NEWS SECTION.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1905—FOUR SECTIONS—THIRTY-EIGHT PAGES SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

TALKING OF TREATY

Russia Can Stop War Without Humiliation at the Present Time.

WILL LOSE NO TERRITORY OF ITS OWN

Had Promised to Leave All Involved in the Present Struggle.

ENGLAND MAY NOW JOIN WITH JAPAN

Something Necessary to Insure Fulfillment of Promises of Czar.

CLOSER ALLIANCE WITH OTHER NATIONS

London Looks on Unsecured Promise of Russia as of Little Weight if Czar Desires to End War.

LONDON, June 24.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Is it peace or war? The view apparently taken by intelligent Russians is that whether the Russian government will or not, peace must come and come soon for the defeat, if not the annihilation of Linevitch's forces is now a question of a few weeks, and even the boldest exponent of the government's intentions hesitates to declare that it will even then refuse to stop a suicidal conflict. But, presuming the hour of wisdom has struck, how will it be possible for the imperial government without stultifying itself to sue for peace? How can the czar, after declaring in his war manifesto that he was resolved to pursue the war until the complete reassertion of Russian mastery in the Pacific was secured, subscribe to Russia's effacement? Yet with the disappearance of the fleet it becomes obviously impossible to reassert a Russian mastery which, it may be added, never existed.

For on land Russians cannot possibly hope for more than a successful resistance to the next attack of Oyama. Few military experts believe that there is any chance even of this result; none holds that any check sustained by the Japanese in Manchuria would promise a successful issue to the campaign. Russia, in a word, is beaten. It is no disgrace to be defeated so long as the vanquished retains his reputation for valor and patriotism which in the case of Russia no one has dreamt of challenging. When France bowed to an inevitable but undeserved destiny in 1870 it had to bear a far more grievous burden than any that Russia can be called upon to assume. France succumbed on French soil and in defense of provinces to superior force and science. It could not disguise the national anguish, but it faced its sufferings with a stoic endurance which won it the warm empathy and respect of all the world. There is no power, great or small, that has not known the bitterness of defeat. Russia has but a comparatively small humiliation to incur by accepting the inevitable.

Japan a First Class Power.

It is idle to plead that there is indignity in accepting terms from a yellow people. If Great Britain, with as proud a reputation as Russia, and an older, can enter into alliance with Japan voluntarily and on equal terms, it can be no real humiliation for the czar to make peace with the mikado. Japan has leaped in one bound to the front rank of great world powers and the rest of the world must accept the inexorable fact.

But the problem of peace has also to be studied from the Japanese point of view. The rise of Japan to a foremost position on this planet is a little more sudden than any recorded in history and not less notable than this rapid advancement have been the spirit of moderation, the modesty and the absence of self-glory with which it has taken this high place. Obviously it cannot sue for peace, but it has let it be known to all whom it may concern that it asks no extravagant recompense for the sacrifices it has so heroically made and no arrogant reward for the rare and splendid victories it has fought for and won by land and sea. It is generally understood that Japan would grant terms of peace—of a real peace—even less humiliating than those imposed upon France at the close of the Napoleonic wars. But it will not be content with peace which is in effect a dormant war. Its object is simple, and so far as the rest of the world is concerned, is beneficent. It demands that Russia should retire within its old boundaries and should no longer exercise a virtual suzerainty over any part of the Chinese empire; that Corea should be recognized as a Japanese dependency and that Russia should disavow, in theory and practice, its indefensible claim to be mistress of the Pacific.

How are these claims to be guaranteed even if Russia should acknowledge their validity for the moment? Russian diplomacy has earned itself so bad a name that paper assurances could not satisfy Japan.

Great Britain May Co-Operate.

The only alternative that seems possible is that Great Britain should undertake to co-operate with Japan in the defence of such terms as it may extract from Russia. There can be no doubt that the existing alliance between the two countries will be renewed, whatever party may be in power in England. But the extension of the present alliance to cover a mutual undertaking to maintain the status quo, after the peace in the far east and the middle east ought to be possible. Neither England nor Japan has any desire to expand its boundaries, and for the same reason. So long as the policy of "the open door" is respected and enforced, territorial aggrandisement has no attraction for either power. The avowed policy of the United States tends towards the same end. Their interests in the far east are identical with those of Great Britain and Japan, and though the Monroe doctrine might stand in the way of American engagement in such an alliance, there can be no doubt that the moral support of the United States would be cordially given to an arrangement which would ensure the maintenance of the status quo.

