eral weeks. The first protests against the treaties were made by senators from southern states, who sought an amendment which would preclude the possibility of the arbitration of claims against their states by reason of repudiated bonds. Later it was suggested that an amendment should be adopted which changed but one word, that of "agreement" to "treaty" in article

making the article read as follows: In each individual case the high con-racting parties, before appealing to the ermanent court of arbitration, shall conermanent court of arbitration, and con-lude a special treaty, defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers f the arbitrators and the periods to be xed for the formation of the arbitral ribunal and the several stages of the pro-

The amendment answered the purpose of the protests made by the southern senators and in addition to that established the principle that any matter in the nature of a treaty with a foreign government must be consummated with the consent of the senate. In this form the committee reported the treaties to the senate.

The treaties were considered, but no action taken beyond arriving at an agreeent that they would be taken up again today. The first hours of the senate today were confined almost entirely to a defense, by half a dozen senators, of the senate's right to amend treatles. The resident was criticised sharply because of his letter declaring it to be a step back-ward to ratify the treaties in the form proposed by the senate committee on for-

Dolliver Defends President.

session when Senators Dolliver, Fairbanks, Platt of Connecticut and Hopkins argued against the need of haste. They took the osition that there are no questions included in the treaty which could not presented to the senate, nowithstanding the properly be submitted by executive agreent to arbitration. Senator Dolliver said

the oft repeated statement that it is the national policy to arbitrate. The ratifioffered to their government the best chance it was likely to have in this generation to barbarisms of war.

After the speeches by Senators Platt Conn.), Dolliver and Fairbanks, a motion to adjourn was made on the ground that there was no need for hasty action on the treaties. Those who favored the amendment opposed this motion and on a roll call

A motion was then made to adopt the ommittee's amendment. The vote was States and France, as the other treatles are on identical lines. A roll call was again demanded and the amendment was adopted BREEZY CHAT OF NOTABLES by a vote of 50 to 9. The following senators

When this amendment was adopted it was agreed to so far as the other treaties were oncerned and the treaties were ratified by

Letter of the President.

President Roosevelt has addressed a letter to Senator Cullom, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, staling that the action of that committee in amending the arbitration treaties by substituting for the word "agreement" the word "treaty" is, in his opinion, not a step forward, but a step backward. If the word "treaty" is substituted the treatles would amount to a specific armouncement against the whole principle of a general arbitration treaty. The president also says that if in the judgment of the president an amendment nullifies a proposed treaty it seems to him that it is less clearly his duty to refrain from endeavoring to secure a ratification of the amended treaty.

Letter of the President. letter is as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, C., Feb. 10, 1905.—My Dear Senator ullom: I learn that the senate committee D. C., Feb. 19, 1905.—My Dear Senator Cullom: I learn that the senate committee on foreign relations has reported the arbitration treaties to the senate, amending them by substituting for the word "agreement" in the second article the word "treaty." The effect of the amendment is to make it no longer possible, as between its contracting parties, to submit any matter whatever to arbitration without first obtaining a special treaty to cover the case. This will represent, not a step forward, but a step backward. If the word "agreement" were retained it would be possible for the Department of State to do as, for instance, a has already done under The Hague treaty in the Plus fund case with Mexico and submit to arbitration such subordinate matters as by treaty the senate had decided could be left to the executive to submit under a jurisdiction limited by the general treaty of arbitration. If the word "treaty" be-substituted the result is that every such agreement must be submitted to the senate, and these general arbitration treaties would then cease to be such, and, indeed, in their amended form, they amount to a specific pronouncement against the whole principle of a general arbitration treaty.

The senate has, of course, the absolute right to reject or to amend in any way it sees fit any treaty iaid before it, and it is clearly the duty of the senate to take any step which in the exercise of its best judgment it deems to be for the interest of the nation. It, however, in the judgment of the president, a given amendment nullifies a proposed treaty it seems to me that it is no less clearly his duty to refrain from endeavoring to secure a rainfacation by the other contracting power or powers of the amended treaty, and after much thought I have come to the conclusion that I ought to write and tell you that such is my judgment in this case.

Amended Treaties of Nu Effect.

