THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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UNIONISTS ARE ANGRY

Sir Anthony MacDonnell Made the Subject of Much Bitter Talk.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY IS UNDER FIRE

Speakers Accuse Present Government of pauper. Giving Comfort to the Enemy.

COMPROMISE SAID TO BE IMPOSSIBLE board by order of the

Action of MacDonnell Declared to Be Indefensible and Dangerous.

WYNDHAM LETTERS CAUSE INDIGNATION

Press of Uniter Unionists Declare Correspondence Shows Situation to Be More Serious Than Was Imagined.

DUBLIN, March 18 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-At the annual meeting of the city of the Dublin Unionist Registration association a letter was read from in other words, one person in every 125 liv-Lord Ardilaun, in the course of which he said: "The extraordinary exposure of the house. past fortnight, in which cabinet ministers and others figure in what must be called a conspiracy to change the unionist policy and deceive and sacrifice their supporters, Will, I trust, draw unionists together in their efforts to counteract such schemes. The position is most alarming, and we do not yet know all."

The debates culminating in the produc tion of the correspondence between Mr. Wyndham and Sir Anthony MacDonnell leave Irish unionists full of confusion and alarm, yet united in one definite conviction-that is, that Sir Anthony MacDonnell executive. "His methods of administration," says the Irish Times, "have been in several instances deplorable." It is clear that the government must part either with the present undersecretary or with their last claim on the allegiance of Irish unionists. Mr. Balfour's assurance that no misunderstanding will be allowed to occur in future is dismissed here as worthless. Sir Anthony has not been required to resign. His published letter to Mr. Wyndham shows that adequate opportunity of influencing the policy and acts of the Irish administration is an express condition of his appointment. The fact that he has not resigned voluntarily is a proof that this condition is still in force. In the circumstances the talk of the impossibility of future misunderstandings is felt here to be little short of an insult to the intelligence of British unionists.

Compromise Impossible. Compromise over the subject of Sir Angree dangerous. Irish unionists feel with being returned again to power. a strength which the government will be very foolish to ignore that the only logical the government. prompt transfer of the undersecretary to sphere of usefulness outside Ireland. It is now said by Irish unionists that they could not possibly be worse off under home rule than they are under the union today. In the face of this universal feeling it seems inconceivable that the government should hesitate for a moment to take a step logical in itself and absolutely necessary if it is sought to regain even in modified degree the confidence of union-

Heat in the North. BELFAST, March 18 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bec.)-The Ulster Press has again returned to the subject of Sir Anthony MacDonnell. The unionist newspapers contend that the publication of the Wyndham-MacDonnell letters render the situation more serious than it was originally supposed to be, and that confidence in the executive has to a great extent been destroyed by the disclosures which have been made of Dublin castle intrigues, The Northern Whig says that the most regretable thing in connection with what has happened is that confidence in the firmness and impartiality of the executive has been sapped. The News Letter contends that the only way now to right the wrong done is to rate the foundations. Sir Anthony MacDonnell's political convictions unfit him for the position of Irish undersecretary in a unionist administration and his appointment unfits Mr. Wyndham to continue in the present office.

The following resolution has been passed at a special meeting of the West Belfast that of last year. The number of allens

Unionist association:

That this meeting of the West Belfast Inionist association views with alarm the action of some of his majesty's ministers a encouraging the intrigues of Sir Anthony MacDonnell in promoting the establishment of a Roman Catholic university in this country, and reiterates is previous expres-sion of determination to oppose the en-dowment of denominational education in sion of determination to oppose the downent of denominational education in any form; that this meeting is astonished at the revelations in both houses of Parilament within the past month, which reflect seriously on the lord lieutenant and the chief secretary for Ireland, who have created a want of confidence among the unionists of Ulster by appointing a well known home ruler to the important office of undersecretary for Ireland. We call upon the Rt. Rev. H. Arnoldknown home ruler to the important office of undersecretary for Ireland. We call upon our minister, the Rt. Rev. H. Arnold-Forster, to urge the other members of the government to safeguard the loyal unionists of Ireland against further intrigues of a home rule undersecretary, and we further reiterate our determination to stand by the declaration of the Ulster convention to our convention to home rule, whether in our opposition to home rule, whether called by devolution or any other name, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the unionist members of Parliament and members of the cabinet

RELIGION IN THE REICHSTAG

Case of Dr. Fischer Occasions Much Talk of Liberty of Conscience.