The only other country really concerned is France, and it, too, has everything to gain by the preservation of the present balance of power in the far east. Indeed, France would gain by a complete understanding between England and Japan. In questions which arise in connection with the territorial interests of the republic in that part of the world, British policy has necessarily been influenced by the fact that Russia is the ally of France. If, however, Great Britain and Japan agreed to guarantee the status quo in the orient, England and France could confidently bring the same generous and trusting spirit to bear on difficulties there as has been so brilliantly successful in the arrangement of differences nearer home.

Murder and Suicide in Ohio.

FINDLAY, O., June 24.—Despondent over a long illness, Mrs. Alois Shields today shot and killed her 12-year-old daughter and then killed herself.

STORIES OF INDIA EARTHQUAKE

Survivors Tell Horrowing Tale of Distress and Death in the North.

CALCUTTA, June 24.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Reports from Gurkhas, Dharmsala, are to the effect that the earthquake in that section of India is far worse than at first imagined. For instance, the report of Major Arthur Hatch says:

Early in the morning we were startled by a violent rocking, followed by stones falling and dust and showers of cement. N— got out of the bed room window, which fell outward into the veranda, but not seeing me rushed in again. This saved her life for the veranda fell flat the instant after. I was pinned down by the debris and she sat on the edge of the bed calling me, stones falling all the time. What saved us was the iron rails of the roof of the bed room; these fell in one side and formed a pent house, through the corner of which we escaped, our servants, good fellows, rushing in and pulling us out. The house is a ruin, tumbled in like a pack of cards, and every house in the station flat as a pancake. The tale of dead is terrible. That afternoon I read the burial service over eleven Europeans put into newly made graves, wrapped in their bed clothes—our colonel's wife and two daughters, the wife of Holderness, a subaltern just come out, the band master's wife and daughter, some children from the civil lines, Captain Clay of the Seventh Gurkhas and my dear old friend, Captain Muscroft, who had only come up the night before. We have lost seventy-five men in the Second battalion, First Gurkhas, and the Seventh some 250. The whole valley is a scene of devastation and death. We have been digging out corpses for days and can go on no more. Thank God, however, we escaped, and for those who escaped like us. We are still in a state of nervousness and feel or think we feel shocks every hour. We and some of the officers are camped on my lawn and my Gurkhas are digging out our property, some of which is being recovered, but the house is utterly gone. We have had telegrams of sympathy from everywhere.

A woman who was at Dharmsala writes:

Our wee baby had a most miraculous escape. Not a scratch, though she was nearly suffocated, and I thought would die in my arms. Her face and mouth were smothered with dust and grit from the falling mortar. I was able to protect her from the falling masonry which poured down on my back and head. I was dozing at about 6:10 a. m. when the house suddenly began to rattle in the most appalling way. I seized the baby and thought I must fly to the nursery and get the children out of the house, and then I was on the floor by the side of the bed with masonry pouring down on my back and head and legs. I never expected to come out alive, and I could only pray that the end might not be too prolonged, and I felt that another five minutes and I should be suffocated. A big wardrobe saved my life, as it fell forward and was struck by some beams which formed a pent roof over me. I shouted for help. My servants behaved splendidly, but at first did not hear my calling.

TALE OF MISRULE IN ARABIA

Imam of Sanaa and Well Armed Force in Position to Make Trouble.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Details have leaked out regarding the circumstances under which the troops of the sultan of Turkey surrendered Sanaa, the capital of Yemen, to its Arab besiegers. Native correspondents report that the chief cause of this blow to the prestige and power of the porte is the corruption, extortion and oppression of the Turkish officials.

Invariably when an official had amassed a certain sum he arranged with a secret agent in Aden or Hodeida to have it changed into British sovereigns and he then returned to Turkey a rich man. The exactions of the officials have been rendered the less endurable by a severe drought in Yemen for two years past which has reduced the people to great distress. Supplies of grain obtained from India have been sold at famine prices. Great difficulty was experienced in sending the grain to the highlands, and the cost of transport sometimes amounted to 10 rupees per bag. Many hundreds died of hunger in Ibb and Jiblah and large numbers of famine refugees sought escape from death by migration to Aden or the Red sea ports. The Aden authorities erected shelters for them, raised subscriptions and supplied them with food and medical assistance. The imam of Sanaa is believed to have a force of 100,000 men, all armed with rifles, and his equipment includes the artillery taken at Sanaa. He is determined to contest the advance of the Turkish troops and to harass them in every way, but it is thought that the superior armament of the Turks will enable them to retake Sanaa without great difficulty.

BULGARIAN BANDS ARE ACTIVE

Captor of Miss Stone Among Those on Warpath in the Balkans.

SERES, June 24.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Bulgarian bands in the northern regions, especially in the neighborhood of Melnik, and Greek bands in the southern districts are causing no end of trouble. The principal band is that of the well known Sandanski, the captor of Miss Stone, which is opposed to those of Radoff, an adherent of Sarafoff and of Captain Stoyanoff, who represents the party of General Trocheff. The famous Dontcho also commands a strong band in the neighborhood of Melnik, which owns allegiance to its chief alone. Three collisions have occurred between these bands, resulting in considerable loss of killed and wounded, much to the satisfaction of the Turks.