Amended Treaties of No Effect. As amended Treaties of No Effect.

As amended we would have a treaty of arbitration which, in effect will do nothing but to recile that the government will, when it decans it wise, hereafter enter into treaties of arbitration, inasmuch as we of course now have the power to enter into any treaties of arbitration, and inasmuch as to pass those amended treaties does not in the smallest degree facilitate settlements by arbitration, to make them

SENATE AMENDS TREATIES

SENATE AMENDS TREATIES

Would in no way further the cause of international peace. It would not, in my judgment, be wise or expedient to try to secure the assent of the other contracting powers to the amended realies, for even if such assent were secured we should still remain precisely where we were before any secure the assent of the other contracting powers to the amended realies, for even be the situation may be changed a little for the worse. There would not seven be the situation may be changed a little for the worse. There would not seven be the situation may be changed as little for the worse. There would not an agreement with foreign powers as to we intend hereafter, when we can come to an agreement with foreign powers as to what shall be submitted, to enter into arbitration treaties, for we have already, when we raidled the large treaty with the various signatory nowers, solemnly declared such to be our intention; and nothing is gained by reiterating our adherence to the principle while refusing to provide with what has already been provided for in The Hague arbitration treaties, the process of the principle while refusing to provide with what has already been provided for in The Hague arbitration treaties of the principle while refusing to provide with what has already been provided for in The Hague arbitration treaties and eight European governments. It required two sessions to reach an agreement. At the first session consideration was given to a communication from the president to Senator Culiom, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, in the form of a protest against any amendment being adopted; at the second session the treaties were amended and ratified, with only nine votes and the mended and ratified, with only nine votes are the formation and indeed, as compared with what has already been provided for in The Hague arbitration. As such as a signal such to be committed in the second session to the foreign affairs committee, in the foreign affairs committee, in the fore the second session the treatles were amended and ratified, with only nine votes against the amendment, mad by the senate committee on foreign relations.

The situation in the senate over the arbitration treatles has been strained for several to make them, rather than to make thempt in such snape that they shall accomplish literally nothing whatever when made. Sincerely yours, THEODOHE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. S. M. Cullom, Chalrman Committee of Foreign Relations, United States

Senate.

Senate Hears Letter. As soon as the doors were closed upon the senate in executive session today Senator Cullom presented and had read the letter from the president to himself, in which the president had taken exception to the senate's amendment substituting the word "treaty" for the word "agreement." The letter was something of a surprise to many members of the senate and the reading received the undivided attention of all present. When the reading had been concluded Senator Morgan took the floor, and, making the president's letter the text of his remarks, proceeded with a sharp criticism of executive interference with the senate performing its part in the making of treaties. He spoke of the letter as anthe senate in executive session today Sena-He spoke of the letter as another evidence of the president's tendency toward the usurpation of the senate's prerogative and said that the president had no more right to interfere with the senate's consideration of the subject at this stage of the proceedings than the senate would have to interfere with him while the treaty was in process of preparation.

When Senator Morgan completed his speech Senator Spooner took the floor, and following somewhat on the lines of Mr. Morgan's remarks, took issue with the president on the substitution of the word "treaty" for "agreement," contending that the change was not an indication of any backward step, but that even with this change the consummation of the treaties would mark an important step forward. He said that the ratification of the treaty as amended by the committee would pledge No defense of the president's position the government to the general proposition was taken until the second executive of arbitration. He also made strong conthe government to the general proposition tention for the preservation of the senatorial prerogative, and, instancing the agreement with reference to the Pius fund, declared that even that should have been general provision for submission to The

ment to arbitration. Senator Dolliver said that there were some matters of business that were pressing in the senate, but that the treaties did not enter ino the list and that if they were amended in the form proposed the country would have no further interest in them. It was argued by these senators that an amendment ought to be directed, if amendment were necessary at all, to a better definition of the class of question to be left to arbitration, rather than by an amendment which put the government of the United States in the attitude of agreeing with foreign nations in advance that in certain cases it would make treaties in certain cases it would make treates ligation to do that was already upon us long to the constitutions to determine that it was tor the senate to determine the constitution to take a position so directly contrary to the view of the president was not wilfully trying to usurp the powers of the senate to determine that it was that it was tery well attended and the small. It was very well attended and the small. It was very well attended and the small. the highest regard for the president.