BERLIN, March 18 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee}-In the case of the Berlin clergyman, Dr. Fischer, who has been disciplined by his ecclesiastical superiors for utterances regarded as incompatible with his position as a Christian divine pledged to support the confession of the Prussian Evangelical church, came before the Lower this week. The government was warned by speakers from all sides of the house that in recognizing the act of the consistory which reprimanded Dr. Fischer was countenancing bigotry and intollerance and taking an important step toward driving men of scientific attainments

It was men like Dr. Fischer, it was claimed, who kept people of education still attached to the church. Clergymen of liberal theological views were, it was main tained, as pious as ofthodox pastors and as true to their duties. To discipline such men because they said openly that they do not believe in the miraculous is to ain a deadly blow at liberty of conscience within the church.

POVERTY IN GREAT BRITAIN FRENCH ARE UNEASY One Person in Forty in England and Wales is Now a,

LONDON, March 18 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-Every fortieth person resident in England and Wales is a pauper supported at the expense of the taxpayers. In London one person in every thirty-six is a

Pauper.

Such is the startling fact shown 14 Million turn of pauperism in Englan's issued this week by the mber of per-

The figures giv-, the end of Febions in receipt & ruary to have bee 854, the highest total No Longer Fear of England Which Actuon record since 187s. Only once in the intervening thirty-two years was the number \$00,000. This was in 1881, when the total reached 804,549.

During the last five years there has been a steady increase not only in the number of paupers, but in the percentage to the population. The figures were as follows:

Per 1.000 Paupers, population 707,446 21, 729,445 22, 742,938 22, 23, 23 The total for this year was divided into

259,346 indoor and 564,508 outdoor paupers, or, ing in England and Wales is in the work-In London the number of paupers was 128,182, or one in every thirty of the population. The total is the largest since 1871, when there were 162,425 paupers. The only year since 1871 which has approached any where near to this year's total was 1895, and then the number only reached 125,435.

Unlike the average for the whole country,

the majority of London paupers were in the

workhouse, the figures being: Indoor paupers, 77,493; outdoor paupers, 50,698. For the purposes of comparison London is divided into five districts. It is in the south that the largest number of paupers are to must cease to be a member of the Irish be found, but it was in the east where the largest increase took place, the figures compared with those of the previous year, are as follows:

District. Increase South North East Central

CHAMBERLAIN IS SATISFIED In Letter to New Zealand Paper Brit. ish Statesman Expresses His Pleasure,

LONDON, March 18 .- (Special Cablegram o the editor of the New Zealand Times, states that the progress of the movement in favor of Imperial Union and commercial could be carried out without recourse to preference is quite satisfactory to him. any fresh demands. In this way France He has never supposed it possible to would have a complete fleet, twenty-four thony MacDonnell's position, says the Dally the next general election, not because of and the proper proportion of destroyers and Express, is impossible. From the first it the unpopularity of the cause, but, because torpedo boats being provided. has been unconstitutional and indefensable: in England there is hardly any instance of It is now proved to be in the highest de- the government, after a long spell of office,

"I should not be in the least disappointed."

writes Mr. Chamberlain, "If our opponents justification for Mr. Balfour's statement are given a chance by their constituents that, in regard to the devolution affair, on the next opportunity. Our party will growing naval power of England and a quarter on wheat, with a preference to Sir Anthony "committed himself, and not be none the worse for a short period of America. The present minister requests our colonial possessions, would, with the government," must be found in the government," must be found in the government, and not be none the worse for a short period of Parliament to maintain for a period of large supplies they could already send us. opposition, which will unite and invigorate them; and, as they are practically unanimous in favor of the imperial policy I am convinced our victory will come at no great distance of time, when the country will return to its natural and imperial instincts. Meanwhile out opponents are saying, and will continue to say, that the quieting Frenchmen as well as Englishmen colonies are not heartily with us in our One of the most ardent Angiophobes to policy, and that, while they are ready to call for a great sacrifice from us, they will make no adequate return. No evidence significant statement: to the contracy affects the views of partisans an the other side; but, as I believe they are entirely mistaken and inderestimate the patriotism of the colonies, as well as their good sense, I am convinced that the truth will prevail and that commercial preference is the first step to that closer union on which the future existence of the power of the empire, as a whole, entirely depends, and that this policy is one which will be mutually advantageous to the prosperity of the motheriand as well as the colonies."

