NEWS SECTION.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1905—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

DEFENDS THE SULTAN

British Shiek al Islam Raises Voice for Turkish Ruler in a Meeting.

QUILLIAM FEARS WAR MAY BE CAUSED

Says Resolutions by Britons Are Likely to Make Trouble in Balkans.

LARGE MEETING IS HELD IN LONDON

Speakers Hold Great Britain Responsible for the Macedonian Situation.

TURKEY IS PREPARING FOR TROUBLE

Hears that Insurrection is Planned, Calls Out Reserves and Sends Munitions of War to Macedonia.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—At a public meeting held here this week the bishop of Liverpool proposed a resolution viewing with indignation the continuance of anarchy and atrocity in Armenia and Macedonia, and calling upon the government to take effective steps to put an end to the present intolerable state of things.

Charles Buschell had seconded the motion and it was just about to be put when Mr. Quilliam, who is known in Turkey as "Sheik Abdullah Quilliam Bey Effendi," caused an uproar by arising and opposing it on the same grounds of "humanity and honor," which had prompted the bishop to propose it. Amid many interruptions he pictured the sultan's solicitude for the educational advancement of the people, said that most of the outrages had been committed by Bulgarian revolutionaries and described the resolution as impudent and calculated to force a war between Bulgaria and Turkey. The resolution was carried with many dissensions.

Meeting at London.

LONDON, March 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A well attended conference on the Macedonian question, convened by the Balkan committee, was held this week at the Westminster Palace hotel. Lord Stanmore presided, and amongst those present were the bishop of Hereford, Lord Lytton, Lord Monteagle, Lady F. Cavendish, Sir T. F. Baxton, Sir Henry Lawrence and the following members of Parliament: Mr. Bryce, Mr. Allen, Mr. Bond, Mr. Channing, Mr. Emmott, Herbert Gladstone, Sir Brampton Gurdon, Sir A. Hayter, Brynmor Jones, Sir J. Knenaway, F. S. Stevenson, H. Crawford Smith, Herbert Samuel, Mr. Whitley and Mr. Toulmin.

The chairman said it was now well established that the state of things in Macedonia was intolerable, and that this nation was to a great extent responsible for it. Things were just as bad now as they were a year ago—perhaps worse. It was true that there was a certain calm upon the surface, but below the surface there were to be found every kind of oppression and misery. Those who had the control of the Macedonian bands deserved credit for the manner in which they had repressed premature action and armed insurrection. That quiescence, such as it was, was due to the trust which those that suffered had placed in the promises of the British nation and those of the other great powers to go to their aid. This was no party matter; it was in no way to subserve the ends of the opposition; it was not the work of a party to support the government. Most of them believed that the government had erred, if it had erred, on the side of caution, and that it well might have spoken out with greater force. He believed the government was now of opinion, however, that the time for caution had almost passed, and he was of opinion that the time was at hand when they would see Great Britain in concert with the other great powers step forward and say that the present state of things must not continue. It was a danger that could not be overrated, and it was their duty as a European nation and in the interest of European peace to assist in bringing about a better state of things.

Why Conference Was Called.

Noel Buxton, chairman of the Balkan committee, stated the reasons which had induced the committee to call a conference at the present time. He said that they had now arrived at a point at which the situation was one of desperation. Bloodshed had increased and they had it on the highest authority that the condition of things had been made worse by the disasters to the Russian army and by the fall of Port Arthur.

The reforms, which all along to those who knew the situation, were nothing better than a solemn farce—were now being characterized as a dead letter, and such they were. Another reason that had induced them to convene the conference was Lord Lansdowne's promise that he would take far reaching and drastic measures when the time came. The consensus of opinion was that it had arrived. It had been their endeavor not to act in hostility to the Foreign office, but by supporting diplomatic action. He read Lord Lansdowne's letter to Mr. Bryce, and said they now know that an attempt was in progress to introduce real reform.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., moved the first resolution, as follows:

"That this conference, viewing the continuance of misrule in Armenia and Macedonia as a disgrace to civilized Europe, affirm the direct responsibility of Great Britain in particular and the other great powers for the establishment of order in those countries."