The letter also was discussed by Senator cation of these treaties, it was argued, Foraker, who was emphatic in his assertion that the senate was in duty bound to maintain its position in this matter, if only to io its share toward the abolition of the prevent the establishment of a dangerous precedent. Several senators took exception to the statements made by Senators Platt of Connecticut and Fairbanks that the words "treaty" and "agreement," as used in the original treaty and the proposed amendment were synonymous, and that there could be no reason for the adoption of the amendment

Senator Foraker was talking when the hour arrived for the convening of the sentaken on the treaty between the United ate as a court for the Swayne impeachment

## Acts and Comments of Many Prominent People as Heard in London.

LONDON, Feb. 11 .- (Special Cablegram The Bee.)-There are a certain number of people in the social world famous among their friends for providing fine cooking, the work of famous chefs.

Among these the duchess of Devonshire ranks with the highest, as does the earl of Clarendon (who is no mean adept at the culinary art himself), the marchioness of endonderry and Mrs. Bischoffsheim, while Alfred Rothschild is known all over England as the proud possessor of several noted chefs, who cook and prepare everything in the way of dinners and suppers betenth his own roof.

Lord Poltimore's dinners are also famous, while the late Baron Hirsch and Mr. Petre were well renowned in their day for the marvelous dishes turned out at the simplest and smallest dinners given by them. But a new note has been struck lately by

the great millionaire, Mr. VanAlen, who has returned from Paris, and is busy seeing to the rebuilding and alterations of his new home in Northamptonshire, Rushton Hall. Of all the treasures which he has imported and is still importing none can compete with his negro chef.

This prodigy possesses to a remarkable extent the chief merit of his kind, a keen sense of taste. This move on the part of Mr. VanAlen will no doubt set a fashion in London, and it is possible that French chefs for the time being may fall out of the race. Mr. VanAlen is immensely wealthy and is spending a prodigious sum of money on improvements at Rushton Hall, which he has been unable to buy outright, having, indeed, only acquired it for a comparatively short lease. Though this is the case he is improving the place beyond recognition, having most of the colored marbles and all the furniture, carpets and bibelots brought | BURLINGTON STATION-10TH & MASON over from Paris. Even the garden decorations have come from France, including an old sun dial and a set of quaint leaden fig-

There is one room in the house, however, which is such a gem of its kind that he has been begged by all the neighbors to leave

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11.—E. R. Piez, a sewelery salesmun from Chicago, has reported to the police that during his absence from his room in a Broadway hotel thieves broke into his room and secured body worth nearly \$7,000.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the regular
annual meeting of the stockholders of the
South Platte Land Co. will be held at the
office of said company in Lincoln. Nebrasin. at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 1st day
of March, A. D., 1905.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. H. MORRILL, President.
A. B. MINOR, Secretary,
Lincoln, Neb. Jan. 30, 1855.

NEWS OF MILITARY POSTS

Fort Crook, Neb.
FORT CROOK, Neb. Feb. 11.—(Special.)—
Colonel E. B. Pratt, Thirtieth infantry, has
arrived at the post and assumed command
of his regiment and the post of Fort Crook.
Major Charles Byrne, Thirtieth infantry,
left the post February 8 for Fort Niobrara,
Neb., where he is a member of a general
court-martial, in session at that post for
the trial of Captain George W. Kirkman,
Twenty-8fth infantry.
Chaplain H. P. Bliver, Thirtieth infantry,
who has been confined to his quarters for
several days with an attack of influenza, is
able to be out and at duty again.
Sergeant First Class Shelby G. Cox, hospital corps. United States Army, left the
post on Monday, enroute to the Presidio of
San Francisco, Cal., for observation and
treatment in the general hospital at that
place. Fort Crook, Neb.

freatment in the general hospital at that place.

First Lieutenant E. R. Stone, Thirtieth infantry, has been granted leave for five days, which he intends spending with friends in Minneapolis, Minn.

