# THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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## BRITISH SEE DANGER

Naval Officers Discuss the Possibility of War with the German Empire.

ASPIRATIONS OF TEUTONS ARE FEARED

One Admiral Sees Desire of Germans to Capture English Trade.

ISLAND'S DEFENSES ARE NOT ADEQUATE

Presence of Foreign Pilots and Foreign

Writers is Deplored.

GERMANY SEES THREAT OF HOSTILITIES

Berlin Paper Accuses Great Britain of Wanting to Limit German Navy, While Increasing Its Own.

LONDON, May 27 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald in an interview this week, supports Mr. Arthur Lee, civil lord of the admiralty in the latter's contention that the reorganization of the British fleet was called forth by the growth of the German navy. It is, says, a precautionary measure taken by a nation whose existence depends on the freedom of the sea, and which, therefore, cannot but regard with feelings of natural fear the sudden formation of a powerful fleet, close to its land frontiers, especially when it considers the object to which at a given moment, this fleet may be applied an ambitious and energetic nation, striving to expend, seeking colonies and commercial intercourse in every corner of the earth, and not concealing the fact that it wishes to obtain a place in the sun for

Admiral Fitzgerald says he is proud to number among his friends eminent officers accorded him by the German emperor, and the cordiality evinced towards him by Prince Henry, but he continues that the friendship of officers of the two fleets would be a weak bond of peace if the life interat the conviction that even war with all being quietly, but firmly by slow proceedure forced out of existence.

Germany Would Dispossess England. The British admiral deduces from the attitude of the popular German press toward England, when the latter was in difand in the world's commerce now held by in Norway because it would prevent the England and that, as England's very existence depends on her maintaining its
state to create consuls without consulting
present position, the continued increase of
Sweden.

In Norway because it would prevent the
sions demonstrating the distrust enterthe control question, the powers will agree
tained by the masses, which is deplorable in that two civil agents in Macedonia, appresent position, the continued increase of
Sweden. Greatly as he would deplore war between ed if it is to come for

#### the English fleet Lord Ellenborough Talks.

At the Royal United Service institution mander R. H., read a paper on the possibility of England's fleets and harbors being surprised.

Admiral Togo's attacks upon Port Arthur, he said, furnished a lesson to Portsmouth and Portland. If simultaneous at- HOLLLAND STATES POSITION tempts to sink English battleships, the positions of which were shown on charts that could be bought for a few pence, and if efforts to block harbors are successful, the enemy might then be able to protect his transports from torpedo attacks and so reinforce an invading army.

The doctrine of mare clausum would have to be partially revived for the next naval war, and the three-mile limit extended to the enemy's shore.

England was in far greater danger of attack when all of its fleets were assembled at Spithead for a naval review than on any other occasion, he added.

Lord Ellenborough advocated that all of the forts that protect naval anchorages should be constantly kept on a war footing, ready to open fire, that a post capshould be on duty, night and day, at the admiralty, and that no pllots except those British born, should ever be allowed to exercise their profession on England's

He prophesied disaster from the freedom of the English press, suggesting that the folly or sense of rivalry of some editor

takers to remote harbors, where, as he points out, they must steadily deterioriate and rapidly become unserviceable.

'It clearly would be unwise to wait for war and then crowd upon the shipbuilders the task of making good the ravages wrought by neglect. The forces possessed by other maritime powers make it indispensible that we should not lightly dispense with any elements of naval power."

Germans See a Threat. BERLIN, May 27 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-The remarks contained in an interview with Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald relating to the reorganization of the British navy are construed in a sensational article by the Vossiche Zeitung as a threat by England to make war on Germany if the latter does not desist from increasing its navy. The Vossiche claims an equal

right with England to extend its commerce (Continued on Second Page.)

No Apparent Settlement of Trouble Between Norway and Sweden in Sight.

STOCKHOLM, May 27,-(Special Cablegram to The Hee.)-The prince regent has peen conferring with the leading men in DISTRUST OF NATIVE WHITES IS SHOWN Christiana on the situation created by Norway's renewed expression of disser's faction over the consular questie-

know what has been see the two who have been consults nons which they been consulte tions wil have seen firm and unanimous. They must have stated that we cannot let the consular question drop. It is more

than a point of honor; it is the touchstone of our national unity and our national in-Therein lies the difficulty. This momen-