He said this was not a question of politics; they were not there to put pressure on the government as politicians, but to strengthen the government's hands in what they believed to be a real national duty and a real national work. Great Britain bore a responsibility in this matter from which there was no escape.

Hopes Are Dashed.

By the treaty of San Stefano hopes were held out to the Macedonian people that they would get liberty and they might look forward to the establishment of settled order and free institutions. But the treaty of Berlin dashed their hopes to the ground. By that treaty the great powers of Europe showed to the world that they realized that they were responsible. They took the responsibility then and they could not escape from the consequences of their action now. This nation has also a responsibility in connection with the Armenians, for by the Anglo-Turkish convention Great Britain in particular undertook responsibility for the wellbeing of Asiatic Turkey. They looked to Bulgaria to act with wisdom, backed, if necessary, by strength.

Mr. Bond, M. P., in seconding the motion, said that the feeling which events in Macedonia had called forth was not confined to one section of the community, but ex-

(Continued on Third Page.)

IRISH POLITICS GROW WARM

Unionists Charge Government with Fooling Them and Dunraven Offers an Explanation.

BELFAST, March 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee)—T. L. Corbett, M. P., addressing a meeting of his constituents at Comber this week, said a charge had been made against him that he had voted against the laborers' bill, and he was not ashamed to say that he had opposed the measure to the very best of his ability. He believed the bill to be like too many measures introduced by the Irish government—a sham. In that bill Mr. Wyndham deliberately broke the solemn pledge given to the unionist members that he would deal with the grievances of Ulster laborers. He was proud to be a supporter of the unionist government, but at the same time he could not hide from himself the fact that of late its advisers had shown a tendency to favor the south at the expense of the north, and that tendency was largely due to the influence of Sir Arthur MacDonnell. The unionist members were to hold a meeting on the day Parliament opened, and the question of the under secretary for Ireland would be discussed during the debate on the address. He said, with a full sense of the gravity of the words, that either Sir Arthur MacDonnell must go or the government must go. The situation was very serious, but there was a gleam of light in the attitude taken by a large number of English members and by the London unionist press. A few days ago, when he was crossing from France, he met a conservative member of the House of Commons, who told him that he believed that the question raised by the Ulster members would be the gravest in the next session of Parliament.

Subsequently, replying to questions submitted by farm laborers and artisans, Mr. Corbett said he had never gone back on his views regarding compulsory purchase. At the moment he thought all the money available was being spent on voluntary purchase, but the time would come when, if any landlord still held out, they would have to be compelled to sell on fair terms. As regards houses for workingmen, he had always held that it was the right of the laborers to have dwellings provided at a fair and just rent, and that power should be given them to buy out their tenancies at an equitable price.

In the Ulster hall, Belfast, this week Lord Dunraven delivered an adress on "Devolution." Mr. L. T. Crosby presided. Lord Dunraven said that there was nothing finite in the proposals of the Irish Reform association. They suggested a certain idea and desired a royal commission to carry it out and perfect it. Orangemen had condemned devolution without examining. The members of the Reform association were not home rulers; they insisted upon the maintenance of the union. It was true, however, that the union had not been justified by results. They should find out the cause of that and make the union justify itself by results. They must also consider the effect of the fiscal policy on the country, and there must be a large extension of the local self-government. He wanted to see the country so much developed that the people would be able to pay the present taxation. He then explained in detail the Reform association's scheme. He maintained that Parliament could not deal with the work at present, and he named certain classes of bills which could be better considered in Dublin than in London.

DUBLIN, March 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee)—Lord Dunraven's address on the reform of Irish government has revived a certain amount of interest in the affairs of the Reform association. The Irish Times infers that the association has not gained new recruits during the last few months. It advises the association to concentrate its immediate attention on the improvement on Irish private bill legislation, on which other reforms might follow. Meanwhile the government itself might take in hand the Dublin castle system and ascertain how best to remove the drawbacks to the present multiplicity of departments. The Freemen's Journal welcomes Lord Dunraven's indictment of the present system, but says that no reform can be effective which does not give Ireland the control of its own taxation.

