

CATTLE MEN BOLT

National Live Stock Association Divides on Admission of Packers.

WILL FORM A NEW ORGANIZATION

It Will Be Composed of Cattle, Horse and Swine Growers.

COMMITTEE MAKES TWO REPORTS

Majority Favors Admission of All Animals Except Horses.

ROW LASTS NEARLY ALL THE SEASON

Mr. Mackenzie Causes a Sensation Saying that Outside Interests Opposed to Pay Expenses of the Organization.

DENVER, Jan. 12.—The National Live Stock association was rent in twain today by the adoption of a new constitution, which admitted the packers to membership and provided an open door through which the packers could become factors in the control of the organization.

The cattlemen, horse and swine growers, together with representatives of some of the affiliated industries, refused to agree to the new constitution, and when they considered its adoption probable and that afternoon formed a new organization under the name of the American Stock Growers' association, whose aim it will be to wield a dominant influence in the interest of the stock grower.

Roughly speaking, the sheep growers, commission men and the stock yards interests remained with the National Live Stock association, and the actual growers of all other animals for the market have gone with the new association.

The cattlemen have from the first strongly opposed the admission into their organization of the packers, and especially of the railroads. They claimed that these two influences would ultimately dominate the cattle growing industry of the country to the detriment of the individual grower, and they refused to remain in an organization which included their representatives among the members of its central body.

The defection in the ranks of the association came after a long session, in which the arguments were at times torrid, and where the parliamentary tangles were so frequent and so complex that it was impossible to follow them. Many of them were not followed. Motions would be made, placed before the house and never voted upon. At times there would be several minutes before the house at one time, and they would all drop together by the wayside when the convention went helter-skelter after something else. Vice President Jastro at one time acted as presiding officer and declared out of order a motion to adjourn.

"Are not motions to adjourn always in order?" demanded the delegate who had made it.

"Not now, they are not," replied the vice president, who was anxious to bring about a vote on the proposed constitution before allowing the convention to adjourn.

Committee Submits Two Reports.

At the opening of the convention, majority and minority reports were submitted by the committees that had been appointed yesterday to consider the plan of reorganization. The former, which came from the cattlemen, was read by S. H. Cowan of Texas, and recommended that only stockmen be admitted to membership and that all visiting stockmen be allowed to vote on the plan of reorganization. It declared against a combination with stock packers or railroads, which came from the minority report, submitted by E. R. Gosney of Arizona, was in favor of allowing only stock delegates to vote as were members of the National Live Stock association in good standing.

After a wrangle that lasted for hours and during which the convention wandered hither and thither, the majority report was adopted.

President Hagenbarth of the association then declared that up to this time the convention had been of a general character and not a convention of the members of the National Live Stock association, who alone could vote on the adoption of the proposed plan of reorganization. The contestants of the convention to visiting stockmen, he declared, were about to cease, and a session of the convention proper would be held. An effort was then made to call the delegates of the association to order, but no roll of the members was at hand and when one was brought in it was incomplete and it required something over an hour for the first calling of the roll.

Happenings in Committee Room.

During an interval of the roll call Mr. Mackenzie of Colorado discussed the happenings of the committee on the money. He declared that President Hagenbarth had told him that \$40,000 would be necessary to run the association. He asked where the \$40,000 was coming from, and Mr. Hagenbarth answered him that the cattlemen would not be asked to put up one cent of the money. Mr. Mackenzie said that as the association was to be a national one, it was his opinion that if outside parties were putting up the money they would aim to control the organization, and he urged the live stock men to stand together and to get congress and the president to come to their aid when necessary.

During Mr. Mackenzie's speech President Hagenbarth ruled him out of order and ruled that his time had expired, but other delegates gave him their time and urged him to continue his remarks.

Mr. Cowan discussed the proposed amendment at some length. He declared that no section of it was germane to any section of the constitution it proposed to amend. The government was at this time, he said, investigating the alleged beef trust, and what would be the effect on public opinion if the cattlemen formed an alliance with the men who are being investigated by the government?