tous consular question does not seem one impossible of a solution by a judicious com-Norway has taken its stand on its right to establish separate consuls unconditionally; Sweden on its part insists that these consuls shall be subordinate to the minister for foreign affairs. These two points of view are not absolutely irreconcilable if mutual concessions and some practical "modus vivendi" were aimed at. The "impasse" which the question has led to in the relations of the two countries arises from the weighty sfde issues connected with it. In Norway it has become a "point of honor" to carry the question through in spite of opposition. It is resolved to assert its national independence and to prove to the world its sovereign right as a free state. Sweden's condition seems to it like a denial of these rights the evident deep distrust of the Transand an attempt to assert suzerainty over it and supremacy in the union, and this honor and legitimate pride. A young, spirited nation, rendered super-

sensative by brooding over real or imaginary wrongs in the past, rises up in arms against the slightest concessions, until its quarter of the legislature being nominated, rights as a sovereign state have been aserted and its national honor vindicated. In Sweden, on the other hand, the paraount thought is to maintain the unity of the German navy, and also proud of the of the ministry for foreign affairs, which hospitality and many proofs of friendship is, in its eyes, not only the outward and visible sign of the union, but its very 'raison d'etre," and as the prince regent stated in his proposal, a "sine qua non" of its existence. In the existence of separate Norwegian consuls, unless they ests of the two nations were brought into are placed under the minister of foreign such sharp contrast that each must arrive affairs, it sees the beginning of a process of cleavage, destructive of unity and an its terrors would be preferable to a state instrument to be used for paving the way of affairs in which one nation saw itself to separate ministers for foreign affairs and a separate diplomacy, with a sundered, perhaps contradictory foreign pol- placed on the same footing as single men positive result of the interview between icy. What would remain of the union? Cleavage in regard to the dynasty would inevitably follow. Thus, the prince regent's proposal to revise the conditions of ficulties during the Boer war that Germany Norway. The sole condition of maintainis England's friend only in its prosperity. In the unity of the ministry of foreign affairs was welcomed in Sweden as a happy seeking to occupy the position on the sea solution of the difficulty. It was rejected

the German navy cannot but be regarded This necessary political foresight is pitted by England as threatening its existence. against unreasoning national pride, and all conciliatory efforts have failed, the breach England and Germany, he would rather is widered, estrangement continues and a pression of a hope for a speedy change in such a war broke out tomorrow than that feeling is growing up in both countries a number of years, until Germany is in a disgust), a feeling made up of disappointposition possibly to gain an advantage over | ment, injured pride, despair at continued misunderstandings, irritation and increasing brotherly and neighborly unfriendliness, a dangerous feeling if it were to bethis week Lord Ellenborough, retired, com- come general, as it would end by bringing about the very consummation most deprecated, the political separation, the consequences of which it is feared might be

Semi-Official Statement of Policy of Dutch Government is Made Public.

BRUSSELS, May 27 .- (Special Cablebram to The Bee.)-The resignation of Baron Van jections to the new constitution, cannot Lynden having directed attention to the question of dutch foreign policy the following semi-official statement upon that subject will be found of interest:

At the present moment Holland is traversing a peculiarly interesting phase from a political standpoint, which one or another of the great powers might study with advantage, and with the object of drawing this valiant little country within its own sphere of action, and especially its sphere of sympathy. What the dutch fear its own sphere of action, and especially its sphere of sympathy. What the dutch fear most as the result of Japanese victories in the ultimate annexation, either by warrike means or as the outcome of diplomatic action of their castern possessions. They are endeavoring to obtain the protection of one or another of the great maritime powers; they naturally turn either towards England or towards Germany. The ill-feeling bred of the Boer war is rapidly disappearing as might have been foreseen; curiously enough might have been foreseen; curiously enough there is at the present moment a current of sympathy with England, so much so that the English National Anthem is often

folly or sense of rivalry of some editor may cause England's plans to fail and involve it in great disasters. Once a war began a wave of public opinion would probably carry a bill dealing with the press, but it might come ten days too late.

Writers May Be Spies.

Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, in the discussion that followed said that he considered that the possibilities of surprise were exaggerated, but he thought danger existed in the many thousands of foreign writers who might be used as spies. Another grave danger existed in the admiral pointed out, there were many others on the retired list who could be employed. British ships abroad are compelled to take native pilots and he wished to see an act passed that no alien should be granted a pilotage certificate for English waters.

Sir W. White, the eminent naval considered in sense of rivalry of some editor may cause for the constant the fact that fity-nihe foreign pilots are employed on the coasts. Probably, the admiral pointed out, there were many others on the retired list who could be employed. British ships abroad are compelled to take native pilots and he wished to see an act passed that no alien should be granted a pilotage certificate for English waters.