During a discussion at a meeting of the Castlebar Board of Guardians on the distress in County Mayo this week a letter was read from a representative rate payer in Achill Island, stating that the distress in the island was by no means as acute as some persons supposed. In one recent week seventeen marriages took place in a single parish. In one case a bride of the "poorer class" had a fortune of $500 and $100 was paid for the wedding. The letter stated, on the authority of an islander, that a man possessed of twenty head of cattle was on the outdoor relief.

FREE TRADERS HOLD MEETING

Resolutions Are Adopted Against Any Change in Present British Fiscal Policy.

LONDON, March 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee)—The following resolution was unanimously passed by the executive committee of the Free Trade league at its meeting held this week:

The Free Trade league is an association of unionist, liberal and labor politicians and of co-operators and men who belong to no political party, who are working together for the maintenance of the existing free trade fiscal policy of the United Kingdom. The liberal and labor candidates for Parliament at its approaching general election are practically all free traders, and they are receiving the loyal support of unionist free traders. The Free Trade league feels that as a bare act of justice the candidates of all unionist free traders who are opposed to protectionists should be supported. The unionist free traders are the men who are called upon to sacrifice party ties and political prospects. They are the men who have saved the nation from protectionist enactments, which it would have been difficult to reverse. Under these circumstances the Free Trade league thinks it is justified in appealing to all liberals and liberal associations, at any rate, where liberal candidates were not already before the constituencies when Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour began their campaign for the reversal of the fiscal policy, to support unionist free trade candidates, and thus part of the debt labor and liberal candidates in hundreds of constituencies throughout the kingdom owe to the wholehearted support of unionist free trade electors.

FRANCE MAY YET USE FORCE

Little Progress is Now Being Made in Settling Matters in Morocco.

TANGIERS, March 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—There is no doubt whatever that Morocco has endeavored by every means to put aside the proposals made by France.

The French minister has, however, informed the sultan that France is not disposed to enter upon idle discussions, and has declared that if necessary France will even employ force and perhaps occupy Oujda, the first stage on the road from Algeria to Fez. France is determined to attain its end without allowing itself to be checked by any difficulties.

TALK OF TREATIES

International Arbitration Subject of Considerable Comment at Present Time.

LITTLE HOPE OF IMMEDIATE SUCCESS

One Speaker Believes that Agitation Will Eventually Accomplish Its Object.

LONDON TIMES ON AMERICAN SENATE

Finds Some Excuse for Men Who Amended Agreements of Executive.

FAILURE OF TREATIES IS REGRETTED

Refuses to Accept Literally Expression of President as to Effect on General Subject of Arbitration.

LONDON, March 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Mr. Leonard Courtney delivered an address at Essex hall, Strand, this week under the auspices of the Cobden club on "The Growth of International Arbitration."

Mr. Courtney described international arbitration as the organized methods of securing peace by enforcing justice between political communities. Free trade and peace were inseparably connected with one another; free trade supported the cause of peace, and without peace the possibility of free trade was very slight. If the vast country which was practically in the far east could be recognized as open freely to all the commerce of the world, how great would be the destruction of the motive which excused and in the eyes of many justified the war?

Arrangements for the settlement of international disputes by reference to arbitration involved at least the consideration that one started from a situation where each power recognized the other power as substantially holding a well defended and well justified position. Of late treaties of arbitration had come into existence by which the parties to them did not agree to refer the specific question in dispute to arbitration, but which referred to unknown and prospective and contingent disputes in the future. In such treaties there are great and permanent difficulties. The Congress of The Hague, as far as the Russo-Japanese war was concerned, had apparently proved an absolutely dead letter. However, in some further development the recommendation made to the other powers by the congress to interpose with offers of mediation might become practicable.

President Roosevelt had done his best to make the court established by the congress effective. Only recently, however, they had read that the senate of the United States had taken action which threatened to nullify the treaties which had been agreed upon between the executive government of the United States and seventeen European powers.

The general establishment of a tribunal which should adjudicate upon all questions that might arise between nations was not at present in sight. The utmost that could be done was to obtain from an international tribunal so constituted some occasional expression of opinion to which deference might be paid. But treaties between separate states might be multiplied. He augured the best from the development of these separate treaties, which threatened to bring within their scope all the civilized powers of Europe.

Comment by the Times.