Last Thursday, however, a conflict took place at Karakoi between the troops and Sandanski's band, which, according to the official account, retreatd with a loss of four killed and many wounded, who were carried away by their companions. The official version makes no mention of Turkish losses and similar reticence is maintained with regard to the presence of Greek bands, which are apparently not regarded with serious disfavor. The only operation hitherto undertaken against the Greeks in this quarter was an attack on a large Greek band stated to number 150, which landed recently near Krushevo, at the mouth of the Strymon. Eleven Greeks were killed and the remainder are stated to have been dispersed. Twenty-eight who laid down their arms were arrested, but subsequently liberated. Some thirty Greeks in this town left yesterday to join the bands, which are largely composed of Cretans and recruits from various towns in the Levant.

SEEKING FOR GOLD OF SPAIN

Duke of Argyll Will Attempt to Recover Cash from the Armada.

GLASGOW, June 24.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Operations have been resumed by the duke of Argyll for the recovery of the Spanish armada treasure, which lies in Tobennory bay, on the coast of Argyllshire. Records show that one of King Phillip's vessels, the Admiral of Florence, was blown up in the bay in 1588. The work is under the superintendence of Captain Burns. Only two years ago a bronze breech-loading gun was brought up. In 1740 a brass cannon of exquisite workmanship was recovered and more recently a gold doubloon was found in the mud adhering to an anchor.

KAISER'S HAND SEEN

Germany Takes Advantage of Situation in Russia to Move in Africa.

WHERE M. DELCASSE MADE HIS MISTAKE

Acted on Theory that Japan Could Not Win in the War.

MOROCCO TO HAVE BEEN [illegible] DEFAULT

Activity of Germ[illegible] Came as a S[illegible] to France.

FOREIGN [illegible]STER THEN DENOUNCED

Following Japanese Victories and Failure to Make Good in Africa Republican Newspaper Turned on Foreign Minister.

PARIS, June 24.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The invitation of the sultan to hold a conference on the Moroccan question at Tangier is couched in somewhat vague terms and makes no special mention of France. The documents, after the usual compliments, run as follows:

His Shereefian majesty commands me to invite all the honorable powers to hold at Tangier a conference, in which their honorable representatives and the representatives of the maghzen shall take part in order to treat of the manner of putting into execution reforms which his Shereefian majesty has decided to introduce into his empire, taking into consideration affairs of the moment, and to consider also the question of the expenses which the introduction of these reforms will necessitate. We invite you, therefore, to inform your government of all of the preceding words and to request authorization to take part in the said conference. We ask you to let us have an answer when you have received your reply.

Given at the court of Fez, 25 Ribia Eloul, 1325 (May 30, 1905).

MAHOMED BEY EL ARBI TORRES.

In the council called to discuss the invitation the visitors with one exception were opposed to the invitations being issued, the notables on the contrary being favorable to it. The opposition of the viziers was, first, on the ground that they anticipated failure. The idea had been unfavorably received by France, England, Spain, Italy and the United States when it was first mooted by Germany. Now then, argued the viziers, should it be accepted when put forward by Morocco? Secondly, the majority apprehended that the fact of its being suggested by Morocco would dispose their powerful neighbor, France, against them. The sultan apparently believed that it would enable him to gain time and that consideration outweighed all the rest.

Germany Proposed Conference.

It was Count von Tattenbach who urged the sultan to propose the conference, but that was not done till he had failed with a previous proposal. The German envoy had sought by arguments which, if not violent, at all events exceeded the bounds of all that is customary in diplomacy, to make the sultan give him in writing formal assurances as to the general treatment of Germany in Morocco. Nor was it suggested that anything should be said limiting that treatment to the economic domain. The conclusion therefore is that Germany's intention was in given circumstances to extend that treatment to the domain of politics. The sultan, however, positively refused to give anything in writing and it was after this fruitless attempt that Count von Tattenbach fell back on the conference scheme.

On all sides it is recognized that Germany must have seen in advance that an invitation coming from Morocco would meet with no response and this confirms the general opinion as to Germany's whole Moroccan policy being a mere blind for something else. The prevailing impression is that the primary object is to detach France from England, the Moroccan difficulty being simply a means of pressure on France in view of that end. This idea has taken hold of some Frenchmen whose wide experience of international politics and friendship for England renders their views worthy of attention.

Why Delcasse Resigned.