Sir W. White, the eminent naval considered and pilotage certificate for English waters. Sir W. White, the eminent naval constructor, in an article published this week, criticises the admiralty policy with regard to the older ships of the British navy severely.

He thinks that a grave mistake has been made in selling a large number of still serviceshle cruisers for a mere song and in relegating others in charge of caretakers to remote harbors, where, as he

# RUSSIAN PRINCE IS DROWNED

Son of Revolutionist Commits Suicide After Losing Fortune at Gambling Table.

NICE, May 27 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-It is now known that the person who jumped into the sea out of a boat off this place recently and was drowned was Prince Charles Bakunin, son of the Russian revolutionist. The prince had been for the last two years at Nice. He was married to a rich Italian weman and had three children. The prince had lost \$225,000 at the gaming tables and was utterly ruined. He committed suicide by tying a heavy stone around ing to join the army are being taken, but

## SCANDINAVIANS FEEL BITTER BOERS NOT PLEASED

General Botha Shows Why New Constitution of Transvaal is Not Satisfactory.

People Not Permitted to Say How Taxes Are to Be Spent.

BRITISH RESIDENTS NOT OPTIMISTIC

See Little Hope for Marked Improvement in Political Affairs.

OLD BOER LEADERS HELD RESPONSIBLE

Position Taken by Former Officers in Late War Said to Cause Indefinite Postponement of Representative Government.

PRETORIA, May 21.-(Special Cablegram to The Bee General Boths, on behalf of the constitutional committee, has issued to the Dutch members of the Het Volk a short resume of the constitution, rendered necessary by the nonpublication of an official Dutch version. This review is followed by a concise criticism of the chief points which, he says, will cause universal dissatisfaction and even indignation, owing to vas. public, and particularly of the Boers. which is revealed by them. Among the It naturally resents as an insult to its chief points which General Botha selects for criticism is the fact that under the constitution the government is entirely independent of the legislature, even in regard to saiaries of officials. Moreover, a the scale will always turn on the side favored by the government and disastrous proposals will easily be carried out, such as the \$150,000,000 war contribution. The powers of the legislature are so limited that it would be more of a debating society than a serious parliament, financial proposais emanating from the government, which is totally independent of the people's representatives. He objects to the government's attitude on the subjects of Asiatics and natives, of railways and the use of the

Boer language. General Botha then refers to the fact that men raising large families of prospective citizens under great trials are temporarily fortune hunting in the colony. The proposed quadrennial redistribution, General Botha continues, is calculated to ness of the Austro-Hungarian government give the ruling party a further lease of to agree to international control of the the union give legitimate satisfaction to office. The stipulation of a deposit of finances of Macedonia. With regard to this that Dennison or someone had paid Beane \$500 from Parliamentary candidates is de- proposal which is known to have for coming here to testify and the original nounced as a bar to the workingmen, majority are poor and capitalists conse- in office beyond that period. quently wield unusual power.

the constitution.

## Feeling of the British.

JOHANNESBURG, May 27 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-The consensus of the opinions of the leading British residents in the Colony is that the future is not particularly bright, at least so far as racial amalgamation is concerned. Steadfast in the traditions of Mr. Kruger and his school, the "Het Volk," or People's union, has never concealed its hopes that whenever a liberal government came into office in the motherland that it would hasten to undermine the fabric of British rule in South Africa by once more "treating the Dutch" with indiscriminate generosity.

The decision of the opposition to indulge provisions of the letters patent, and the grounds upon which they base their obmischievous belief. General Botha and his sale condemnation of the scheme which porters as instructions on which to frame

their indictments of the government. General Botha, who speaks in the name of Mr. Schalkburger, Mr. Wolmarans, Mr. Smuts, General Beyers and others distinguished for the bitterness with which they eagerness with which some of them devised based, he affirms, on "perverted informa- keel recently. tion," which was obtained, he insinuates, by confining inquiries to the representative government party alone.

The Boer leaders, quite consistently with the spirit of the oligarchy in which they were bred, are not content with simple equality between English and Dutch. They hold it a wrong that the rural Boers are not invested with greater voting power than the British workingmen of the great industrial and mining centers. At the same time he deplores the fact that the white inhabitants are not to be free to mete out to natives and to Asiatics the treatment they chose. There is, in fact, hardly an important point in the new constitution at which the formidable organization got up by General Botha and his handful of associates does not rail, and the prospects are that the self-governed colony, so long hoped for, is yet in the far-distant future.

#### BOOTMAKERS ON THE MARCH Police Do Not Interfere with Prelim inary Plans of British

"Coxey" Army.