"President Roosevelt sent a message here," said Mr. Cowan, "saying, 'I am with you.' What is he going to think if we go to bed with the very men he is investigating?"

He closed by declaring that if the plan of reorganization was passed the cattlemen must withdraw.

Harris Speaks for Amendment.

Former Speaker Harris of Kansas spoke strongly in favor of the adoption of the proposed amendment, asserting that the stockmen would have as much power in the organization as anybody and declaring that Mr. Cowan and the cattlemen should never endeavor to eliminate objectionable members in the manner than talk of reorganization. President John W. Springer of the association made a passionate

FOSS IS FOR RECIPROCITY

Massachusetts' Statesman Says Protection Is Not a Policy, but an Expedient.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 12.—Eugene Foss of Boston in an address to the members of the Empire club made a strong plea for reciprocity between the United States and Canada. Protection, he said, was not meant as a permanent trade policy for any country, but rather as a temporary expedient to build up infant industries until they were in a position to meet world-wide competition. It did not contemplate the supporting of pauper industries, industries foreign to a country's soil and climate and resources, nor did it contemplate the building up of industries to a point where they became monopolistic.

This latter stage in the matter of reciprocity, he said, was, in his opinion, notoriously erroneous. The movement was not confined to Massachusetts nor to the democratic party. President Roosevelt and other leaders of the republican party, Mr. Foss declared, felt the need of cultivating closer trade relations with Canada. With this new spirit in the United States promising a more liberal view of international relations, he hoped that Canada would not adopt an attitude of "provincial isolation."

GERMAN COAL STRIKE SPREADS

Riot at Horst in Which Police and Strikers Are Injured.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—3:30 a. m.—The coal strike continues to spread, the leaders evidently losing control of the miners. Although the Essen conference on January 12 voted against further strikes until the mine owners' association returns its answer to the demands of the conference, a number of meetings of individual miners' unions yesterday voted to join in the strike. The number of men now out on strike has reached 68,000 at ninety shafts.

The leaders are unable to control the strikers and keep the peace. At the Concordia company's mines at Oberhausen, 1300 miners stormed the operating plant when strike breakers were about to proceed to work, roughly used them and prevented them from entering the shaft. At Horst, on the Emmericher river, serious rioting occurred, strikers attacking gendarmes, police and operatives who were willing to work. A number were wounded on both sides and several arrests were made. Miners' wives held a great mass meeting at Langendijk, province of Westphalia, to encourage husbands to carry the strike to success. One woman exhorted her hearers to place their hopes in prayer, but she was shouted down and hustled from the stage.

The Phoenix company, one of the large producers of Germany, has sent a circular to its customers advising them that the works have been shut down owing to the strike.

The great steel syndicate also has published notice forewarning delay in meeting its contracts.

Some signs of discontent among the iron workers have manifested themselves and may possibly lead to a strike.

WITNESSES SUCCESS IS REMOVED

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's Resignation Stated to Have Been Accepted.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—There is an unconfirmed rumor that Emperor Nicholas accepted Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky's resignation yesterday and at 11 o'clock the minister's resignation was accepted by the committee of ministers, to succeed him.

According to another version of the report, Prince Obolensky, governor-general of Finland, will succeed Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky.

Deny Massacre of Whites.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12.—The authorities of the Congo independent state deny the report circulated Wednesday by the Tagelische Rundschau of Berlin of the massacre of 1000 whites by the natives in the upper reaches of the Congo river. They suggest that the rumors arose from troubles in the neighborhood of Lubero, where missionaries and traders were threatened as a result of the agitation of Fétich priests.

WILLING TO HELP PUBLISHERS

Postoffice Department Takes Up Question of Weighing Newspaper Mail.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Millard and Representative Hitchcock had an interview with the postoffice officials today regarding the matter of weighing newspaper publishers to Omaha mail. The Nebraska representatives showed that unless a man from the postoffice was sent to each newspaper office to weigh the mail it would be impossible for the newspapers to make trains on time. Officials of the department stated to Senator Millard and Congressman Hitchcock that everything would be done to accommodate the publishers.

John A. Scott of Omaha arrived in the city today.