The connecting link between Morocco and the resignation of M. Delcasse, which has thrown all Europe into a ferment, appears to have been an article in that very serious republican journal Le Temps. Le Temps is a diplomatic power as a newspaper and when the minister of foreign affairs was publicly denounced, his Morocco policy being subjected to a scathing review, it was a foregone conclusion that his official days were numbered. Not in years has a newspaper secured so complete a triumph in France. After the publication of this particular article it became evident to all that the progress of France in Morocco had sustained an annoying check and that if there was to be a scapegoat the victim would be M. Delcasse. And that was precisely what did happen. M. Delcasse was made the scapegoat and the victim.

During his seven years in office M. Delcasse has secured widespread sympathy and respect for France, his great and only offense in the eye of Germany, which power has so materially contributed to his downfall. The last coup de theatre at Fez was merely the culminating point of a complicated situation dating from the German emperor's visit to Tangier. It served as a pretext to those members of the cabinet who disapproved of M. Delcasse's Moroccan policy and had resolved on his retirement. M. Bouvier, the prime minister, had for some time called M. Delcasse to account on other questions of foreign policy. Moreover, the prime minister insisted upon being kept au courant of the transactions of the business at the Foreign office, which his predecessor, M. Combes, had never done. Altogether there was friction from the first between the new prime minister and M. Delcasse, and there were several other members of the cabinet who were anything but amicably disposed toward the minister of foreign affairs. It was in consequence of these dissensions in the cabinet itself that M. Delcasse resigned and not owing to a hostile vote in the chamber.

The mere fact that M. Delcasse had been so long in power was enough to render his position the object of formidable attack. In France seven years is almost unprecedented for a minister's tenure of office under the republican regime; but it may be said that few foreign ministers under any regime in France have had such a good account to give of their administration as has M. Delcasse. When in June, 1898, M. Delcasse was unexpectedly given the portfolio of foreign affairs he had behind him five years of active patriotic work for the colonial expansion of France. And by treaty after treaty, understanding after understanding, he succeeded in shattering German hegemony on the continent of Europe.

Mistaken as to Russia.

It is only fair to remember that M. Delcasse had to deal with an unfortunate com-

(Continued on Second Page.)

MORTON TO GO TO BOTTOM

New Chairman of Equitable Will Carry Investigation Deeper Than Others.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Definite statements are made by the Herald today that, in addition to the proceedings which are expected to be inaugurated by Attorney General Mayer and District Attorney William Travis Jerome, Paul Morton, chairman of the Equitable Life society, with the full knowledge and approval of the new owner, Thomas F. Ryan, will, by his own investigation of affairs, delve deeper than either the Frick committee or State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks.

Most scandalous charges against certain rich men are hinted at in connection with this development. They have not heretofore been mentioned prominently. One of them, says the Herald, is currently reported to have accumulated $8,000,000 in a few years, while another, an appraiser, amassed more than $1,000,000 in two years.

While some of these matters were only indirectly connected with the society's affairs, it is intimated that various documents are being certified, while accounts and occurrences will be used as a basis for affidavits in court proceedings. Wherever, the Herald declares, money is found to have been obtained by individuals on syndicate operations or on bonuses to secure loans and the like, it is asserted that actions will be begun to collect the amounts to which the society was lawfully entitled had nothing been diverted from its treasury.

Paul Morton returned from Washington today and resumed his work as chairman of the Equitable society. He was in conference during the morning with representatives of the expert accountants who are making an investigation of the Equitable affairs under his direction. Mr. Morton said, through his secretary, that he had not accepted any other resignations and he would not intimate when he intends to take such action. From this time until the end of the month when he returns to Washington to formally sever his connection with the Navy department, Mr. Morton will remain in town. He has indicated that he proposes to stay here all through the heated term, allowing himself only brief week end vacations.

Concerning the men whose names were said to be in the salary list of the Equitable society though no longer in the service of the company, Chairman Paul Morton today made public the following statement:

Dr. E. W. Lambert was the first medical director of the Equitable. He died July 17, 1904, having served for forty-five years as chief medical director. His salary was $25,000 per annum, and it was continued and paid to his widow up to and including December, 1904, from which time nothing has been paid.

Dr. Edward Curtis was elected medical director in September, 1876, and was retired February, 1904, on account of a stroke of paralysis, but with the understanding that the society could avail itself of his services as consulting medical director. As medical director he received a salary of $15,000 a year, which was continued until January 1, 1905, at which time owing to his inability to perform active service it was reduced to $10,000 per annum. This sum is still being paid to him.

J. B. Loring, registrar, was the first clerk employed by the Equitable in 1859. He served the society forty-five years in positions of trust and for more than twenty-five years was chief of the society's security department in charge of its vaults. His salary was $3,500 per annum, and on April 3, 1903, he left the service of the society on account of ill health and his salary was continued as a pension.