LONDON, May 27 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-After carrying on a vigorous campaign for nine weeks in their own neighborhood, the bootmakers of North hampton propose to extend their strike and march on London. An army of 200 men, commanded by Mr. Gribble, the strike play "Rule Britannia" on the way, is being organized for the attack on the metropolis. It will march by easy stages, commandeer-

office. residence, in order to enlist his sympathy his neck on board a boat which he had the police do not regard the march seripreliminary arrangements.

### CONDITIONS IN MACEDONIA DEFENSE TAKES TURN Question of Change in Policy is

Considered at London and Vienna.

LONDON, May 27 .- (Special Cablegram o The Eee.)-Definite proposals for the better administration of Macedonia have been formulated and laid before the powers of Europe for their consideration. England, to which the Christian subjects of the Porte | Give Testimony Which in Several Features owe perhaps a greater debt than to any other of the mintes interested in the Baikans, is primarily responsible for the forms which the proposals have now taken. In their general outline the proposals have been accepted by two at least, of the members of the concert of Europe. It will be remembered that Lord Lansdowne speaking in the House of Lords on March 28, dwelt so at length upon the difficulties, which beset Great Britain in making any attempt to ameliarate the condition of affairs in those wretched provinces of the Turkish Empire. He pointed out that the policy of Turkey ran counter to any scheme of reform no matter how generously conceived, and at the same time he explained that the free action of this country in this matter was impeded by more obstacles than the natural jealousy of the two powers, whose interest are, for reasons both racial and geographical, more ntimately concerned than England's.

On the one hand the claims of humanity and the traditional attitude of England upon questions of political liberty forced adjournment this evening. Two witnesses Great Britian, which the people were favorable to the defense-Henry Eagan and financial requirements of any scheme of have been the man Shercliffe referred to the interests of British trade, the greatest the robbery, and he was put on the stand caution must be exercised before consent-ing to any proposal which will increase the He swore that he never knew that John Austria, it is claimed, have consented to to testify that Dennison had told him that some form of international control of the the financial statement was correct. Infinances of Macedonia and Adrianopie stead of doing that Gaston said Dennison and it is after all a matter of small told him that Shercliffe had \$6,000 planted moment, whether intervention is made ef- out west, and that he had paid part of fective by the agency of an international the money for his defense and had used board of control or by the simpler and less | that \$6,000 humiliating alternative offered by the organization of the Ottoman bank. In either case the principle remains the same, and its adoption at last secures for the Muersteg reforms that financial support, the absence of which for the past two years has been the sole and sufficient reason for their comparative ill-success.

VIENNA, May 27.-(Special Cablegram to Count Coluchowsky and Signer Tittoni, at Venice, that the former expressed to readiemanated from Great Britain, colpourters whilst the absence of a limit to election had previously taken place between Vienna Beane were introduced as evidence. One of expenses favors rich candidates, two provi- and Rome, but without result. As a com- these showed that Beane had been promsions demonstrating the one-sidedness of pensation to Austria for its concessions on

# The manifesto concludes with the ex- MUCH TROUBLE IN CONNAUGHT sent him to come to Omaha and when

Spirit of Agitation Against the Graziers.

DUBLIN, May 27 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-Reports from Connaught indicate the existence of a determined spirit of agitation, but indicate also that the government is taking strong measures to suppress it and to protect life and property. At a special court of petty sessions at Ballinasloe thirteen men of the farming class were returned for trial on charges of having taken part in an unlawful assembly at the village of Aughrim. A similar case was heard at a special court at Killimer, near Portumna, when ten men including in hostile criticism of some of the principal Michael Hobbs, J. P., chairman of the local district council, and James Kelly, district councillor, were charged with unlawful assembling on the occasion of an aucbut confirm the Boer chiefs in this most tion for grazing lettings. All the defendants were returned for trial at the Galway asfriends apparently believe that the whole- sizes. Messages from Athenry state that Morris went to his Iowa home today, and large tracts of grass land are lying idle as most of the witnesses have gone. Shercliffe they have adopted will be accepted by Sir a result of the successful efforts of the Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his sup- United Irish league to intimidate the graziers. At Monives, on Monday, ten grazing the first thing Monday morning. farms, including altogether about 1,100 acres, were let out in parcels to a number of small farmers. On most of the lands the cattle of the graziers who were lately in possession were still at grass and were insisted upon prolonging the war, and the turned into the public road by the new tenants. These tenants were "selected acschemes, does not mince his words. He cording to merits" at the meeting of the begins by declaring that the new constitution "must cause universal dissatisfaction cials of the United Irish league. The whole amongst his countrymen." It reveals, he affair was carried out under the supercomplains, a deep distrust of them as well vision of Thomas Higgins, who was promas of the whole Transvaal public. It is inent at the proclaimed meeting at Carrow-

## HINDUS ANGRY AT BOMBAY

Desceration of Queen Victoria's Statue Said to Be Responsible for Plague.