NEED OF IMMIGRATION LAW Chinamen Rejected by Canada and United States Are Dumped

on England. LONDON, March 18 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee)-The influx of aliens is continuing at an abnormal rate. The rate of immigration for February is almost twice who came to this country with the avowed

intention of staying during the last four Februaries were: 1905, 6,086; 1904, 3,676; 1903, 4,486; 1902, 2,993. The compleet returns for 1904 have been published yet, but the figures for the five last months of 1904 are far in excess of the corresponding figures of 1963; August-December, 1904, 42,010 August-December

1903, 29,918. The latest annual report is for 1903, in which year the number of aliens who came to settle here was 69,168, as compared with 66,471 in 1902 and 55,464 in 1901.

The local papers have repeatedly called attention to the fact that the Board of Trade returns are unreliable, as far as the number of aliens coming to stay in this country is concerned.

This month for the first time the returns do not distinguish except in an approximate manner between these aliens, who are merely birds of passage, and the far greater number who intend to foist themselves on the overburdened district of Lon-

A large number of immigrants of all nationalities who have been rejected by Canada and the United States are a burden on the Liverpool taxpayers. The latest addition to them are twenty Chinamen; who have just been returned from Canada.

IRISH FIGHTING PRIEST FREE Man Charged with Assaulting Colporteur is Given a Vote of Congratulation.

DUBLIN, March 18.-(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-At Westport petty sessions this week a Roman Catholic clergyman was prosecuted by the police for an assault on a Presbyterian colporteur. The magistrates, by a majority of 2 to 1, held that the assault was justified and dised the case. The Westport Board of Guardians and the Westport Urban council have both adopted the following reso

That we heartily congratulate Father MacDonald, our revered paster, upon the firm and decisive steps he took to prevent the religious feelings of our Catholic people being insolently outraged in their own homes, and that we pledge ourselves to indemnify him in this action, and, further, to relieve him of the necessity of having to perform so disagreeable a task earning.

Naval Programs to Germany and America Are Referred to in Debates.

FRANCE MUST KEEP UP WITH OTHERS

All Parties Seem to Be United on Desire for Stronger Navy.

REASONS FOR DEFENSIVE PLANS CHANGE

ates Lawmakers at Paris.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF NAVY DECREASES

Once French Ships Exceeded in Effectiveness Those of Triple Alliance, but Now They Take Second Place.

PARIS, March 18.-(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-Nothing could be more characteristic of the change of international relation than the course of the recent, debate over the budget in the Chamber of Deputies. The new minister of marine, His majesty fears that loss of his son, M. Thomson, agreed with the committee whom he so long vainly expected, would that it was indispensible for France to cause the outbreak of a revolution in make a serious effort if it was not to lose its rank as a naval power. In 1871 the French fleet was more powerful than fleets of the triple alliance together, while it had perial family is surrounded by hosts of a crushing superiority over that of Germany alone. In 1900 France had 373 units and the triple alliance 538, while Germany knows that he is under close supervision alone had 188 units. Thus France had and that the slightest antoward net would lost its superiority over the triple alliance give room for denunciation. No care is and the German fleet represented 45 per cent of the strength of the French fleet. But even that proportion no longer existed. In 1908 the German flect would have attained three-quarters of the strength of the French fleet. In 1917, when the German program would be complete, the German fleet would be superior to the French in the

proportion of five to four. The government, said the minister, did not propose a program binding Parliament for a dozen years. It proposed the construction of three or four units, which could be completed in two or three years and which would constitute a complete and homogenious division. He considered that the new program could be carried into execution without extra grants and without any increase of the ordinary budget for new constructions. The total sum voted for o The Bee.)-Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter this year was 121,000,000 francs and if a like sum were voted annually for new construction up to 1917 the new pregram secure the settlement of the question at new units taking the place of old ships,

> Fear of America. Ten, or even five, years ago a French twelve years the exceptional credits which were adopted for the execution of the program of 1900. This appeal is based on no hostility of England, but on the rapid strides as a sea power now being made by America, whose maritime ambition is diswhom the French chamber has ever listened, M. Mille Voye, made the following

"My friends and I will vote for th credits. The government has had the courage to draw up a program in anticipation of what may happen. True, we are not at present on the morrow of Fashoda, but we must look forward to morrows which will the constituencies recognize before long be similar. We were then face to face with a certain enemy. Today we have to think of another."

This utterance is characteristic. has this deputy found himself in such unity of views with his coileagues. There are members on all sides of the chamber who, like M. Jaures, for instance, desire more information before voting for a long continuation of the credits, or like Chillaux an ex-minister, who regards the program of the government as somewhat premature becaust that of 1900 is not yet completed But all agree that it is necessary that France should not fall behind its great rival beyond the Volga.