Commenting on the action of the United States senate, the Times this week said:

The decision of the senate must cause regret to all the friends of arbitration, and particularly to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hay, who have exerted themselves so strenuously and with so much perseverence in the promotion of this method for the friendly settlement of international disputes. We need not, perhaps, accept Mr. Roosevelt's statement that the adoption of the amendment would be a step backwards and not a step forward in a literal sense. We note with gratification the assurance of the senators who insisted upon it that they were not animated in the course they took by unfriendliness to any power. That we very fully credit, and the fact that the change was introduced into all the treaties alike and that it was first inserted in the treaty with France is evidence of the senators' impartiality. They made it, they say, because they felt bound to affirm what they held to be sound constitutional doctrine upon the subject. From the standpoint of abstract constitutional theory, they have a good deal to urge in favor of their action. No doubt seems to be possible as to their legal right to make the amendment they have made. The president himself admits that right without question in his letter to Mr. Cullum. No doubt seems possible that by ratifying the general arbitration treaties which would work, they would to some extent renounce or delegate to the executive the constitutional right of ratification in each individual case which they have exercised hitherto. The reluctance of any legislative body, or indeed, of any corporate body, to relinquish any of its legal and traditional privileges is easy to understand, and may in many circumstances and in many respects be highly commendable. The senators, like members of other bodies with perpetual succession, have duties toward their successors as well as to themselves. They may plead that, deep as is their devotion to the principles of arbitration and strong as is their desire to uphold it, they are bound in this case by another obligation which they regard as yet more sacred—their obligation to maintain unimpaired the rights and privileges of the senate under the constitution.

UNEMPLOYED ARE IMPATIENT

Men at London Talk of Trouble Which May Come to Country.

LONDON, March 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A demonstration of unemployed was held in Trafalgar square this week, convened by the Social Democratic federation for the purpose of appointing a deputation to attend the House of Commons to demand grants from the exchequer in aid of the unemployed. About 3,000 men were present. One contingent marched up with a band of drums and tin whistles, playing "The Marseillaise."

J. E. Williams of the Social Democratic federation, harangued the crowd from the base of the Nelson column.

"If our deputation is not received," he said, "before the present session ends, there will be such scenes in London as have never been witnessed before."

They had better die by hundreds in the streets, as did the workers in St. Petersburg, than allow the present misery and starvation to be perpetuated.

The deputation was going to the House, and if they were stopped by force of arms they would attend night after night until they got a hearing. He would sooner die fighting than die hungry.

He would like to see all the demonstrators assemble outside the House of Commons. They ought to show the members that if they did not legislate on behalf of the unemployed their lives would be in danger.

The time had come for revolt, and the whole of Europe should listen to what was going to happen on this unemployed question.

Some of the speeches were so threatening that the police took long notes of them.

AFRICAN ROADS WOULD POOL

Present Troubles Are Said to Be Due to Competition for Business.

JOHANNESBURG, March 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The interim report of the inter-colonial railway conference, held recently in Johannesburg, is published. The conference was attended by delegates from the four colonies, while Portuguese representatives were also present, but did not vote.

The position of railway matters in South Africa is as follows: Cape Colony, with ports at East London and Port Elizabeth; Natal, with Durban, and Delagoa bay, are all catering for the traffic to the Transvaal. Delagoa bay, being the nearest port, enjoys the advantage of the cheaper railway rates, partly modified, however, by the cost of extra sea freight. If Delagoa bay were able to cope with all the Transvaal traffic it would entirely cut out the coast colonies. At the present moment it is only able to take a limited amount, and the object of Cape Colony and Natal must be to keep this amount limited. The Transvaal claims the right to import goods in the cheapest manner; the coast colonies, which are dependent to a great extent on their railway revenues, claim some recognition as British states. A modus vivendi with Mozambique fixes the proportion to be kept between through rates on the Delagon bay line and those on the Cape and Natal lines. The object of the present conference is to reduce this proportion. Certain reductions have been agreed upon, but the recommendations of the conference must be submitted to the various governments concerned, and first to the Portugese government. The adoption of the proposals would abstract more traffic to the British ports, but would not be likely to affect the cost of living in the Transvaal.

A further recommendation was passed to the effect that the conference is of the opinion that the only satisfactory solution of the question relating to through rates and other matters in which the interests of the several railway systems conflict is to be found in the common management of at least the through lines, their receipts being pooled and profits being divided on a fixed asis.

The proceedings of the conference emphasize the extreme difficulty of harmonizing the conflicting interests of the different railway systems, but frequent consultations between the colonies on these lines are the only possible means of bringing about ultimate unification. The anxiety of the Cape on the subject of through traffic may be gauged by the fact that Cape lines are now carrying only 17½ per cent of the Transvaal trade. Before the Netherlands railway was built they carried 85 per cent. The arrangement with the Netherlands railway was for 33 per

YOUNGHUSBAND ON THIBET

Speaker Says that Religion of Country is Degraded Form of Buddhism.

LONDON, March 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Colonel Sir Frank Younghusband read a paper on "The Geographical Result of the Mission to Thibet" before a crowded audience of the Royal Geographical society this week. Those who had expected that Colonel Younghusband would make some reference to the attitude of Mr. Broderick and the India office toward the terms of the treaty signed at Lhassa were disappointed. The paper was merely a picturesque description of the country through which the expedition passed, some of the obstacles it had to contend with and the vascillating and childish people with whom it had to deal.

The leading men of Lhassa ColonelYounghusband describes as "appallingly ignorant and inconceivably unbusinesslike. They were almost invariably polite and they were genial. The humblest little joke was enough to set them off laughing, and I do not recall separating at the close of a single interview of all the many we had at Lhasa with any feeling of ill temper."

One important superstition that Colonel Younghusband overthrew was as to the religion of the Thibetans. "They are," he said, "still, to all intents and purposes, demon worshipers. Their religion is grotesque and is the most degraded, not the purest, form or Buddhism in existence."

A scientific discovery of great interest was made during the stay of the expedition at Khamba Jong. A bed of fossil oysters was discovered, from which Mr. Maydon of the Geological Survey surmised that 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 years ago Thibet was below a sea which washed around the base of the Himalayas.

ORDERS SUPPLIED FOR CASH

Berlin Dealer Arrested for Selling Spurious Decorations and Patents.

BERLIN, March 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Sigismund Olchowski, a man of 73, was charged in the criminal court this week with fraudulently trafficking in orders of decorations. From correspondence which passed between Olchowski and his agents, it appears that a regular scale of charges was made for supposed decorations. Thus the cross of Maria was fixed at $300, the Maltese cross at $750 and the Grand Cross of San Marino, with stars, at $1,800.

The order of Knights of St. John of Malta was specially selected for Olchowski's manipulations, and a gorgeous uniform of scarlet with cocked hat and golden spurs was considered a very tempting bait for the public. A wealthy Viennese banker pand $7,500 for this order. In another case a merchant from Bremen, whose wife very much desired her husband to become a Roumanian consul, after having parted with about $2,500, became suspicious and caused the present action to be taken by the public prosecutor.

DOCTORS GO ON A STRIKE

French Physicians Object to Punishment Inflicted Upon Hospital Surgeon at Dijon.

PARIS, March 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A strange condition of affairs is reported to exist in the Central hospital of Dijon, in eastern France.

Recently the house surgeon on duty asked one of the visiting surgeons to replace him, but he, having something else to do, substituted a medical student.

The latter became intoxicated and created a scandal in the wards, and next day the Board of Directors suspended the two surgeons for a fortnight and refused to pay them during that period.

This measure, in the opinion of the other members of the medical staff, was too severe, and the remaining house surgeons left the hospital in a body, while the visiting surgeons refused to replace them.

The hospital is, therefore, without a single doctor and the patients are dependent upon the nurses and Sisters of Mercy

MUKDEN IS BURNING

Report that Russians Are Destroying Stores Preparatory to Retreating.

LOSSES PLACED AT SEVENTY THOUSAND

Japs Making Effort to Cut Russian Line of Communication.

KOUROPATKIN MAY BE SURROUNDED

Report from Berlin that His Center Has Been Pierced.

NIPPONESE MARCHING ON MUKDEN

Alleged Official Report from Russian Commander Says His Position is One of Extreme Danger.