C. O. Clark and wife of Omaha are in Washington and today took luncheon with Senator Millard. The recommendation of Judge Munger and District Attorney Baxter favoring the creation of a commissioner's court on the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, which was transmitted to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Francis E. Leupp for report by Senator Millard, has been sent to the Department of Justice. Commissioner Leupp agrees with Judge Munger that such a court would be advantageous, but as it is a matter that concerns the Department of Justice, recommends that the whole question be sent there for report.

Upon the recommendation of Senator Gamble, Willie French of Tankton, S. D., was today appointed to a clerkship under the sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate.

Rural free delivery carriers appointed: South Dakota—Sioux Falls, Frank S. Richardson, regular, and B. G. Spaulding, substitute.

Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—Bracken, Nemaha county, Ira A. Ferrier, vice C. T. Minick.

CHICAGO WOMAN'S SUICIDE

Mrs. Sarah Libman Kills Herself Because Her Baby Is a Girl.

Instead of a Boy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Brooding over the fact that her child, born six weeks ago, was a girl instead of a boy, Mrs. Sarah Libman committed suicide today by inhaling gas. Mrs. Libman also caused the death of her 9-year-old daughter, Frieda. Two other small children who had been overcome by the gas were rescued by neighbors.

BRIEF MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

President Says that Panama Canal Commission Is Unwisely and Impracticable.

SHOULD BE REDUCED TO THREE MEMBERS

Best and Most Effective Results Cannot Be Obtained Under Limitations Prescribed by Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—President Roosevelt, in a brief message transmitting to congress today the first annual report of the Panama Canal commission, together with a letter from Secretary Taft relating to Panama affairs, recommends that the commission be reduced to three members, who should be given greater discretion, as the president is charged with the responsibility of constructing the canal. The Board of Canal Commissioners, he said, should be reduced to five, or preferably three, members, whose duties, powers and salaries should be assigned by the president.

The president's message says:

I concur with the secretary of war in the view that the present provision of law, by which the work of building the canal is to be done only through a body of seven members, is ineffectual and clumsy. Actual experience has convinced me that it will be impossible to obtain the best and most effective service under the limitations prescribed by law. The general plan for the work must be agreed upon with the aid of the best engineers of the country, who should be given an advisory or consulting body. The consulting engineers should not be the members of the commission, but should be an executive instrument for the executive and administrative work. The actual work of executing the general plan agreed on by the commission after receiving the conclusions of the advisory engineers, must be done by an engineer in charge, and we now have an excellent engineer, Mr. John F. Johnson, who is therefore to restrict the executive's choice of commissioners to representatives of the engineering corps of the army or the navy.

He adds that the man appointed as administrator of the canal strip should also serve as minister to Panama. In his letter Secretary Taft says the commission has done a great deal of the work of organization, sanitation and protection of the canal. The chaotic condition of affairs in the isthmus, however, due to the time which has elapsed since the new French canal company ceased to work; the lack of care of the plant and equipment and the rapid growth of vegetation in that soil and climate brought about such a state of confusion that it will require several months yet to restore proper conditions of the work of canal building.

NEW JOB FOR MR. BRISTOW

Will Look Into Question of Freight Rates for Panama Canal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, today tendered to the president his resignation as an officer of the postal service, to take effect on January 20. By an executive order issued last afternoon, President Roosevelt designated Mr. Bristow as a special commissioner to make an investigation into the present trade conditions and freight rates between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts and between the west coast of South America and the east coasts of the United States and of Europe, to determine the best policy of managing the proposed Panama canal.

The announcement came at the conclusion of an extended conference today of the president, Secretary Taft, Mr. Bristow and Senator Long of Kansas. The order issued by the president says, in addition to the foregoing:

He is authorized to employ for this purpose a stenographer at not exceeding \$5 a day and his actual and necessary expenses, to take evidence from all persons whose knowledge of trade conditions or rates will assist in reaching the necessary conclusion.