Points to German Program. Minister Thompson repeatedly insisted that his one ambition was to keep the French navy up to its present level of efficiency. The credits he asked for were strictly necessary in order that new ships might be substituted for those units which now were or shortly would be comparatively worthless. This was also the opinion of M. de Lansseau, the able minister of marine in the Valdeck-Rousseau cabinet, and the reporter of the naval es timates. M. Hos, defended the same point of view while evoking the specter of the prospective seven ironclads, seven cruisers and seven division of destroyers which fig ure in the new German program. He said The present chamber does not mean to commit the blunder of its predecessor in 1879, on the eve of the Soudan, which, obeying humanitarian preoccupations, de clined to protect the frontiers.'

This appeal was listened to and the reso lution "inviting the government to present without delay a program of new constructions for the fleet" was adopted by 450 to

After the declarations of the minister and the reporter, this vote binds the government to carry out a program which is virtually the same as the German. Year by year, and according to the same method as that adopted in the Reichstag for the realization of the German program up to 1917, the French fleet will be replenished with new units, which will keep French naval power in the same relative position toward that of Germany as it occupies today. The large majority by which this decision was taken is a sign of the times.

American Artists in London. LONDON, March 18 .- The first exhibition in London of the New York Water Color club will be opened for private view tomorrow in the modern gallery, where 100 pictures selected by the club have been the most successful ever held in the new gallery and it continues to draw such crowds that the management is trying to obtain the permission of the owners to retain the pictures until April 15 instead of March 31, the original closing date.

Arabs Capture a Town. ADEN, Arabia, March 18.-It is reported that Sanaa, capital of the province of Yemen, with its garrison of \$,600 men, fallen into the hands of the Arab insurgents. The governor, it is added, had previously offered to surrender, but his terms were not acceptable to the besiegera

HARD TIMES FOR CZARINA REAR GUARD IN FIGHT Wife of Russian Ruler Serves Husband as Cook, Valet and

Nurge. ST. PETERSBURG, March is - Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-The caarina has no rest, either by day or by night. In the DIREST first place, she is filled with anxiety as

to the comfort and health of her husband and children. She is quite like the mistress of a house, and if this were not so, who knows whether the czar would not have reached the end of his powers of en durance before now. The greater part of her imperial majesty's time is passed it consoling her husband and inspiring him with courage. Besides this, she must concern herself with every triffe. She prepares food for the caar, who is in constant fear of polson; she assists at every detail of his toflet, as would the German wife of some smaller citizen, since the exar mistrusts every act of his servants; she superintends the tailor and the landress, as well as the barber, and besides this she attends to every want of her infant son, whom she rears herself. Formerly she left but little for the nurses to do, undertaking everything herself. Now she scarcely allows the female attendants to approach the exarevitch's cradle. Even if she would she cannot, as the czar has greater fear for his son than for himself. It has become almost a fixed idea with

the czar that his son's life is threatened. every corner of the empire, even among conservatives, and for this reason every one in any way connected with the im spies, who in their turn are watched by a second series. Naturally, every one taken to prove the truth of a suspicion, but every one in the slightest degree suspected is removed upon some vague pretense. Hence arises a general insecurity, as nobody known what the next hour will bring forth.

Matters are not much better in the palaces of the grand dukes, who scarcely trust themselves in the streets, and intrigue one against the other in order to obtain the greatest influence over the czar. Their relations accuse them of abandoning the traditions of the imperial house in order to cause a revolution and to save their property. This information concludes with the statement that the future lies in darkness, and that every one may be prepared for the most slarming surprises.

TALK OF DUTY ON WHEAT English Speaker Declares that All Canadian Grain Must Be

Admitted Free.

LONDON, March 18 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave, M. P., addressing a meeting of the Royal Statistical society this week, said: "No duty could possibly, under any cir-Ten, or even five, years ago a French cumatances, be proposed on the produce minister of marine who called upon the tof Canada. Wheat grown there is as house to vote a program of naval extension much British produce as if it had been found his most effective arguments in the grown in Yorkshire, A duty of 2 shillings