BOMBAY, May 27.-(Special Cablegram to The Bee.) - The Aliahabad Pioneer, one of the leading newspapers of India, is responsible for the statement that the be lief is widely held throughout India that the desecration of Queen Victoria's statue in Bombay is responsible for the present plague epidemic. It is well known the late queen was deified by the Hindus even in her lifetime, owing to her long and brilliant reign, the extent of her power and the veneration in which she was held. Her statue, therefore, came to be regarded as an idol, and the insuit to it some months ago, when it was damaged by vandals, has caused her in Hindu lief, to visit the land as an avenging diety. with a terrible pestilence. The result has been to bring Bombay into bad odor with the rest of India.

#### CHINESE REFORM IDEA GROWS Wu Tingfang's Idea of Punishment is Adopted by the Gov-

ernment.

PEKING, May 27 .- (Special Cablegram to manager, and headed by a band which will The Bee.)-Even the most sceptical commence to believe that the reform party is gaining ground in China. The me worthy decree ever published has just beer ing contributions for the strike fund as it issued. The decree summarizes criminal goes, and its objective will be the War procedure and abolishes the cruel and unnatural punishment of slicing to death and If the attack falls the army declares its the punishment of a family for the fault of intention to make a reconnaisance in force the individual. The decree was in retoward Windsor castle, if the king is in sponse to a memorial from Wu-ting Fang, formerly a barrister-at-law and lat er with their cause. The names of those will- minister to Washington. Time will determine whether Wu-ting Fang's good ofhired, and from which he dived into the sea ously, and are taking no steps to check whether the decree is really carried into effect.

State Rests Earlier Than Expected in the Dennison Case.

TWO OF ITS WITNESSES DISAPPOINTING

Favors Defendant.

TWO HEARD IN BEHALF OF DENNISON

Story Told by Sheroliffe is Contradicted by Them in Material Particulars.

SOME DEPOSITIONS ALSO INTRODUCED

Hooker, Alleged to Have Been Banker for Shercliffe, to Be the First Witness Called on Monday

Morning.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) RED OAK, Ia., May 27 .- (Special Tele gram.)-The prosecution in the Dennison case this morning concluded its case and the defense introduced two witnesses and a half dozen or more depositions before responsibility upon the government of for the prosecution gave testimony very willing to acept. On the other hand the Fred Gaston. The former is supposed to reform which promised to be either ac- as being at the home of John Dennison eptable or effective were such that, in when he met Tom Dennison there after burdens at present borns by the foreign Dennison had lived over Scaman's livery ommerce of the Ottoman Empire. Still it barn, at which Shercliffe swore he met is understood that the essential difficulty Tom Dennison, Gaston is a Des Moines is in a fair way to be overcome. Italy and newspaper man and was put on the stand

#### Defense Starts In.

Mrs. Eva Swartz of Lincoln, formerly of Logan, was the first witness for the defense, and she testified that Shercliffe had told her that he had brought the Pollock diamonds to Omaha. C. E. Beane was the other witness put on by the defense, and he swore that Shercliffe had told him while both were in a Kansas City The Bee.)-It is now ascertained as a hospital that Dennison had not been implicated in the Poliock robbery, but that he was going back to Iowa to testify against him, with the understanding that he, Shercliffe, was soon to be released from prison. Attorney Smith attempted to show letters which Connell had received from ised his expenses and pay for loss of time only. He swore that he had neither seen Dennison nor Connell until he arrived in pointed for two years shall be continued Red Oak. The witness on cross-examination showed some embarrassment when asked about the ticket which had been asked-to produce the return coupon, said Government Takes Steps to Repress it had been left in Omaha. After some mitted to having served terms in two penitentiaries.

Contradict Shercliffe. With its depositions the defense put up a strong case, flatly contradicting the testimony of Shercliffe in his statements. It was shown by the depositions that Dennison had plenty of money after the Sullivan-Corbett fight, having loaned one man \$1,700; that Shercliffe had told several parties that he had taken the Pollock diamonds into Omaha; that Mullen, whom Shercliffe said Dennison sent \$750 to go on his bond in Seattle, had gone through bankruptcy to escape the payment of the bond, and that Mullen had not received any money or any telegram from Dennison.

This afternoon the crowds were again in attendance and the court room was filled. Dennison and all of his attorneys, excep-Eagen, went to Omaha tonight, Homer remained here. Hooker, alleged to be Shercliffe's banker, will be put on the stand

First Witness of Day. E. S. Garrison, former district clerk of Harrison county, was the first witness called and he told that Dennison and Attorney Cochran had come to his office and that Dennison had told him Shercliffe was to be paroled. He said Dennison said that the papers would be sent in an envelope marked "personal," and that about thre weeks later they came as Dennison said He testified that Dennison asked him not to mention that the parole had been granted. He said he supposed the papers came from Warden Jones of the penitentiary, as they were mailed in a peniten tlary envelope.

Judge Van Wagen, who presided at the trial of Schercliffe, testified that Dennison had been in attendance at the trial and he believed he had been a witness.

Henry Eagan, who testified that he had married a sister of the wife of John Dennison, who was next called, was supposed to be the man who was calling at John Dennison's residence the night Shercliffe said he met Tom Dennison there. He was called to corroborate that portion of Shercliffe's testimony, but proved a dismal failure from the standpoint of the prosecution.

#### Witness a Failure. "Do you remember when John Dennison lived over Seaman's livery barn," he was asked.

"No, sir, I do not," he answered. The prosecution dropped him in a hurry Were you ever in his rooms when She cliffe called there?" asked Cochran of the defense.

The state objected, and the objection was sustained. The state then asked that his testimony

be withdrawn from the records, and over the objections of the defense this was done. It was then announced by the court that McMillan was engaged in the federal court at this time and could not be present, and Connell announced that Chief Donahue of Omaha was injured in Washington and probably could not come until Monday. The state asked permission to be allowed to call them after it had rested and this permission was granted.

Willis L. Stearn, a deputy sheriff who resides at Missouri Valley, was called to tell about the appearance of the church or school house near which Shercliffe buried the diamonds. He said he saw Dennison at the Shercliffe trial and that Dennison had been to Missouri Valley and registered under the name of Blunt.

# Gaston is Disappointment.

Fred Gaston, another witness for the state, proved a witness for the defense fices in this direction prove effective and Gaston is a newspaper man, and after the

(Continued on Second Page.)

### THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebrasks-Showers and Thunderstorms Sunday and Monday

NEWS SECTION-Ten Pages. I British See Danger in Germany. Boers Do Not Like Constitution.

State Rests in Dennison Case, Indications Naval Battle is Op. 2 Philadelphia Gas Deal is Blocked. 3 News from All Parts of Nebraska. Latest Developments in Strike.

4 Omaha Excursion a Grand Success Fraternals Join Hands for Fight. & Court House Puzzles the Board.

Affairs at South Omaha. Unions Lock Horns Over Strike. 6 Cornell Athletes the Champions.

Firemen Promised a Big Time. Cattleman Takes a Gloomy View 7 Sporting Events of the Day. 8 Past Week in Omaha Society. 9 Council Bluffs and Iowa News,

Algoes Deserted by Attorney, EDITORIAL SECTION-Eight Pages.

10 Thomas L. Sloan is Indicted.

1 Work of the Homebuilders. 2 Editorial. 3 Thrilling Episode of Civil War.

Wireless Rattroad Signal Service. 6 Condition of Omaha's Trade, 7 Financial and Commercial.

HALF TONE SECTION-Eight Pages.

1 Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman. 2 Curious Capers of Cupid.

3 Plays and Players. Music and Musicians, 4 People in the Public Eye Little Stories for Little People.

Tersely Told Tales. Quaint Features of Life. 5 Japan in Cherry Blossom Time.

President Amador on Panama, 6 For and About Women. Hints on Latest Fashions 7 Grist of Sporting Events.

S The Railroads and the People. COLOR SECTION-Ten Pages.

I Buster Brown and a Calf.

2 Do Metals Suffer Paint From Far and Near. 3 Mystery of the Weiskopf Twins.

4 Three Hundred and Fifty Love Her Village of Owl-Eyed People. 5 Daring Girl Vindicates Lover. Newspaper Day in Public School.