George H. Squire came with the society in September, 1899. His salary in 1904 was $20,000. During August of that year he lost a leg and temporarily was incapacitated for work. The executive committee granted him six months' leave of absence with pay, which expired on March 1, 1905, since which time he had been on the pay roll at $1,000 per month, but by whose authority I have not yet been able to find out.

Announcement was made tonight by Attorney General Mayer, who has postponed his return to Albany until tomorrow, in order to attend to the affairs of the Equitable, that restitution had been made by former President Alexander of $25,053.22, representing amounts received by him with interest on certain syndicate operations referred to in the preliminary report of Superintendent Hendricks. The announcement was conveyed in a letter addressed by H. M. Alexander, son of the president, to Paul Morton, a copy of which was sent by the writer to Attorney General Mayer "for his information."

James W. Alexander is reported to be gravely ill. At first it was hoped that he might be able to go to his summer home in the Adirondacks, but his condition is such that his physicians have advised against removing him from his daughter's house at 116 East Sixty-fifth street. On this account the news that Chairman Morton of the Equitable board had accepted his resignation has been kept from him, as well as all information about the strictures contained in the report of the state insurance superintendent.

OREGON MERCHANTS APPEAL

Portland Board of Trade Fears to Lose Present Business with China.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—That the threats of the commercial guilds of China to boycott American goods has raised a serious question in the minds of this country's business men and manufacturers is indicated by a telegram received by President Roosevelt from the Portland, Ore., Chamber of Commerce. The president authorized the publication of the telegram, which follows:

PORTLAND, Ore., June 23, 1905.—The President, Washington: The Portland Chamber of Commerce respectfully urges immediate action on your part with respect to this country's relations with China, the first consideration being a regard for the nation's honor, which demands faithful and fair performance of its treaty obligations. Secondly, our commercial interests are seriously threatened by the severe manner in which our present laws regulating the admission of the Chinese into this country are executed, which seem in their practical working to contravene treaty obligations. We earnestly recommend that a more liberal interpretation of the laws be enjoined upon the immigration authorities, and meantime the announcement of the appointment by your excellency of a commission to inquire into the present exclusion laws and the method of their enforcement, with instructions to recommend to congress such legislation as shall promote increased harmony between the two nations, would have a beneficial effect. We are advised today by cable from Hong Kong that immediate action is necessary by our government or a boycott of American products will follow.

PORTLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
By WILLIAM D. WHEELWRIGHT,
President.

The subject is already under consideration by the president and members of his cabinet and a solution of the problem, it is regarded as certain, will be worked out. Secretary Metcalf had a long conference about the matter today with the president.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Rural Carriers Are Appointed for Winterset (Iowa) and Ellis (South Dakota) Routes.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Rural carriers appointed: Iowa—Winterset, route 4, Fred A. Bowlsby, carrier; Benjamin F. Bowlsby, substitute. South Dakota—Ellis, route 1, Leslie J. Bailey, carrier; Henry Byington, substitute.

FRAUDS IN WARRANTS

Federal Grand Jury at Ardmore, I. T., Returns Four Indictments for Conspiracy.

SEVERAL BIG FISH ARE IN NET

Gov. Johnson and Ex-Gov. Mosley Charged with Defrauding Chickasaw Nation.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL ON THE LIST

B. H. Colbert Accused of Presenting False Claims Against Federal Government.

ALL PARTIES ARE INDICTED JOINTLY

Two of the Accused Men Are Prominent in Educational Affairs of Indian Territory.

ARDMORE, I. T., June 24.—The special grand jury which has been investigating alleged frauds in Chickasaw warrants tonight filed four separate indictments for conspiracy, as follows: Conspiracy to defraud Chickasaw nation, conspiracy to present false claims against the United States; conspiracy to defraud the Commercial National bank of Kansas City, Kan., conspiracy to defraud the First National bank of Joplin, Mo. For conspiracy to defraud the Chickasaw nation Governor D. H. Johnson, ex-Governor Palmer S. Mosley, George Mansfield, J. F. McMurray and Melvin Cornish are made joint defendants. For conspiracy to present false claims against the United States, defendants are W. T. Ward, United States marshal; B. H. Colbert and Kirby Purdom. For conspiracy to defraud the Commercial National bank B. H. Colbert, W. T. Ward, T. A. Teel, S. M. White and F. B. Hinshaw. For conspiracy to defraud the Joplin bank, B. H. Colbert, Kirby Purdom and W. T. Ward.

In all four indictments the parties charged therein are indicted jointly. S. M. White and E. B. Hinshaw, two of the defendants, are prominently connected with Chickasaw national schools. Hinshaw is at present superintendent of Bloomingfield seminary, a school for Chickasaw young women, located at Bloomingfield, and White is superintendent of Harley institute, at Tishomingo. Teel, Hinshaw and White were directors of the defunct bank of the Chickasaw nation, through which institution these illegal deals are alleged to have been consummated.