and the prospects of a great increase in the near future, have no effect in raising prices here. There is one encouraging point-that the annual value of the agricultural produce for the last ten years appears fairly to have kept on a level. This has not been brought about by wheat crops. The crop of barley had remained on the same level, though the land devoted to it was smaller in area than ten years since, and the price, on an average, lower. Oats rather more than held their own, though the price is low. The explanation as to the general value having fairly, though not fully maintained itself, appears to be in the number of horses cattle, sheep and pigs, though the increase is not proportionate to that of the land employed as pasture. Attention should be given to the adaptation of our cultivation to those articles which could with stand foreign competition best, such as milk, cheese, butter, eggs and bacon, the imports of flour, have been particularly disadvantageous. Wheat contained other products, such as bran, which were particularly useful for producing bacon. A tax on the import of flour could not in any way affect the price of bread, as the freight of the flour appeared to be more costly than the freight of the wheat; while the increased import of the wheat would incidentally be an advantage to the farmer as well as to the miller. A system of cooperation would be of service, but this would have to be introduced among a population to which the idea of co-opera tion is at present but little known, and some time must pass before such a system can become at all general. Improved agricultural machinery might be of assistance where the farmer had the means of providing it. Something might be done by the government in alleviation of the tosses of agriculture by reducing rates and taxes while matters were in this condi-

HEARING SCOTCH CHURCH CASE

Chairman of Royal Commission De clares Taking of Testimony to Be Closed,

EDINBURGH, March 18 .- (Special Cable gram to The Bee.)-The Royal commission to inquire into the Scottish church cas sat again this week, when, after hearing evidence from several witnesses on behalf of the Free church, the commissioners adjourned, the chairman, Lord Elgin, stating that the evidence was all in. The other two commissioners, Lord Kinnear and Sir Anstruther, were presented.

The Rev. George Anderson, minister of Bridgeton original secession church, Glasgow, was examined, his evidence relating to the original secession mission at Seoni, in the central provinces of India, has been supported by the Free church since the union. The witness said that the original secession church contributed liberally, considering its numbers and resources, toward the support of the mis sion, and received help from the small sister churches in Ireland and America Grants in support of famine, orphans, and in aid of schools were also received from the government, and there was reason hung. The Whistler exhibition has been to hope for further help from the same source in aid of educational work, because of the quantity and the quality of the work done. The income from all these ources combined was insufficient for the work at present being done, and they had been much indebted to the Free Church of Scotland for the help given in the past few years. Without it they would have been compelled to diminish their expenditures and reduce the number of agents and the amount of work. The expenditure inst year, exclusive of money spent in The Free church since the union had contributed from £200 to £200 yearly. defective insulation of electric light wires.

Report of Heavy Action Twenty Miles Above Tie Pass.

FOREBODINGS IN RUSSIA

St. Petersburg Has No News from Army

for Over Twenty-Four Hours. MAY ENTER' SIBERIA

JAPANESE

Radicals at Tokio lavor Carrying War Into the Enemy's Country.

LINEVITCH MAY BE FURGED TO SURRENDER

Last Report Says gapanese May Pall Upon Beaten Army of Czar as it Leaves the

Mountains.

BULLETIN.

YINKOW, Manchuria, March 15.-1t is reported that the Russian rear guard is fighting a heavy action in the vicinity of Kalyuan, about twenty mucs north of Tie

No News from Linevich. ST. PETERSHURG, Maten 18.-(2:10 p. m. Telegraph communication with the rereating Russian army was oven cut to over twenty-four hours, but the authorities hope it is only temporary, declaring that they have no information that the Japanese have reached the ratirond in General Line vitch's rear. Nevertheless, with the curtain down, the War office naturally is the preof the direct forepodings. The last word from the front was contained in a telegram from one of the Associated Press Russian correspondents, the only correspondent with the retiring army. It presaged an attack from the rear. The telegram, although dated Changtufu (forty miles north of Tie Pass) at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, was sent from Kaiyuan, thirty miles north of Tie Pass, and only reached St. Petersburg this morning. It was very brief, saying simply that the army was retiring in good

commencing sentence as follows: We believe the Japanese are making a wide turning movement north and that they are ready to fall upon us when we get out of the ring-like group of mountains which surround the Tie Pass gorge.

order and destroying the railroad as it

Japanese, the rear gard action being con-

tinuous. There were ominous words in the

I a. m.-Reports received from the recommander-in-chief stated March 17, which were issued last night, while relieving the fear of the Russian people that the Manchurian army is already cut off and conirming information already received that the retirement is in full progress, throw no further light on the condition or the losses of the army and contain no disquieting information.

The city of Fakoman, which is well in the Russian, rear has been seized by forces given out as Chinese bandits but which may be a vanguard of Jepanese regulars.

Army in Tight Place. yuan, about twenty miles north of Tie Pass, and the great Chinese road runs northward paralleling the railroad and offering to a force there the alternative of striking directly the Russian line or of pushing on toward the Sungari river along the highway, which is better than the road over which General Linevitch will have to retreat. The new commander will need all the strategic qualities of Kouropatkin to effect the withdrawal safely. How far or how rapidly Field Marshal Oyama will be able to continue pursuit remains to be seen, but the Chinese at Harbin expect him there April 10, and if this opinion serves to be founded on a Japanese proclamation, many persons here remembering the fulfillment of Oyama's assurance regarding the occupation Mukden, March 10, will be inclined to ac

cept three weeks as the limit. Say War Will Continue, The Russian government continues to declare that whatever be the fate of Har-

bin and of the present eastern army, the war will continue. Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's orders to try issues with Vic Admiral Togo have not been cancelled, preparations for the mobilization of a new army are continuing, and the finance department is busy with measures to pro vide necessary funds.

The newspapers generally endorse Line vitch's selection as temporary commanderin-chief on the ground that Kouropatkin's lack of success made his suppression imperative. At the same time it is recognized that Kouropatkin's failure also rests or other shoulders and pity is expressed at his

Japs May Enter Siberia. TOKIO, March 17 .- (8 p. m.)-Beyond the general retirement of the Russians along the railway northward, little is known here of the details of the last three days' events in Manchuria. Various reports of the number of additional Russian prisoners cap-20,000. It is impossible to confirm the reports.

There is much speculation over the extent of the Russians' retirement. Harbin is regarded as a logical base, but it is suggested that they may attempt to hold the Kirin line. The country between Kiayuan and Sungari is inhospitable. Formerly the conservative element in the

high councils of Japan favored setting a limit to the Manchurian advance. It opposed advancing to Harbin, but the results of the victory at Mukden are removing opposition and the bulk of opinion and judgment now favors pressing advantages and carrying the war to the utmost limits possible.

Grand Duke Nicholas to Go East. PARIS, March 18 .- The Echo De Paris says that Grand Duke Nicholas Nichilalevitch has been ordered to start for Manchuria to investigate the situation there and that his report will result in a decision as to a continuation of the war or

FIRE AT NEW YORK ACADEMY

Pireman is Seriously Injured Falling Wall and Much Property is Destroyed.

NEW YORK, March 18 .- Many valuable paintings and pieces of statuary and articles used in instruction were destroyed to day by a fire which damaged the building occupied by the National Academy of Design at 169th street and Amsterdam avenue One fireman was buried under debris from a falling wall, but was rescued and removed to a hospital. He will recover. While an exact estimate of the damage could not be made today it will be at least building new schools, amounted to over \$50,000 and may reach double that figure. It is believed that the fire resulted from

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Porceast for Nebraska-Partly Cloudy Sunday; Rain or Snow and Colder in East Portion, Monday Fair and

NEWS SECTION-1 English Unionists Are Angry. Naval Programs Worry France.

Railroads Showing Their Hand. Feeling in Russia is Gloomy.

2 Banquet for Stnyvesant Fish. Warner Gets Missouri Senatorship.

3 News from All Parts of Nebraska. Stockmen Are Taking Up the Land.

4 Bench and Bar at Banquet Board. Affairs at South Omaha. 5 College Base Ball League Formed.

Senate Completes It's Labors.

6 Past Week in Omaha Society. 7 Happenings at Council Bluffs. S Happenings in lown Towns.

Thompson Surely Goes to Mexico.

EDITORIAL SECTION-9 Why Minister Piehve Was Killed. 10 Editorial.

11 Northwestern Road's New Idea. Growth of Omaha is General. Farmer Takes His Own Life.

15 Echoes of the Ante-Room Woman in Club and Charity. 16 Financial and Commercial. 17 Condition of Omaba's Trade.

Government's Action Blocks Plan. HALF-TONE SECTION-

1 New Ambassador to Britain, Stories About Noted People. Tersely Told Tales.

In the Field of Electricity. Some Courtship Curiosities. 2 About Plays and Players. Music and Musical Notes.

3 Sherlock Holmes' Adventure. 4 He Lives by Winding Clocks.

Rural Traveling Libraries. 5 Canal Work in Calebra Cut.

Quaint Features of Life. 6 For and About Women. 7 Sports of the Week.

COLOR SECTION-

1 Buster Brown's Kitten. 2 Hairpin as a Life Saver.

3 Did Kipling See a Sea Serpent? 4 Tent Life for Benuty.

Real Carmens of Seville. 5 Queen Who Played a Man. Strange Stories from Monte Carlo. Automobile Dog is the Latest.

6 Haunting Voice Prevents Wedding 7 Top o' the Mornin'. went, but was constantly pressed by the

8 Lucy and Sophie Say Good-Bye, Alice and the Shamrocks. 9 Lovers' Luck-A Story. 10 Mouths Seen on the Stage.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday: Hour. Deg. Hour. 5 a. m..... 52 1 p. 1 p. m 61 7 n. m 53 3 p. m 60 8 a. m..... 53 9 n. m..... 55 5 p. m.... 58 10 a. m 57 7 p. m..... 48 11 a. m 59

12 m..... 60

BEEF TRUST INVESTIGATION

Federal Grand Jury Will Begin Its Work at Chiengo Tuesday Morning.

CHICAGO, March 18.-The last papers be served prior to the empaneling of the grand jury which is to investigate the socalled "Beef trust" were served today in the form of subpoenas on twenty-eight additional witnesses. Everything is in readiness for the final step of swearing in the twenty-three grand jurors, which will take

place next Monday in this city. The men who are on the jury are all re tired farmers or well known business men If some of them fail to qualify another drawing will be held until the requisite number of men qualify. No evidence will be heard by the jury until Tuesday morn

The forthcoming investigation will be conducted along lines of the closest secrecy. Extraordinary precautions will be taken by United States Marshal Ames and the other officers of the court to prevent any information coming from the jury room. The grand jurors will be cautioned against divulging any of the evidence given befor them, and as a further safeguard each of the witnesses will be accompanied from the court room by deputy marshals under in structions to prevent all persons from talk ing to the witnesses.

On account of the promotion of Judge Kohlsaat to the circuit court bench and of Mr. Bethea's elevation to the bench of the district, Judge J. Otis Humphrey of Spring field, Ill., has been asked to impanel the jury Monday.

DEMOCRATS WILL PROTEST

Members of Colorado Assembly Al lege that McDonald's Title to Governorship is Void.

DENVER, March 18.-The democratic members of the Colorado general assembly are preparing a protest against the action of the majority of that body in deciding tured are in circulation. One estimate is the gubernatorial contest in favor of James H. Peabody, the contestor, after he had agreed to resign and permit Lieutenant Governor Jesse F. McDonald to become governor. The protest will allege that the seating of Peabody, when it was known that his resignation had been placed to the hands of W. S. Boynton to be filed within twenty-four hours after his inauguration, was illegal and that therefore Governor McDonald is not entitled to his seat. The protest will be filed when the joint convention meets next Tuesday to receive the report of the committee appointed to investigate Senator Morgan's bribery

charges. Ex-Governor Alva Adams, who was ousted from office by the general assembly, issued an address "to the people of Colo rado" tonight. It consists of about 2.500 words and reviews in scathing terms the various steps in the contest by means of which he was unseated.

Movements of Ocean Vessels March 18 At New York—Sailed: New York, for Southampton; Neckar, for Naples; Finland, for Antwerp Cretic, for Azores; Algeria, for Marseilles; Umbria, for Liverpool; Minnehalm, for London, Arrived; Ethiopia, for Glasgow. At Antwerp—Sailed: Kroonland, for New York. At Havre-Sailed: La Bretagne, for New York.

Queenstown-Arrived: Caronia, from At Manchester-Arrived: Bostonian, from Ilverpool—Arrived; Victorian, from Y York. Salled: Bovic, for New York ric, for Boston; Eiruria, for New York Glasgow—Salled: Laurentian, for New

Southampton-Sailed: Philadelphia New York.

t Cherbourg-Sailed; Philadelphia, for York. Arrived; Grosser Kurfurst New York Plymouth-Arrived: St. Paul, from At Rotterdam-Arrived; Byner, from New York At Dover-Sailed: Kroonland, for New

York At Marseilles-Sailed: Perugia for Naples

First Move is to Kill the Sheldon Commission Measare. -

Just What is Needed. HOPE THEREBY TO HEAD OFF RATE BILL

Cady Bill is Being Pushed by Them as

HAND OF RAILROADS

PREFERRED BILL MUCH LIKE OLD LAW

Many Coincidences, Also, in Its Course

Through the Legislature.

WHAT WAS THOUGHT OF MEASURE THEN

Representative Junkin Voices Sentis ment of Element Which Believes in the Legislature Making the Rates.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, March 18.-(Special.)-Notwithstanding their customary skill of concealing their schemes, the allied railroads have at last falled to hide their hands in the matter of legislation vitally affecting their interests. That they have decreed the defeat of the rate regulating bills and the passage of the Cady rallroad commission bill is now generally admitted. The Cady bill passed the senate Friday and every effort will be made by the corporations to facilitate its course through the house and secure its ultimate passage. Agitation of this measure is to be kept up in an effort to divert attention from the rate

bilis and create the impression that the

Cady bill contemplates all the relief which

the producers and consumers in Nebraska want and need. This is said to be the program decided on. For some time the real meat of the Cady bill was not disclosed and few members at first suspected what it really was. It became the rival in the senate of the Sheldon bill. The Sheldon bill finally was killed and the Cady bill passed. On the day of its passage Sheldon made a vigorous fight against the measure and to a large extent revealed the true character of the bill. He showed that but for two immaterial amendments it was a verbatim copy of the old Board of Transportation taw enacted in 1887, repealing the law of 1885. A comparison of the two acts shows Senator Shelden to be strictly correct. The only points of difference between the present Cady bill and the one passed in 1887 are that the old law made the secretary of state, attorney general, auditor, treasurer and land commissioner the commission, while the Cady bill composes this board of the secretary of state, treasurer and land commissioner, and the old law provided for the appointment of three secretaries by a four-fifths vote of the commission, while the Cady bill

makes it two-thirds. Some Legislative History.

The legislature which enacted the law of 1885 was republican. The supreme court in 1961 decided the 1887 law unconstitutional, and now the railroads demand that another republican legislature shall reenact a law books by decision of the highest tribunal of the state and the upper branch of that legislature has acquiesced in the wishes of these corporations. This fact is attracting considerable attention to the genate in general and Senator Cady in particular. The senator's connection with the proceedings is a surprise to his friends

who had picked him out as a leader of the independent element of the legislature. A review of the legislative journal of 1887 when this old bill was upon its passage reveals the fact that many of the leading members believed it to be a bad measure to place upon the statute books N. V. Harlan was then speaker of the house and he was a republican. the bill was on third reading in the house

vote in these words: "Gentlemen, as this bill is one above all others the corporations are demanding and as this bill as a national law at this time looks as though it might prove a national calamity and I have no confidence that it will bring any material relief to the people and prove a stumbling block and a fraud, therefore vote, 'No.'

and his name was called he explained his

Representative Fenton of Richardson county, another strong republican, said in explaining his vote: Believing it is the mugwump policy to defeat all railroad legislation, I vote,

Representative Mathleson of Omaha had this to say when he cast his vote: "I am sorry to see that this legislature doesn't want a good railroad law and as I have on every move sustained the people n their right, I now only see one way to get a railroad law and that is to vote for

the next best, and therefore I vote, 'yes.' Junkin Speaks His Mind. "So here we see what the legislators of 1887, republicans, thought of the Cady bill," remarked Representative Junkin of Gosper county. "They condemned it as a ratiroad measure and unfit for passage. If it was a railroad measure then, why is it not a railroad measure now? If it was unfit for passage then, why is it not unfit for pasage now? If it was a mugwump measure calculated to defeat all good railroad legislation then, why is it not the same today? With the record of the past before us, with the wise judgment of former legislators at our hand, with the decision of the supreme court declaring this law unconstitutional, why, in the name of heaven, should we re-

enact that law? "This bill is no new thing; it is no experiment. If it were there might be some emote excuse for its passage. It was considered by one legislature and by some of the best and most independent members leclared a farce and a railroad measure, and it went upon the statute books and was declared unconstitutional. If, therefore, this republican legislature, pledged to secure decent railroad legislation, stultifies itself by imposing on the people such a fraud as this it will be committing a sin for which the party will have to answer it the polls. Is this legislature going to refuse to do what it demanded that Mr. Burkett do before it would elect him United States senator? It remains for the iouse to redeem the pledges and save the

party. Mr. Junkin has for two sessions been a faithful worker for legislation that would properly regulate railroad rates and management. He is a joint author of the com-

nodity rate bill. Features of Sheldon Bill.

The Sheidon bill was distinct and com-prehensive in its provisions. It provided or rate revision and adjustment by the allroad commissioner and contained the rovision that the commission should have ower to resort to every legal recourse to ocure the enforcement of the act. It conained just seventeen such provisions, all of which were stoutly objected to, of course, by the rullroads. It made the gov-