Sergeant Charles D. Townsend, Company M. Thirtieth infantry, and Private Thomas C. Stewart, Company C. Thirtieth infantry, have been transferred to the Eighteenth infantry at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. These men are to be employed on extra duty as printers and press men at the infantry and envulry school and staff college, Fort Leavenworth.

envalry school and staff college, Fort Leav-enworth.

The department commander has remitted the unexecuted portion of the sentences in the case of Arthur J. Carter, Patrick Gib-bons, Jesse Rose and Martin Thomas, gen-eral prisoners who were serving terms ranging from one to two years for deser-tion.

Charles H. Alexander, who deserted from

wife of Lieutenant Krueger, Thirtleth infantry.

Migs Edith Terry of Omaha is the guest of Mrs. H. P. Sliver.

Captain Henry B. Dixon, paymaster United States Army, arrived at the post at 10:30 s. m. last Tuesday and paid the troops stationed here.

The results of the examination of the officers in drill regulations have been published and shows that Captain Charles W. Castle, quartermaster, Thirtieth infantry, heads the list of a class of twenty-five officers, with a percentage of 97.17.

Fort Meade, S. D.

Fort Meade, S. D.

FORT MEADE, S. D., Feb. 11.—(Special)—
It has been extremely cold during the last ing early Wednesday morning and the therwas a severe snow storm. It began snowing early eWdnesday morning and the thermometer registered almost 32 degrees above zero. But it grew colder and colder and snowed harder and harder, the wind blowing a gale the entire time, so that by evening there were drifts five feet deep about the garrison and the temperature hovered around zero.

Friday, February 3, F troop played the Hospital corps in basket ball in the post gymnasium. It was an extremely interesting game and during the first half the score was very close, at the end of the half it being 13 to 11 in favor of the Hospital corps, and the final score of the game was also in the Hospital corps favor, it being 22 to 12. E and H troops also played on Friday night, and E troop won easily with a score of 55 to 4. E plays a magnificent game and it will very likely be a hard struggle between E and D troops for the pennant, as D troop also has a splendid team.

Saturday evening, February 4, the officers'

Sands, wife of Captain George H.

Sands, wite of Captain George H. Sands, No mail was received Wednesday, as the Northwestern train from Omaha ran off the rail at Chadron, Neb., and the train was delayed eighteen hours.

Thursday, February 9, Major Benjamin H. Cheever and Captain George H. Sands left for Fort Niobrara. Neb., where they have been ordered to serve on the court to try Captain George W. Kirkman. The court adjourned for twenty days, to meet again February 29.

Thursday evening, February 2, Captain and Mrs. Heiberg entertained in honor of their brother, Mr. Arthur Heiberg of Denver, Colo., who is spending several weeks with them. All were requested to dress in

## RAILWAY TIME CARD UNION STATION-TENTH AND MARCY.

Wabash St. Louis Express..... St. Louis Local (from Council Bluffs) Shenandoah Local (from Council Bluffs) Chicago Great Western 

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Chicago & Northwestern. 

Missouri Pacific. Illinois Central. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago Daylight Ex. a 7:55 am alivo pm California-Oregon Ex. a 5:45 pm a 3:10 pm Overland Limited . a 5:35 pm a 7:35 am Des M. & Okoboji Ex. a 7:55 am a 2:10 pm

WEBSTER DEPOT-15TH & WEBSTER Missouri Pacific h 4:50 pm bil:40 am Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis

Fort Riley, Kan.

FORT RILEY Ran. Feb. II—(Special)—
The chief of staff has authorized an important change in the method of conducting the training school for farriers and horse-shoers at Fort Riley. Since the inception of the training school the terms have been of four months duration, with an interval of one month between terms. Hereafter there will be two regular terms per year, one beginning February is and ending June 15, the other beginning July 15 and ending June 15, the other beginning July 15 and ending November 15, members of the classes to report at Fert Riley not later than February is or July 18. It is the custom to detail for attendance either a farrier or a horse-shoer from each field battery and three farriers and three horseshoers from each regiment of cavalry in the United States, besides thirteen recruits, to supply regiments serving in the Philippines, and this detail, under the new arrangement for two terms per year, is sufficient to supply each troop of cavalry in the service with a graduate farrier and a graduate horseshoer every two years, and the same to field batteries every year. This arrangement also enables the use of the facilities of the training school between November 20 and February 20 for the instruction of the officers' classes in horseshoeing and hippology, which consisted this year of forty-four officers of cavalry and field artillery.