The secretary of war will furnish to the special commissioner a letter of instructions in detail as to the scope and extent of his investigation, and as to the time when he shall report his conclusions. Until his report is forthcoming the commissioner will be allowed his actual expenses and \$15 a day. The president will finally fix his entire compensation. The isthmian canal commission is directed to provide the funds needed in the execution of the order.

After the conference at the White House Senator Long said that the transfer of Mr. Bristow from the Postoffice department to work in connection with the proposed isthmian canal had been under consideration for some time.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Attorney Thomas Talks in Chicago

Facsimile of Handbill Announcement.

Omaha and the Crime of two States

Address to be given by

ELMER E. THOMAS

Attorney for the Omaha Civic Federation whose HOME WAS DYNAMITED, Tuesday, November 22nd, at 1:20 a. m.

First Methodist Church

Cor. Clark and Washington Sts.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, AT 7:45 P. M. SHARP

MUSIC WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE M. C. C. BRASS BAND

Short Addresses of Welcome will be made by

REV. DR. FRANK G. SMITH, Pastor, Warden, Arm. Congregational Church.

ATTORNEY CHAS. R. HOLDEN, Firm of Kraus, Alschuler & Holden.

MRS. MATTIE GUILD SQUIRES, Secretary Chicago Y. P. C. T. U.

TWENTY SECOND MONTHLY "DOWN TOWN" RALLY OF THE CHICAGO YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

ADMISSION FREE—COME, BRING YOUR FRIENDS

THE STORY BRIEFLY TOLD

Elmer E. Thomas is Attorney for the Civic Federation, composed of leading Omaha business men, banded together for the purpose of accomplishing local reforms in municipal affairs.

Mr. Thomas, representing the federation, was largely responsible for the indictment, last spring, of train robberies of recent years, on a Sioux City train twelve years ago.

The story of Elmer E. Thomas, a law-abiding citizen of Omaha, for his criminal associates through his "political" pull by Iowa and Nebraska State and City officials, covers one of the blackest pages of political corruption ever exposed to a shocked and indignant public.

In addition to his fearless exposure of the guilt and villainy of this director of Omaha politics, he has been engaged in a crusade to compel the enforcement of the Sunday and Night Closing Saloon laws, and a few hours previous to the breaking of his home, he conducted an investigation of charges against Chief of Police Dwyer, before the Police Commission, on a charge of being a corrupt official.

Nine thousand dollars reward has been offered by the various organizations of the City, for any information which shall lead to the capture of the criminals.

Certain City officials have brought the wrath of Press, Pulpit and Public by endeavoring to divert suspicion from the probable source, by venturing the theory that it was the work of some crank or half-witted person. Conservation, not cured, crime-infected Omaha is aroused and calling for vengeance on the perpetrators of this dastardly deed.

FROM PEOPLE AND PRESS

"They can kill me, but this fight will go on."—Elmer E. Thomas.

"I cannot understand how Mr. Thomas or any of his family escaped with their lives, for the man that put him there, did so with the intention of blowing the place and everybody in it, into eternity."

"The people of this City have seen gamblers and thieves protected in their nefarious callings by officials who are paid by the people's money—but the people will stand for no quality-shilling in this latest outrage."

"Let us face facts fairly and squarely. It was the handiwork of some powerful men against whom Elmer E. Thomas labored in the interests of law and order."—Omaha World-Herald.

Stenographic report of principal parts of this address will appear in The Sunday Bee.

RESULTS SUFFICIENT.

Jan. 9, 1905.—Omaha Bee: Replying to your inquiry regarding the results obtained through your want columns, am pleased to state that I have been a patron of The Bee for many years, and whenever I have had a vacant room for rent I inserted an ad in The Bee and have always been well satisfied with the results. Yours truly,

MRS. E. WITHEROW,
618 South Nineteenth Street.

SENSATIONAL CASE IN OHIO

Promoters Are Accused of Fleecing People Who Bought Canal Securities.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12.—Sensational charges were made against the promoters of the Miami & Erie Canal company in a cross petition filed in common pleas court today by Attorney Johnson of this city. It is asserted that the fourteen men who promoted the company deliberately entered into a conspiracy to cheat and defraud those who later purchased the stocks and bonds of the company. It is declared that the promoters issued to themselves stock of the company with a face value of \$2,000,000 and for \$115,000, and that they cleared \$100,000 in cash from deals and transfers early in the history of the company. Johnson further declares that the fourteen men are solvent and liable for the full amount of the stock that they transferred to themselves. He asks the court that a judgment for \$250,000 be rendered against them and that the promoters be required to liquidate the judgment for them so that the indebtedness of the company can be paid off. Johnson says that he holds fifty shares of the stock of the company.

In addition to the cross-petition of Johnson and the amended petition of the trustees, twenty or more bondholders and creditors filed answers and cross-petitions today asking for judgments.

HUMAN BLOOD ON CLOTHING

Experts Give Testimony Against Charles L. Tucker, Charged with Murder.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 12.—Blood-stained clothing, including the clothing worn by the woman and the defendant on the day that Mabel Page was murdered and the knife with which the prosecution says the killing was done, figured today in the trial of Charles L. Tucker, accused of the murder.

Prof. E. S. Wood of Harvard university, an expert blood analyst, was the principal witness. He testified that human blood had been found on Tucker's overcoat and trousers, as well as on the knife. Arterial blood was found on the overcoat and the knife. The expert testimony was introduced and the dentist by whom it was made testified that the cast fitted indentations in a knife sheath owned by the defendant, and said by the prosecution to have been held in the defendant's teeth while he was stabbing his victim.

The dentist, Dr. George E. H. Schettler, testified that he had examined the defendant's teeth and found that the impressions on the knife sheath might have been made two years ago.

SALT LAKE BANKER ARRESTED

Deposits After He Knew His Bank Was Insolvent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 12.—E. H. Schettler, a banker, was arrested tonight, charged with accepting deposits after he knew his bank was insolvent. The extreme poverty of the defendant, and the fact that he had been examined by a private bank until about three months ago, when by order of the secretary of state a receiver was appointed and the bank's affairs were investigated. The liabilities were about \$100,000 and the assets estimated at about one-fourth that amount. It was stated by the receiver that the bank has been insolvent for several years. A few months before the receivership began Schettler deeded valuable residence property to his three wives and all efforts to induce him to turn this property over to his creditors have failed.

Russians Interfere With Japanese.

The bodies of Russian cavalry raiders are evidently desirous of harassing Japanese railroad communication and interrupting the transportation of General Nogai's army to reinforce Field Marshal Oyama at Liao Yang.

The Japanese army headquarters, reported Thursday, at 10 o'clock in the morning a Japanese cavalry detachment encountered four companies of Russian cavalry west of Changchun, southwest of Liao Yang, and fiercely engaged them. At 2:30 in the afternoon the Russians were repulsed with losses. Subsequently they were reinforced by several companies of cavalry and eight guns. The Japanese went to attack and engaged and routed them. On Wednesday night a small body of Russian cavalry reached the railroad line and tore up the tracks between Anshun and Haichang and Tachekiao and Yinkow. They were immediately repulsed and the Russians also attacked Nuchiatun, but were repulsed.

Evening-in military circles here it is not anticipated that the cavalry will any further difficulty with Lieutenant General Mischenko's Cossack raiders. It is believed that the raiding troops probably were limited to those which attacked New Chwang and Nuchiatun. There is no evidence to indicate that the Cossacks were strongly supported. Steps were taken to block their retreat, but they evidently found it necessary to return as swiftly as they came in order to avoid being captured. It is believed here that the Cossacks planned a dash on the railroad for the purpose of intercepting General Nogai's big guns which are on the way to the Shalke river, and also to upset Field Marshal Oyama's transport communications.

Russians Lose Men.

A report from the Japanese army headquarters on the Liaotung peninsula received today was:

A body of Russians evidently from General Mischenko's cavalry, and the Second Infantry regiment, railroad guards and guns recently surrounded the Japanese at Nuchiatun, North of Yinkow, and in the line of common citation and assaulted them from the direction of Blantziou.

The Russians were repulsed, losing at least eighty men.

It is announced here that General Stoessel in bidding farewell to the Russian troops at Port Arthur thanked the officers and men for the heroic defense and said he considered that the Japanese terms were the best it was possible to have offered.

He added that he would take all the blame for any premature surrender of the fortress.

Russian Ships Go South.

SUEZ, Egypt, Jan. 12.—The division of the Russian second Pacific squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Rodzovsky sailed southward this morning, presumably for Jibuti, French Somaliland.

RUSSIA MAY PUNISH CHINA

Alleges Flowery Kingdom Has Failed to Observe Laws of Neutrality.

SAYS JAPANESE HAVE USED ISLANDS

Specifies Three Particulars in Which Asiatic Empire Has Assisted Enemy and Will Use Free Hand.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Associated Press learns authoritatively that Russia's note addressed to the powers relative to China breaking neutrality gives what Russia claims to be absolute proof of Chinese breaches. The three main complaints are:

First.—That the islands of Miao-tai, in the Straits of Peichai, opposite Port Arthur, have been constantly used by the Japanese without Chinese interference as a strategic base and harbor for Japanese torpedo boats.

Second.—That the Chinese army on the border accepted the command of Japanese officers.

Third.—That Chinese firms have been constantly working in behalf of the Japanese, supplying them with provisions, military accoutrements and general war stores.

The note further sets forth the details and complains that China has not given satisfactory explanation of the breaches of neutrality and that therefore Russia advises the powers that it intends to use complete liberty of action in regard to future abuse of neutrality.

Officials here view the note as designed to give General Kourpatkhin larger liberty of action against the Chinese, but as not endangering the general condition of Chinese neutrality as laid down in the Hay note upon reciprocity.

Protest Filed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, called at the State department today to talk with Secretary Hay respecting the formal and general protest made by Russia against alleged violations of neutrality by China during the present war. The ambassador had been informed by his government by cable that the full text of the Russian circular note or protest was now on its way to him and he was instructed to submit it to Secretary Hay upon receipt.

Upon the first announcement of Russia's intention to file this protest it was apprehended here that it might be the forerunner of some positive action on the part of Russia which would vitiate the agreement entered into between the belligerents at the outbreak of the war to restrict hostilities to a certain well defined area, which undertaking was effected through the United States government, with the hearty cooperation of the powers and of China. Now, the protest obtained against the Chinese government, which can be brought up for consideration at the conclusion of hostilities and during the negotiations which will affect a permanent settlement of the eastern question.

Capture British Ship.

TOKYO, Jan. 12.—The Japanese armored cruiser, Tokiwa, captured on the sea of Japan January 11 the British steamer Rose (Capt. Robertson), bound for Hong Kong (for Shanghai), loaded with coal consigned to Vladivostok.

A report received yesterday at imperial military headquarters from the Japanese headquarters in Cordoba, Mexico, that the Japanese garrison at Hamhung recently defeated a detachment of Ninth Siberian Cossacks near Ponon. The date of the engagement is not stated. The Russians retreated in disorder, leaving nine men dead and wounded. The Japanese captured two horses and a number of rifles and swords.

It is reported that Russian cavalry raiders have slightly damaged the railway between Anshun, Haichang and Tachekiao. The report evidently refers to the previous cablegram to the Associated Press from General Oku's headquarters in the field which announced a raid made on the railroad near Haichang by Russian cavalry, who were repulsed, it is said, by Japanese guards and driven back.

Rebels Interfere With Japanese.

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NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and Continued Cold Saturday. Sunday Fair and Not So Cold.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Temp.	Hour.	Temp.
5 a. m.	-11	1 p. m.	-1
6 a. m.	-12	2 p. m.	0
7 a. m.	-12	3 p. m.	0
8 a. m.	-12	4 p. m.	2
9 a. m.	-11	5 p. m.	1
10 a. m.	-9	6 p. m.	0
11 a. m.	-8	7 p. m.	-2
12 m.	-5	8 p. m.	-3

—Indicates below zero.

DEMENTED MAN HAS DYNAMITE

Internal Machine Found in Possession