NEW CHWANG, March 4.—7 p. m.—(Via Tien Tsin.)—According to the latest reports received here the Russians are burning Mukden station and their stores preparatory to a retreat. There are persistent reports that the Russian left has been successful, but that their right is panic-stricken.

One hundred Japanese cavalry arrived from the north this afternoon. They exchanged shots with Russian scouts in the outskirts of the town. Two hundred Cossacks are northeast, moving north. The Japanese are scouring the countryside.

Japs Enveloping Mukden.

NEW CHWANG, March 4.—noon.—Via Tien Tsin.—Arrivals from the Mukden road report that the Japanese are enveloping the city and that its fall is imminent.

A strong force is moving southeast from Fakumen. General Nogi is advancing north along the Liao river. The Japanese on Friday cut off a Russian division, four squadrons of Cossacks and twenty-six guns, endeavoring to regain Mukden. The Russians were routed and they retreated toward Tie pass, abandoning their wounded.

The Japanese raid on Sinmintin drew reinforcements from the Russian stations on the Mukden trail to the city, which is threatened, and all the outposts had been recalled to strengthen its defense.

At 10 o'clock this morning a Russian division encountered Japanese scouts near Loaplen, twelve miles from Mukden. The Russians slowly advanced two miles over a scrub-covered plain. They then encountered an increasing force of Japanese advancing in the face of a driving dust storm. At close range thirty guns began discharging shrapnel at the Russians, who, becoming demoralized, were ordered to retire to Tie pass.

The Russian retreat, which began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, developed into a rout. The wounded were left on the field. The Japanese were not in sufficient force to envelop the Russians and a running fight toward the north followed.

The Russians, it is reported, lost five officers and 200 men killed. The Japanese loss is unknown.

Japs Win Signal Victory.

GENERAL KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, March 4.—Via Fusan.—The Japanese have gained a signal victory beyond the Hun river, defeating in detail two divisions of the Russian Sixteenth corps with great slaughter and capturing huge quantities of ammunition.

The Russians still hold their main line of defense.

The Russians, fighting stubbornly between midnight and daybreak, made four attacks in heavy force against the contingent of Japanese which gained their first line in front of Waitao mountain Thursday night. The Japanese maintained their footnold and repulsed the Russian attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the Russians. The Japanese held the ground two nights and one day in weather below freezing. The morale of the Japanese troops is splendid.

Rumors of Russian Defeat.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—General Kouropatkin reports that the Russians have been compelled to evacuate their position at Sautu pass.

The battle raging at the front has assumed enormous proportions. Already one of the Associated Press Russian correspondents places the Russian losses at 30,000 men and those of the Japanese at 40,000. It is added that the attempt to draw a net around General Kouropatkin has not yet succeeded, but it is said that the Japanese from Sinmintin are attempting by forced marches to cut the Russian line of communications.

May Surround Kouropatkin.

General Kuroki, according to the latest reports, is stalled by the Russian left, but the Russian center is yielding slowly before the Japanese onslaughts.

On Thursday Field Marshal Oyama shifted the weight to his left, seeking to envelope the Russian right eight miles southwest of Mukden. In the bloody hand-to-hand fighting which followed and continued for hours the losses on both sides were enormous. But the most serious news is the report that the Japanese hanging column at Sinmintin, about thirty miles west of Mukden, has divided, part of it moving straight east to roll up the Russian right wing, while the other is making forced marches north, with the evident purpose of cutting the Russian line of communication with Tie pass and closing the line of retreat. Should the operation prove successful, the Russian army might be surrounded.

Mukden is Threatened.

BERLIN, March 4.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from St. Petersburg says:

General Kouropatkin, in a telegram which arrived here at 7 o'clock last evening, said 200,000 Japanese had broken through the Russian left wing and they were cut off from the remainder of the army.

At 10 o'clock came another dispatch from General Kouropatkin, which read: "The Japanese are marching on Mukden. My position is extremely dangerous."

Japanese Threaten Vladivostok.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 4.—Two thousand Japanese troops have landed at Shengudshin, northward of Corea, to which place they were conveyed by steamers from warships. A flotilla or torpedo boats covered the landing.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday; Colder in West Portion. Monday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.....	39	1 p. m.....	44
6 a. m.....	39	2 p. m.....	46
7 a. m.....	39	3 p. m.....	49
8 a. m.....	39	4 p. m.....	49
9 a. m.....	40	5 p. m.....	50
10 a. m.....	42	6 p. m.....	48
11 a. m.....	43	7 p. m.....	46
12 m.....	47		

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS ENDS

House and Senate Adjourn This Morning After Hearing a Few Reports.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The house adjourned sine die today after a session of less than two hours, whose chief feature was the presentation of a massive silver loving cup to Speaker Cannon by the entire membership of the house and a cup to John Sharp Williams by the democratic minority. A conference on the bill prohibiting the selection of timber land in lieu of lands in forest reserves was agreed to, finally passing the bill. Chairman Hemenway of the appropriations' committee made a statement that the total appropriations of the session were $697,048,104 and the estimated receipts for the next fiscal year $725,580,515. There would be no deficit, he announced. Committees of visitors to the military and naval academies and to the Lewis and Clark exposition in Portland, Ore., were appointed.

The chief feature of the senate's session today was the induction into office of Vice President Fairbanks and the swearing into office of quite a number of senators-elect, the new senators being: Bulkley, Connecticut; Burkett, Nebraska; Carter, Montana; Dick, Ohio; Flint, California; Hemenway, Indiana; Nixon, Nevada; Piles, Washington; Sutherland, Utah; Taliaferro, Florida, and Rayner, Maryland.

Others sworn in were senators who have been re-elected.

Senator Allison made his annual statement of appropriations. It differed somewhat from the republican statement in the house of representatives. Mr. Allison expressed the opinion that the deficit for the fiscal year beginning next July would not be greater than that for the current fiscal year.

PLANS TO BREAK DEADLOCK

Some Democrats Say They Will Vote for Kegens—Republicans May Support Cockrell.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 4.—In the hotel lobbies tonight conversation among the legislators was concentrated on the senatorial deadlock situation and it became noised about that there is a possibility of the democrats taking a hand in the settlement by voting for R. C. Kerens for United States senator to succeed F. M. Cockrell, whose term expired today.

Many democrats made the assertion that with the expiration of Cockrell's term they have discharged their caucus obligation to him; that he is friendly to the president and is likely to accept a good position tendered him by the president. A prominent democratic member of the house, who declined to have his name used, made the following statement:

I would not be surprised next week to see about fifteen democrats cast their votes for Richard C. Kerens. I have talked with some of them who think the time has come when the senatorial matter should be settled and, since we are not able to elect a democrat, I believe we should do the next best thing and support Mr. Kerens.

In the event this plan is attempted, it is asserted that some of the Niedringhaus supporters may join the democrats in voting to end the deadlock. One prominent republican member of the house stated tonight that he would work along the lines of any plan which might end the deadlock by the election of a republican senator, and failing in this and before he would see the legislature adjourn without having elected a successor to Senator Cockrell he would support Senator Cockrell for re-election. It is generally conceded that active measures will be taken next week to end the deadlock.

Movements of Ocean Vessels March 4.

At New York—Arrived: La Lorraine, from Havre.

At Antwerp—Arrived: Kingstonian, from Philadelphia. Sailed: Finland, for New York.

At St. Michaels—Arrived: Republic, from New York.

At Cherbourg—Sailed: New York, for New York.

At Genoa—Arrived: Sicilian, from New York.

At Bremen—Sailed: Main, for New York.

At Rotterdam—Sailed: Noordam, for New York. Arrived: La Gascogne, from New York.

At Glasgow—Arrived: Corean, from New York. Sailed: Samaritan, for Boston.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Bohemian, for Boston; Umbria, for New York. Arrived: Campania, from New York.

At Southampton—Sailed: New York, for New York. Arrived: St. Louis, from New York.

At Plymouth—Arrived: St. Louis, from New York.

BEGINS HIS OWN TERM

President Roosevelt Takes the Oath in Presence of Multitude.

THOUSANDS CROWD THE THOROUGHFARES

Waving Flags and Flying Banners Cover Capital City Buildings.