SENATOR MITCHELL HAS AN INNING

Cross-Examination of Judge Tanner Brings Out Points in His Favor.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 24.—The cross-examination of Judge A. H. Tanner, the government's star witness in the trial of United States Senator John H. Mitchell, began today. For several hours Judge Tanner was on the witness stand and was subjected to close questioning by the attorneys for the defense, some important testimony on behalf of Senator Mitchell apparently being elicited. It was shown by Tanner's own evidence that Mitchell had warned Tanner not to mix him in any matters before the departments of the government and not to receive any remuneration for any services the senator might perform in Washington. Tanner said that there was no understanding with Frederick Kribs that the money paid by him to Tanner was in return for the services of Mitchell and that the latter had no direct knowledge of the source of his monthly remittances, his share of the earnings of the law firm of Mitchell & Tanner, which were forwarded to the senator at Washington. Tanner said under cross-examination that never to his knowledge did Mitchell ever see a check from Kribs to the firm for services rendered. Tanner testified that at the time of the changing of the original contract of 1897, which occurred in 1901, Mitchell was deeply involved in official business and that he was shortly afterward taken with a severe illness. Tanner said further that he knew personally of no services rendered by Mitchell before the departments at Washington in regard to the Kribs claims that Mitchell had not performed for hundreds of other claimants without pay. So far as he was aware Mitchell might have forwarded his (Tanner's letters in regard to land claims to the general office and returned the information in the replies to him.

Tanner testified that with one exception Mitchell, while away from Portland, never had a chance to know of the items entering into the monthly payments to him. The one exception was when a copy of the firm's books was sent to Mitchell at Washington.

The method of handling the bank book was gone over and the defense attempted to show that the senator had never seen any of the Kribs checks and did not therefore know that he was receiving money for work done for Kribs. Tanner testified that he had put all of the money received in one account and had drawn from this in making the cash settlements at the end of each month.

Tanner testified that he had been told that his son would be indicted for perjury if he persisted in his testimony before the grand jury, but that if he would make a clean breast of his transactions and would tell the truth the district attorney would recommend a pardon for him.

George R. Ogden and James F. Casey, two clerks in the general land office, who had handled the claims admitted in evidence, were called after Tanner had left the stand to identify the lists and show that they had been made "special" through the efforts of the senator.

At 3:30 o'clock Mr. Heney stated that he had finished with the witnesses for the government and the court adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

CALL CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Foreign and American Advisers Will Consider Panama Canal Plans in September.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A meeting of the consulting engineers of the Isthmian Canal commission was called today to meet in Washington September 1 to review all plans for the construction of the Panama canal and make recommendations to the commission.

The consulting engineers are authorized to go to the isthmus, if they deem it necessary, and minority reports are requested to be made. There are fourteen members of the consulting board, a number of them being foreigners.

Bristow Makes Report.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Joseph L. Bristow, recently appointed special commissioner to investigate the Panama railroad in its relation to the transcontinental and European freight rates, has concluded his investigation. He submitted his report to Secretary Taft today.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair in East, Showers in West Portion, Cooler in South Portion Sunday. Monday Fair and Warmer in Northwest Portion.

NEWS SECTION—Twelve Pages.
1 Russians Discuss the Treaty. Germany Profits by Situation. Gross Frauds in School Warrants. Many Lives Lost in Russian Riots.
2 Skirmishing Goes on in Manchuria. War Fever is Starting in Paris.
3 News from All Parts of Nebraska.
4 Women Cheer Susan B. Anthony. Convict's Word Not Good in Court.
5 Where Vacations Will Be Spent.
6 Affairs at South Omaha.
8 Past Week in Omaha Society.
10 Results of Saturday Ball Games.
11 Manawa Cup Stays Where it Is. Sporting Review of the Week.
12 Items of Interest to Sportsmen.

EDITORIAL SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 Woman Tells How to Fix Bridge. Fink in Hurry About Taxes.
2 Editorial.
3 Discussion of Railroad Question.
6 News from Various Army Posts. Happenings in Amusement World.
7 Financial and Commercial.

VACATION SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 Where to Go in Vacation. Vacation Song. In June.
2 Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman.
4 Ideas on Ideal Vacations. Stories About Noted People. "As You Like It" in the Park. Quaint Features of Life. Curious Capers of Cupid.
5 Portland Fair for Coast Visitors. Hidden Treasures at Panama.
6 Gentle Art of Packing Trunks. Handy Things for Travelers. Little Stories for Little People.
7 For and About Women. Spending Vacations at Home.
8 Tersely Told Tales.

COLOR SECTION—Ten Pages.
1 Buster Brown Goes Shooting.
2 Girl Plans Five Elopements. From Far and Near.
3 Plagiarized Love Letters.
4 Stubs Smoked by Great Men. Girl with the Picture Face.
5 Declares June Weddings Immoral. Public Nurseries for All Babies?
6 Quick Success on the Stage.
7 Top o' the Mornin'.
8 Lucy and Sophie Say Good-Bye. The Goats and the Gunners.
9 "The Poppy Girl"—Short Story. "King Love," by Tranby Ellis.
10 Bevy of Stage Beauty.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	68	1 p. m.	84
6 a. m.	69	2 p. m.	85
7 a. m.	70	3 p. m.	87
8 a. m.	71	4 p. m.	87
9 a. m.	74	5 p. m.	88
10 a. m.	76	6 p. m.	87
11 a. m.	80	7 p. m.	86
12 m.	82		

SHERIFF DEFIES GOVERNOR

St. Louis Official Refuses to Enforce Anti-Gambling Law—Says Troops May Get Shot.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 24.—The express directions of Governor Folk that the Delmar race track be raided today and all alleged violators of the anti-betting law be taken into custody were not carried out beyond the arrest of eight persons, quietly made by two deputy sheriffs, and tonight Sheriff John Herpel of St. Louis county issued a statement that he was opposed to raids and that troops would not be sent until he had requested them, and, furthermore, he does not believe that they are necessary for the handling of the situation. When asked tonight why he did not make a raid today on Delmar track, in compliance with Governor Folk's instructions, Sheriff Herpel said he did not believe in raids and intimated if troops were sent into the county they might be shot down. The sheriff said:

I am sheriff of St. Louis county and have not requested any assistance from the governor. Troops will not be sent into this county legally until I have made such a request and I believe the county authorities are abundantly able to handle the situation as it exists at present. I am under a bond of $50,000 and cannot make arrests indiscriminately and I shall not do so until I have sufficient evidence to protect myself and bondsmen. I feel that the course which the county officials have taken is all that the law contemplates, and it is the course which will be followed by us in the future. If the troops come in here they are liable to get shot. I do not say that the sheriff or the sheriff's deputies will be responsible for the shooting, but some of the citizens around here might not like the idea of sending in soldiers.

It was suggested to Sheriff Herpel that an impression prevails that in case members of the National guard came into the county they might be arrested for disturbing the peace.

"Well, if they disturbed my peace they surely would be arrested," was his reply.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 24.—When informed tonight of the statement of Sheriff Herpel of St. Louis county, Governor Folk said he did not care to be quoted again on the race track conditions in St. Louis county, but said that in addition to taking steps to stop the alleged violations of the law at Delmar track, he would take steps forthwith for the removal of Sheriff Herpel and County Prosecuting Attorney Johnston for "their utter disregard of their official oaths."

BULLDOG KILLS GIRL BABY

Animal Retains Grip on Child's Head After it Had Been Killed.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Yvonne Davis, 18 months old, was killed by a bulldog owned by her father this afternoon. The little girl was playing with a ball, which rolled near the dog, and when she went to pick it up the dog knocked her down and fastened his teeth in her face. Paul Korinortz, a neighbor, beat the dog with an iron bar and fired eight bullets into its body, and it still retained its grip on the child. After the dog was dead it was found necessary to pry its jaws apart in order to release the girl. She died within ten minutes.

Movements of Ocean Vessels June 24.

At New York—Sailed: Philadelphia, for Southampton; Kroonland, for Antwerp; Etruria, for Liverpool; Patricia, for Hamburg; Koenigen Louise, for Genoa; Furnessia, for Glasgow. Arrived: St. Paul, from Southampton; Caledonia, from Glasgow.

At Rotterdam—Sailed: Statendam, for New York.

At Glasgow—Sailed: Astoria, for New York.

At Dover—Sailed: Finland, for New York.

At Cherbourg—Sailed: New York, for New York. Arrived: Moltke, from New York.

At Antwerp—Sailed: Finland, for New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Republic, for Boston.

At Havre—Sailed: La Gascogne, for New York. Arrived: Montreal, from New York.

At Bremen—Sailed: Barbarossa, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Bovic, from New York. Sailed: Umbria, for New York.

BLOODSHED IN LODZ

Over Twelve Hundred Persons Killed and Wounded in Street Riots.

MOB MAKES ATTACK UPON MILITAR

Trouble Began Tuesday Over Funeral o Victims of Previous Conflict.

JEWS NOT ALLOWED TO BURY DEAD

Rioting Renewed Thursday and Became a Slaughter Friday.

WANTON CRUELTY OF THE SOLDIERY

Women and Children Ruthlessly Shot—Disorder Breaks Out at Warsaw and Serious Trouble is Feared.

LODZ, June 24.—Since the arrival of reinforcements this morning actual fighting in the city has stopped, but the outbreak is by no means quelled and fresh collisions are expected momentarily.

The city resembles a shambles, and the terrible scenes of the last two days will never be wiped from the memory of the Polish people. Altogether there are ten regiments encamped in Lodz. The fighting spirit of the people is fully aroused. They have tasted blood and want more. Certainly, the revolutionary spirit is abroad and it remains to be seen whether military measures will have the same effect as previously.

Today, at Baluty, a suburb of Lodz, four Cossacks were killed and sixteen others injured by a bomb which was thrown into their barracks. Twenty-three of their horses were killed.

Occasional volleys are still fired by police or gendarmes in response to shots from houses.

The soldiers are showing what appears to be wanton cruelty. Late this afternoon they shot and killed two women, a mother and her daughter. The funerals of victims of the shooting of Thursday and Friday took place today surreptitiously in various outlying villages.

Over Twelve Hundred Victims.

It is quite impossible to give the exact number of killed and wounded, as reports vary according to the quarter from which they are obtained. Certainly, the killed number more than a hundred, possibly two hundred, and the wounded five times as many. An official report says that the number of casualties was largely increased by the neglect of persons to remain indoors. Others insisted on looking out of doors and windows when volleys were being fired on the streets by the soldiers. Residents of the city say that they received no orders to remain in doors.

Trouble Begins Tuesday.

The present trouble began at Lodz last Tuesday after the funeral of the victims of the conflict between troops and terrorists the previous Sunday. The Christians were permitted to bury their dead, but the Jews were prohibited from doing so, and the police secretly interred the bodies of the Jews at night, which excited indignation and terrorists riots were initiated Thursday. The most serious phase of the rioting developed when the crowd deliberately pillaged liquor shops and numbers of persons, inflamed by drink, led a crowd of at least 50,000 to further and more serious attacks. Police and military were attacked wherever they appeared in small force and many members were killed. After pillaging the liquor shops, the crowd set fire to them and prevented the firemen from extinguishing the blazes. This was repeated deliberately at many places. Friday the fury of the mob found full vent and even children, caught by the contagion, were seen kissing red flags and heard swearing that they were ready to die for liberty. A Jewish girl mounted a box in the public square and addressed an immense crowd. Suddenly the police appeared, fired a volley and the girl fell dead. Market gardeners coming in were stopped and their carts used in building barricades. Wires were stretched in front of these barricades and the cavalry was unable to charge. Meanwhile the mob had secure arms and revolvers were freely used.

Wanton Acts of Soldiers.

The military secured the upper hand, but not without considerable losses to themselves and havoc to the rioters. The soldiers exhibited the utmost carelessness as to whether they killed peaceful persons or rioters, and as a consequence many women and children were among the dead. The streets on Friday resembled a battlefield. The houses were barricaded with boards and mattresses and for hours volleys and individual shots were heard in every quarter of the city. Until late at night the Cossacks were busy collecting bodies of the dead and picking up persons seriously wounded. The bodies were carried off in carts to neighboring churchyards. Hence the impossibility of giving an accurate estimate of the dead, and it is doubtful if the full story is ever told. Terrorists are energetically fomenting agitation among the soldiers by distributing revolutionary proclamations and pamphlets, but their efforts are without effect.

Shooting was renewed this evening. Cossacks are robbing the dead of jewels and money.

Rioting in Warsaw.

WARSAW, June 24.—Riots commenced here tonight. Gendarmes charged a crowd and infantry patrols fired two volleys. Three men were injured. The crowd was also armed and fired upon the troops. A secret police agent was stabbed.

Processions were formed at 6 o'clock this evening and marched, with red flags, down Grsybowska street. At the corner of Wronia street a mounted patrol crossed the procession and one of the marchers threw a bomb, which exploded and wounded two gendarmes. The thrower of the bomb escaped.

Simultaneously there was another demonstration by persons carrying a red flag at Leschno, but there was no bloodshed. Crowds are assembling at several localities east of the city. Their attitude is menacing and the public is panic striken.

The situation here, with a majority of the workmen striking, the walkout threatening to become general and the working class inflamed by the news of the fighting at Lodz, is extremely critical. The strike was organized by the social revolutionary committee as a demonstration to affect the trial of Stephen Okrjela, the locksmith who threw a bomb into the Praga police station on March 26, injuring six policemen, and his conviction and sentence to death today has still further enraged the revolutionary leaders.

Workmen are wearing mourning for those killed at Lodz.

All the street railways except on the principal thoroughfares in the city have been stopped and the newspapers have suspended publication.