Veterinarian Richard H. Power, Artillery corps, is confined to his quarters by a severe cold.

Captain Elmer A. Dean, medical department, returned this week from a short Fort Riley, Kan.

vere cold.

Captain Elmer A. Dean medical department, returned this week from a short leave of absence.

Sergeant Alfred Alexander, Troop D. Ninth cavalry, has been detailed on extra duty as overseer in the quartermaster's department, vice Sergeant Gaorge P. Toft, Troop C. Eleventh cavalry, relieved.

Mrs. Cameron, wife of Captain George H. Cameron Fourth cavalry, has been seriously sick with tonsilitis, but is now much improved.

Colonel E. S. Godfrey, Ninth cavalry, commandant, returned from his trip east the fore part of the week and reassumed command of the post.

Captain Lanning Parsons, recently transferred from the Eighth to the Ninth cavalry, having reported for duty at Fort.

Riley, has been assigned to the command of Troop D, all troops of the Ninth cavalry at this post now being provided with their full complement of commissioned officers. Captain Parsons has been until recently instructor in military tactics at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

An invitation to visit Fort Riley has been accepted by the students of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan. Kan. The class will visit the post on Pebruary 22, where they will be entertained by an inspection of the stables, horses and transportation equipment, and probably with an exhibition of expert horsemanship in the riding hall. There will also be given an opportunity to judge a lot of horses. Captain Walter C. Short, Thirteenth cavalry, instructor in equitation, will give the students a demonstration of the methods used in training horses for the military service.

Corporals Oscar T. Ginn, Nineteenth batters and Fraiday K. Laucing, Sixth hatter.

used in training horses for the military service.

Corporals Oscar T. Ginn, Nineteenth battery, and Dudley K. Lancing, Sixth battery, field artillery, have been promoted to be sergeants.

The new band barracks, which is to be completed next month, is now entirely enclosed, the interior finishing work only remaining to be done.

Orders have been issued from the head-quarters of the Ninth cavalry appointing First Lieutenant John McClintock squadron adjutant of the Third squadron.

Owing to the extreme cold weather and the impossibility of properly heating the the impossibility of properly heating the administration building, the officers hop scheduled for last week was postponed. The regular hop this week was well attended and an unusually pleasant time was

Junction City saloon. Sergeant Irwin received several serious knife wounds, but his recovery is probable.

The family of Captin G. W. Read. Ninth cavairy, has been quarantined, having developed a case of mumps.

The Post Exchange council has secured the services of the "Original Georgia Minstreis" for an entertainment at the post in the near future.

Fort Des Moines, In-

Fort Des Moines, In.

FORT DES MOINES, In., Feb. II.—(Special.)—A daughter was born to Lieutenant W. D. and Mrs. Smith, Eleventh cavalry, on Sunday, February 5.

All the quartermaster employes were paid by Captain Hardeman for the month of January on February 8.

Mrs. Selby, wife of the post engineer, returned from Kansas City on Sunday, She has been visiting with a son in that city for the last two months.

Bids were opened Tuesday for furnishing the electrical lighting fixtures for the new post exchange building. Only two bids were received by Captain Hardeman, the lower being \$1.074, by the Tri-City Electric Light company of Des Moines, and the other for \$1.095, made by the Burgen Electric company of St. Paul. It is feared that the installing of these fixtures will delay considerably the starting of the work of the exchange.

First Sergeant Hughes, Troop G, has taken advantage of a three months' furlough, during which he intends taking a course in stenography and other studies in Des Moines.

Major Wheeler and Lieutenants Davis and Shelley are still absent at Jefferson Barracks on court martial duty.

Major Wheeler and Lieutenants of and Shelley are still absent at Jefferson Barracks on court martial duty.

Troops of this command were paid by Captain Dixon, paymaster, on Friday, Feb-Troop G has issued invitations for a hop on the evening of February 22. This troop leads all others in the post in the quantity and quality of its entertain-

ments.
Lieutenant Taylor, prison officer, received orders to discharge nine general prisoners on Thursday. February 9. The depart-

ment commander remitted the unexpired portions of their sentences. Lieutenant Stevenson has recovered from a severe cold, necessitating his keeping his quarters, and has resumed his duties in the office of the post quartermaster.