BALL AND FIREWORKS AT NIGHT

Parade is Three Hours in Passing Reviewing Stand at White House.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT IS BRIEF

Speaks of Problems Facing the People and Says that Men Cannot Afford to Shirk Duties as Citizens.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The most brilliant and imposing inauguration which the citizens of Washington have ever prepared has passed into the history of the republic. Theodore Roosevelt did not ride to the capitol, hitch his horse to a shade tree, enter the building and take the oath of office booted and spurred. The traditional Jeffersonian simplicity was replaced by a pageant which has not been surpassed in the annals of the nation.

For a week the District of Columbia has been the host of the union. Term after presidential term its citizens without regard to party have united with enthusiasm in preparing an inauguration that shall fittingly show forth the national respect for the executive office. For the unparalelled demonstration of today the sole credit is due to these citizens, the officials of the War and Navy departments and the officers of the army and navy.

Men of the South in Line.

It was the first national inauguration since the civil war that the south sent up its warriors and its state officials. Men who fought each other for years under different flags; men who fought together in the war with Spain under one flag; executive officers of the states who upheld the stars and bars, and those who stood for the flag of the union marched together in review before their common president, a soldier of the republic.

Full 200,00 visitors gazed with wonder and unbounded enthusiasm at the district's handiwork for honoring the president.

The whole city was a garden blossoming with flags. For a week ever advancing waves of color have been sweeping through all its streets. Not only was the line of march artistically decorated to a degree never before attained, but no street in the city was without its national colors. Acting under a suggestion from the inauguration committee, the Board of Education had requested its 50,000 school children to see that each one of their homes displayed the flag. It was a request responded to by an army of children. This apotheosis of the colors was one of the most striking elements of a gigantic scheme for expressing the national respect for a president.

Street Decorations Magnificent.

The committee on street decorations, street illumination and parks and reviewing stands worked together with artistic taste and transformed two miles and a half of the city's noted avenue into a fitting highway for the nation in its countless representative bodies to march as an escort to its president. Every square yard that was not black with people banked high above the pavement, crowding all windows and fringing all roofs, was brilliant with the national colors. It was not a haphazard hanging of banners, but, under the direction and advice of a competent committee, the best effects were produced. The light and airy stands conforming everywhere to elementary architectural rules as to construction, painting and decorations, supplanted the huge and unsightly lumber piles which were formerly tolerated as outlooks for the crowds. For this the public owes John B. Larner thanks. The scene by day was magnificent; by night, under the committee's scheme of illumination, the tremendous crowds wandered in fairyland.

Heretofore the decorations of the avenue have been chiefly flags, streamers and bunting. To these today were added palms of large growth and in endless abundance by carloads from the south and shiploads from Porto Rico.

The president's reviewing stand, in front of the White House, was the center of the court of history, which extended two long blocks from Fifteenth street. Along each side of the avenue were noted historical figures in great numbers from the St. Louis exposition.

This triumphal pathway, along which the kings of the earth might have deemed it an honor to be conducted, was cleared and closed to cars and vehicles at an early hour. The police management was perfect, such as Washington has long been accustomed to under the able management of Major Sylvester, its chief of metropolitan police. It was a royal highway upon which the president early entered and proceeded to the capitol to sign such bills as congress might pass in its closing hours.

Parade to the Capitol.

The Grand Army of the Republic, as is its habit, acted with the president's escort, and his rate of progress to the capitol was reduced to the pathetic pace of men who are fast approaching the scripture limit of life. But the delay had its compensations. Many thousands had opportunity to see and greet the president as his cortege slowly passed along the two miles from the White House to Capitol hill. For three hours this national temple was the vortex of activity. Legislation was in the rapids. It was a mighty chaos to most onlookers. But the skilled officers of each house and those handling and guiding the rush of closing work in the conferences, where the last supply bills were being hammered into agreement, like the pilots in the rapids of the St. Lawrence were speedily conducting their legislative craft to smooth waters.

The five minutes remaining at the close of the senate's session were given to inaugurating the new vice president. He appeared at the entrance escorted by the joint committee of arrangements and as the senate and its guests rose he was escorted to a seat at the right of the presiding officer, where he delivered brief inaugural remarks and repeated the oath of office after the presiding officer, Senator Frye.

When the stroke of noon put an end to the session little was known beyond the fact that no important appropriation bill had failed.

Then immediately began the opening and formal organization of the new sen-