6 Care of Babies In Germany, 7 Top o' the Mornin'.

8 Sophie and Lucy Say Good-Bye. Goat Family Hits Punching Bag. 9 The Kidnapers-Short Story. 10 To Please Playgoers' Eyes

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday: Hour. Hour. Deg. Hour. 5 a. m..... 55 1 p. : 1 p. m ..... 57 6 a. m .... 54 2 p. m..... 58 3 p. m..... 59

8 a. m .... 54

9 a. m..... 57

10 a. m..... 58

11 a. m ..... 56

4 p. m .... 56

5 p. m..... 55

6 p. m .... 55

ST. LOUIS REPORTS RACERS Hamburg Was Leading with Ailsn and Endymion in the Order Named.

which passed The Lizard at 8:05 a. m. today, reported to the Associated Press by a Marconi wireless dispatch that it passed successively Monday, May 22, the schooner yacht Endymion, the yawl Allsa and the schooner Hamburg between 12:53 p. m. and 7:50 p. m. The Hamburg was then 950 miles east of Sandy Hook lightship. The Endymion and Ailsa were 843 and 845 miles, respectively, east of the same lightship

when passed by the St. Louis. NEW YORK, May 27 .- The German yacht Hamburg was leading the Ailsa by thirteen miles with the Atlantic. Fleur de Lys and the English ship Valhalla strung out in that order, when these yachts were sighted on May 23 and 24 by the steamer St. Paul. The Endymion also was sighted by the St. Paul, a course well to the north of that taken by the Hamburg and the Ailsa. The dispatch which came to the Associated Press by Marconi wireless from the St.

Paul today is as follows: west. May 24, 6:50 p. m., G. M. T. Endy-mion, latitude 42.20 north, longitude 42.45 west. May 24, 7:39 p. m., Atlantic, latitude 41.49 north, longitude 45.02 west. All well, Endymion 1,385, Atlantic 1,325 miles from Sandy Hook lightship. Hamburg's position May latitude 40.6 north, lontitude astern.

## WIRELESS SPANS THE OCEAN For First Time Ship at Sea Com-

municates with America and

Europe Simultaneously. NEW YORK, May 27.-The steamer Campania, which arrived today from Europe, reported that it had been in continuous mmunication with land by means of wireless telegraphy during the entire voyage. When in mid-ocean the Campania was in

emmunication with both America and

Europe simultaneously, a feat never before accomplished. NORWAY'S COUNCIL RESIGNS

After Disapproving the Separate Conand Bill King Will Not Accept Resignations.

CHRISTIANIA, May 27.-King Oscar at today's sitting of the council of ministers declined to sign the law creating a separate consular system for Norway. The ministers immediately tendered their resignations, but the king refused to accept them.

Movements of Ocean Vessels May 27.

At New York—Sailed: Philadelphia, for Plymouth; Kroonland, for Antwerp: Etruria, for Liverpool: Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg; Giulia, for Naples; Minnetonka, for London; Furnessia, for Glasgow; Itasca, for London; Furnessia, for Glasgow; Itasca, for Naples.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Caronia, from New York; Lucania, from New York; Tritona, from Montreal; Cedric, from New York. Sailed: Umbria, for New York.

At London—Arrived: Montreal, from Montreal, Sailed: Minneapolis, for New York. Movements of Ocean Vessels May 27.

Moville—Arrived: Bavarian, from Real; Columbian, from New York.

Admi staff o Plymouth—Arrived: St. Louis, from Press:

Glasgow-Salled: Corean, from Bos-Arrived: Pretorian, from Montreal. Antwerp-Salled: Finland, for New At Queenstown-Sailed: Cymric, for Bos-At Southampton-Sailed: New York, for New York, via Cherbourg, Arrived: Gros-ser Kurfurst, from New York; St. Louis, from New York. At Boulogne-Sailed: Bluecher, from New

At Havre-Sailed: La Touraine, for New

York. At Rotterdam—Arrived: Rotterdam, from New York, via Houlogne, Sailed: Rhyndam, for New York.

# IN STRAITS OF COREA

Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's Fleet Sighted

Off Tsu Islands. STRICT CENSORSHIP ON INFORMATION

Squadron is Steaming Northward in Double Column Formation.

RUMORS OF SEA FIGHT

Report from Washington that Naval En-

gagement Has Taken Place.

RUSSIANS BELIEVE VICTORY IS WON Vladivostok Cruisers Leave Port and

Are Co-operating with Vice Admiral's Fleet Under Prearranged Plans.

TOKIO, May 27.-(4:30 p. m.)-Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet has been sighted off Tsu islands, in the Straits of Corea. Transmittable information concerning today's historic events in the neighborhood of the Tsu islands is limited to the bare fact that Rear Admiral Rojestvensky's main fleet, steaming in two columns, with the battleships on the starboard and the cruisers and monitors on the port side, appeared in the straits of Corea. All other information is withheld by the Japanese authorities and cable transmission is re-

fused any other reference to movements of

the Russian fleet or the movements of the Japanese. The Navy department refrains from confirming or denying any of the score of reports circulated through the capital today and has promised to advise the public in good time of any developments. The people, however, considered the news of the prospective fight with elation, so great is their confidence in the prowess of Admiral Togo. While it is thought that a portion of the Russian fleet is certain to reach Vladivostok, it is believed that Admiral Togo is bound to seriously cripple the main fighting ships of his adversary. 1:45 p. m.-Imperial army headquarters made the following announcement today:

On May 25 our cavalry, in driving a body of Russian cavalry northeastward, occupied Hsumiencheng, eighteen miles north of Changtu. Otherwise, with the exception of small collisions between detached parties on both sides, the situation is understantial. Russians Sink American Ship, May 28, 9 a. m.-News has been received here that Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet sunk

an American steamer off Formosa about

May 21. The name of the steamer is un-

known. Its crew was saved. NAGASAKI, May 27 .- (Noon.)-It is reported that a Russian fleet is passing Tshuhima islands, in the Strait of Corea. British Ship Sees Russians. HONG KONG, May . 27.-The British steamer St. Kilda, which arrived here today from Kuchinotsu, Japan, reports having sighted early in the morning of LONDON, May 27.-The American line Wednesday, May 24, forty-five Russian vessteamer St. Louis, from New York May 20, sels, including battleships, cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers, colliers, a hospital ship and tugs, 140 miles south-southeast of the

> tionary when first sighted and most of the colliers were half empty. Subsequently the Russian vessels steamed away, heading in a north-northwesterly direction Colliers Make Report. SAIGON, Cochin-China, May 27.-Returning colliers report that Vice Admiral

Rojestvensky's fleet arrived off the Saddle

Saddle islands. The Russians were sta-

slands May 24 and proceeded in the direction of the Straits of Corea.

Rumor of a Fight. WASHINGTON, May 27 .- Private advices received here of an entirely authentic nature report more than twenty-one Russian vessels, including three battleships and three cruisers, off Saddle islands, which are sixty or seventy miles southeast of Shanghai. Additional information is that it is reported that a naval engage-

ment has taken place. Minister Griscom, at Tokio, has reported to the State department the announcement of the Japanese admiralty that the entire fighting strength of the Russian Baltic fleet was seen this morning heading for Tsuhima. strait.

Elation at St. Petersburg.

ST PETERSBURG, May 28.-2:50 a. m.-The Russian Foreign office and the Admiralty thus far have been entirely dependent upon the Associated Press dispatches from Tokio for news concerning the movements of the warships in the Corean straits and up to midnight were in receipt of no telegrams from the Russian fleet. The Associated Press is able to announce

that the Vladivostok cruisers have left that

port and are now acting in general co-oper-

ation with Vice Admiral Rojestvensky,

under plans prepared for the present

emergency. Captain Broussikoff, who is well known in the United States, commands the armored cruiser Gromobot. Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's success in reaching the Corean strait, the gateway to Vladivostok, has aroused something like genuine enthusiasm. The showy Russian capital on the banks of the Neva, arrayed in gala attire and illuminated in honor of the anniversary of the coronation of Emperor Nicholas, seemed enfete for the occasion. Everywhere the report was current that Rojestvensky had defeated Togo, and everywhere was accepted as true. In the streets the Russian admiral's name was on every lip. In the cafes and gardens he was toasted as the hero of the hour. Yet, in reality, St. Petersburg had only Tokio's advice, but perhaps for once the Russian people, so easily prey to despair, might

after the unbroken series of reverses suffered on sea and land. The authorities, however, while elated over the news, indulged in no unwarranted rejoicing, but instead awaited almost breathless for future news. The lights in the admiralty office burned until far into the night, and the fact that no further dispatches had arrived from Tokio, where alone the secret of the real situation is known, is considered reassuring.

se pardoned for their premature jubilation

Admiral Wirenius, chief of the general staff of the navy, said to the Associated If Rojestvensky has cleared the Corean strait, God bless him; he has open water ahead. If he has succeeded in mystifying the enemy and entered the Japanese sea with his force unimpaired, he has earned the title of master of naval strategy.

Anxiety of the Caar. At Tsarskoe-Seloe, where it is realized that the whole fortune of the war and possibly the fate of the dynasty was staked upon the issue, the greatest anxiety prevailed. Emperor Nicholas received the Cherbourg-Sailed: New York, for news with satisfaction, but without elation, York.

Dover-Sailed: Finland, for New as an indication that Rojestvensky had outwitted his adversary and had cleared