FORT MACKENZIE, Wyo. Feb. 11 (Special.)—The weather has moderate being from 5 to 10 degrees below zero. On account of the recent cold weather work on the new exchange and gymnasium.

work on the new exchange and gymhasium has been retarded.

Authority for planting trees along the drives and in front of the quarters has been obtained. The nurseryman who can show why he has the best stock of trees for beauty, shade and ease of growth would do well to send in his catalogue, with instructions for planting, etc.

Discharged during week for expiration of term of service: Corporal Sidney Wingfield, Tenth cavalry; Trumpeter William Mershorn, Tenth cavalry; Trumpeter Andrew Wellom. Tenth cavalry; Private Marion Gardner, Edward J. De Mars, Assal, J. Mulr, Harry Blake, Thomas Johnson, Eleventh infantry; Private Charley Williams, Tenth cavalry and Saddler William Harris, Tenth cavalry, Saddler Harris has completed about twenty-five years in the service of Uncle Sam and re-enlisted for three years more.

ice of Uncle Sam and re-enlisted for three years more.
Lieutenant William E. Mould. Eighteenth infantry, in charge of forty recruits, arrived at this post Monday morning from Columbus barracks, Ohio. Lieutenant Mould returned on the evening train, having performed the duty assigned.

First Sergeant Thrisher, Troop G. Tenth cavairy, has been informed by the War department that his retirement will not be effected until after February II, on which date he will make a formal application.

distributed among the command at this post as a result of good work on the range last season. The names of all who obtained these pins have not been learned, but it is understood Troop H. Tenth cavalry, has most good shots from monthly commettions. Major Irons of the inspector general's de-

partment, headquarters northern division, arrived at post Friday and remained over Saturday February 3.

## THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

by A. CONAN DOYLE



"COLONEL MORAN SPRANG FORWARD WITH A CRY OF RAGE."

Back to life for a brand new set of adventures, Sherlock Holmes has come, and it may safely be said that these thirteen stories surpass anything that has yet been recorded of the great detective. The titles themselves breathe excitement and mystery. They are:

The Adventure of the Empty House The Adventure of the Norwood Builder

The Adventure of the Dancing Men The Adventure of the Solitary Cyclist

The Adventure of the Priory School

The Adventure of Charles Augustus Milverton

The Adventure of the Six Napoleons

The Adventure of Black Peter

The Adventure of the Three Students

The Adventure of the Golden Pince-Nez The Adventure of the Missing Three-Quarter

The Adventure of the Abbey Grange

The Adventure of the Second Stain

When Sir Arthur Conan Doyle created the character of SHERLOCK HOLMES he founded an absolutely unique type and reconstructed the entire theory and nature of detective stories. Heretofore such tales had belonged largely to "dime novel literature." Doyle made his famous detective a deductive genius, and the style and nature of his adventures set the reading world to talking. When the author ceased at last to to write SHERLOCK HOLMES stories there arose a universal demand for more of these great detective narratives.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has written, by special arrangement, a new and final series of the ADVENTURES OF SHER-LOCK HOLMES, for which he has received the highest price ever paid for such literary work.

These stories have achieved a great success—the greatest perhaps in the annals of so-called light literature. This great success was, of course, due in part to the fact that the thirteen tales comprising the series are the last SHER-LOCK HOLMES stories that will ever be written. Thousands of people have grown to regard Holmes almost as a personal friend, and they would not willingly miss reading a single one of his adventures, the more especially as the present SHER-LOCK HOLMES stories will be followed by no others. "THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES" is SHERLOCK HOLMES' farewel performance. At the conclusion of the series he will become but a memory. On this point Sir Arthur is firm-he will write no more SHERLOCK HOLMES stories, now or later

By special arrangement THE SUNDAY BEE has secured the right to publish these stories. They will appear for the

next three months-each week a complete adventure and mystery. You cannot afford to miss a number-order of news dealer or by sending subscription direct to

The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha