded soldiers.

Lieutenant General Linevitch has arrived at Mukden to assume command of the Siberian corps. The announcement of his appointment, which was telegraphed by a correspondent of the Associated Press, confirms the general expectation that Lieutenant General Linevitch will be summoned by General Kourapatkin to assume an important part in the conduct of the campaign. General Linevitch is 62 years old, but is as active as a young man and immensely popular among the Siberian troops, whom he commanded during the Boxer war. He acted as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces prior to General Kourapatkin's appointment and arrival in Manchuria.

Comparative quiet prevails at the scene of operations in Manchuria, the combatants apparently being satisfied with their successes in minor engagements, but the weather having again become warm and fine, the belief is general that an advance by the Russians will shortly begin. In diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg intense interest is displayed in the arrangements regarding the investigation of the North sea incident. Most of the details for the carrying out of the investigation have been arranged.

Headquarters of the Left Army, General Okus, in the Field, Oct. 28-3 p.m. (Via Fusan, Oct. 29.) The positions of the armies are unchanged. The Russians are continually sending at Mukden two with their artillery firing, night and day, with seldom any reply from the Japanese.

The Japanese army is now working the Yentai mines, digging enough coal for all military purposes. It is believed by mining experts that they can double the output. The gauge of the railway has been changed to Yentai and quantities of supplies and ammunition are arriving.

CHIEF OOO, Oct. 29.—Advice received here from Harbin says that Viceroy Alexieff and his entire staff will leave Harbin tomorrow. The departure is expected to occur on November 14. The Russian consul here says Alexieff's recall is due to the need of his advice in framing new plans for the Manchurian campaign. Other Russians, including an official, confirm the reports from other quarters that Alexieff's recall is permanent and that it is due to imperial dissatisfaction with his services.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—General Sakharoff reports no general fighting October 28. There was occasional cannonading along the whole front, but the Japanese were inefficient and the Russian casualties were insignificant.

The night of October 28-29 was quiet. The general staff today issued a statement of the number killed, wounded and missing in the fighting which began October 18 and ended October 18. It totals 800 officers and 45,000 men.

SHORT LINE RETIRES BONDS

Next February Four Per Cent Participating Bonds Will Be Redeemed with Others.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The Oregon Short Line Railroad company has formally notified holders of the 4 per cent participating bonds that it has decided to redeem those securities at their face value and a premium of 25 per cent and accrued interest and dividend payments, on February 15, 1906, after which date interest and dividends will no longer accrue.

Referring to the notice of the Oregon Short Line road, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. offer for each \$1000 par value of participating bonds temporary certificates of the Oregon Short Line 4 per cent refunding twenty-five-year-old gold bonds for \$1000 in coupon form, the principal and interest being unconditionally guaranteed by the Union Pacific Railroad company, and offer further to pay to holders upon such exchange \$7.50 per bond in cash. The new 4 per cent refunding twenty-five-year-old bonds are to be dated December 1, 1904, and to bear coupons for semi-annual interest from December 1, 1904, and to be redeemable at the par value.

READY TO ADVANCE

Report from Mukden that Russians Are to Take the Offensive.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL LINEVITCH ARRIVES

New Commander of the Siberian Corps is Very Popular with the Soldiers.

KOUROPATKIN'S ARMY IS REINFORCED

Forty-Five Thousand Men Arrive to Replace Those Lost at Shakhe River.

PLANS MADE FOR A THIRD ARMY

Command Will Probably Be Given to Baron Kaubarski—Report that Alexieff Will Leave Harbin Today for St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Mukden says that fine, warm weather has set in and as active as a young man and immensely popular among the Siberian troops, whom he commanded during the Boxer war. He acted as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces prior to General Kourapatkin's appointment and arrival in Manchuria.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Monday.

NEWS SECTION—

1 Balfour Talks About Ireland. War in the Orient Helps Germany. Japanese Army Ready to Advance. Russians May Have Sunk Own Ship News from All Parts of Nebraska. 3 Gophers Too Much for Nebraska. Harvard Defeated by Quakers. 6 Points from Two States. Results of Other Football Games. 5 Gossip Among the Politicians. Howell Goes into Court. 8 Students Get Arrested. Registration Favors Republicans. 7 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.

EDITORIAL SECTION—

9 Nebraska's Remodeled Prison. 10 Editorial. 11 Million Hushel Elevator Goes Up. Telephone Matters in Dayton. Free Land for New Factories.

HALF-TONE SECTION—

1 Stories About Prominent People. 2 Wynn Noted for Quick Repartee. 3 Plays, Players and Playhouses. 4 Students from Two States. 5 West as Seen by Eastern Eyes. 6 Omaha's Collegiate Institutions. 7 Prof. Bessey on the World's Fair. Latest Developments in Electricity. 8 In the Realm of Women. 9 Stories for the Little Folks. 7 Weekly Review of Sporting Events. 8 Funny Ways of the Japanese.

COLOR SECTION—

1 Buster Brown in London. 2 Cholly Cashellier. Alice and the Copper. 3 Most Magnificent Wedding on Record. 4 Graduates Twenty-Five Years a Year. Author of Five Thousand Poems. 5 Engaged to Marry 130 Times. Filtrations of Queen Elizabeth. 6 Plans that Welcome Babies. 7 Wanderers' Last Cross-Faction. Angel of the Ward—Short Story. 8 Training Millionaires' Children. From Near and Far. 9 Top of the Morning. 10 England's Beautiful Actresses.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. showing temperature readings for various hours of the day.

Work of the Commission. Freed from the severe tension over the trawler incident through the agreement to submit the case to an international inquiry and relieved by the removal of the prospect of war with Great Britain, the British people are soberly realizing the advantage of a peaceful and honorable solution. The widest interest is displayed in the investigation. According to a high authority the two governments will draw a series of questions which will serve as a basis for the investigation of the facts of the case by the mixed commission at Hull. The reports of the commission will be handed to Russia and the British. For the award an international court will be created by special treaty in conformity with the provisions of the Hague convention. It is believed that the court will be composed of a foreign official and a jurist appointed by each of the two powers. The four members will meet at five, which will have to decide the case. The treaty signed will specify the number and composition of the court, the purpose of which will be to give a verdict on the basis of the testimony supplied by the mixed commissions. It will be the duty of the court to give a ruling on the case.

They Have Sunk Russian Boat. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—The Associated Press is unable to obtain confirmation of the report that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky has offered to resign, a report to which effect has been cable to the United States. There is no slightest disposition on the part of the admiralty to doubt the entire veracity of his report. The admiralty declares that it has no knowledge regarding the statement that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's ships were injured by fire from other vessels of the Russian fleet. It is believed to entertain the idea that the Russian admiral might have sunk one of his own torpedo boats, mistaking it for a hostile craft. The version of the affair to this effect which is circulating in St. Petersburg is based on the fact that only seven Russian torpedo boats were destroyed, whereas Vice Admiral Rojestvensky left Russia with eight such craft.

British Ships at Vigo. VIGO, Spain, Oct. 29.—The Russian squadron is still in port. Upon the main question relative to the identity of the Japanese torpedo boats said to have been among the Hull fishing fleet during the night of October 21-22, Vice Admiral Rojestvensky said to the Associated Press today: Rumors had reached me that the Japanese torpedo boats had arrived at Vigo I suddenly saw that night the two torpedo boats between our two divisions and heard them firing. My boats were damaged, but I do not doubt that they were Japanese.

Prince Kretzell, an officer on board the battleship Emperor Alexander III, told me that the transport Argonaut was surprised by the Russian torpedo boats and carrying torpedoes. The Argonaut signalled its danger and when our battleship advanced to assist it, it was damaged and supposed that the attacking vessels could be fishermen.

The British consul here has received telegraphic instructions from the admiralty to investigate the channel squadron, which arrives at Vigo tonight or tomorrow. The marine commandant has been authorized to permit the Russian squadron to remain at this port should the inquiry into the North sea incident be held here. Later in the day a British cruiser arrived from the south, anchored outside the harbor and exchanged salutes with the fort and the Russian squadron. The cruiser turned out to be the Lancaster. Its commander shortly after went on board the Russian battleship Emperor Alexander III, and a conference lasting twenty minutes with Vice Admiral Rojestvensky. The Lancaster subsequently sailed, clearing the harbor at 8 p.m.

Five other British warships are outside the Ches Islands in the bay of Vigo.

Hours Report with Decision. TOKIO, Oct. 29.—The reported statement of an officer on board the Russian battleship Emperor Alexander III, who with the Russian Baltic squadron now at Vigo, Spain, to the effect that there were foreign torpedo boats among the Hull trawlers when they were fired upon recently by the Russian warships, and that the Japanese government